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| NEW York | brooklyn |






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


## B A N K of <br> NE W YORK

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1941

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

Broaden your customer service with Chase correspondent facilities

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## City of

 Philadelphia BondsMoncure Biddle \& Co. PHILADELPHIA


This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities.
The offering is made only by the Prospectus.
New lssue
June 25, 1941
\$1,000,000

## The R. C. Mahon Company

$41 / 4 \%$ Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated May 1, 1941
Due May 1, 1956

Price $100 \%$ and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned undervitiers as are registered dealers in securities in this state.

Burr, Gannett \& Co. Coffin \& Burr

## Dividends

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORE
The Chase National Bank of the City of New York has declared a dividend of $70 \%$ per share on the $7,400,000$ shares of the capital stock of the Bank, payable August 1, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business July 11, 1941.

The transfer books will not be closed in connection with the payment of this dividend.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
W. H. Moorhead

Vice President and Cashier

## BANKING

Former official of large trust company, partner in investment and real estate organizations, manager of financial organization, available for opening. Experienced in negotiating with general public in connection with general public in connection with
banking and financial transacbanking and financial transac-
tions, real estate management and sales, fiduciary relationships and reorganization of title company issued. Will consider any activity calling for banking and business experience, sound judgment, efficient management and sympathetic understanding of personal problems. Address H. W., care The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle, 25 Spruce Street, New York City.

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New York Clty

## Directory of Stock and Bond Houses

## W6Security Dealerg of

 North Americas A 1080 Page Book containing over 11,000 intinge arranged alphabetically by staten and Citien with full details an:
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HEREBERT D. SEIBEIET \& CO.
Incorporated Publishers 25 SPRUCE STREET NEW YORK CITY
Tolephono-BEekman 3-1767

## Dividends

## BRITISH-AMERICAN <br> TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY STOCK WARRANTS TO BEARER
A Third Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Stock for the year ending 30th September 1941 of sevenpence for each $£ 1$ of Ordinary Stock free of United Kingdom Income Tax will be payable on 30th June 1941.
Holders of Bearer Stock to obtain this dividend must deposit Coupon No. 186 with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, for examination for five clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.
DATED 3rd June, 1941.

## BY ORDER,

E. A. BLOCKLEY, Secretary.

Rusham House,
Egham,
Surrey

## PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 102
A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 18 , 1941 for the quarter ending June 30,1941 ,
equal to $2 \%$ of its par value, will be equal to $2 \%$ of its par value, will be
paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15 , 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1941.
The Transfer Books will not be
The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. Foore, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

## JOHN MORRELL \& CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 47.
 A dividend of Fifty Cents ( $\$ 0.50$ ) per share on the capital stock of John Morrell \& Co., will be paid July 25, fi941, to stockders of record June 30, 1941, as shown on the books of the Company.
Ottumwa, lowa.
George A. Morrell, Treas.


## AMERICAN

 CAN COMPANY COMMON STOCKOn June 24th, 1941 a quarterly dividend of one dollar per share was declared on the Com mon Stock of this Company, payable Augus 15th, 1941, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 24th, 1941. Transfe Books will remain open. Checks will be mailed. $\quad$ R. A. BURGER, Secretary

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Noble and West Streets

Brooklyn, New York
The Board of Directors of the American Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1.25 per share on the on the Common Stock of the Company. Both payable July 1, 1941 to Stockholders of record June 19, 1941.

ROBERT B. BROWN. Treasurer
Electric Bond and Share Company \$6 and \$5 Preferred Stock Dividends
The regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ Preferred Stock and $\$ 1.25$ pany have been declared for payment August 1. 1941 , to the stockholders of record at the close
of business July 7, 1941.
L. B. WIEGERS, Treasurer.

THE YALE \& TOWNE MFG. CO. On June 24, 1941 , a dividend No. 203 of fifteen of Directors out of past earnings, payable Octo ber 1, 1941 , to stockholders of record at the close of business September 10, 1941.
F. DUNNING, Secretary.

# PHILADELPHIA COMPANY 

## 41/4\% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds

To be dated July 1, 1941
To be due July 1, 1961

Offering price $1021 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus dated June 25, 1941, describing these Bonds and giving information regarding the Company may be obtained in any State from only such dealers participating in this issue as may legally offer these Bonds under the securities laws of such State.

Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.
Harriman Ripley \& Co.
E. H. Rollins \& Sons

Incorporated
Lee Higginson Corporation

Smith, Barney \& Co.

## Drexel \& Co.

Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.
Union Securities Corporation

New York, June 26, 1941.

## Cotton-Friendship-Advertising-

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

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

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

## Consistent Advertising-

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

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

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:
Your Management submits the annexed Consolidated Balance sheet, Income Account and
8tatement of Earned Surplus, prepared and certified (as usual) by independent auditors and showing the result of operation of your Company snowing the resut of operation of your Company year ended April 30,1941 and their condition at ments the net earnings for the year were in excess of Five Million Dollars after all cbarges, including depreciation, amortization, and provision for
normal Federal income and excess profit taxes.
The year bas been, for your Company and its with a constanty increasing demand upon our productive capacity. Our manufacturing activities cover a wide range, and include railroad cars-
freight, passenger, tank, mine and others: carburetors for automobiles, trucks and like vehicles; varves; car wheels; munitions of war and military supplies-combat tanks, armor plate, demolition
bombs, shells, pontons, fuzes, tank lighters and barges, mine sweepers, etc.; and a vast quantity of miscellaneous articles of various kinds.
With a "carry-over" from the previous year of approximately above generally enumerated, there was produced and delivered during the year work having a sales value of more than Sixty-Seven Million Dollars. booked and then unfinished was in excess of One Hundred Forty Millions. At this writing, and notwithstanding deliveries made since the year's part of which is scheduled for delivery during the fiscal year now current, with a dollar value
upwards of One Hundred Seventy Millions.
To handle this volume of work, and particularly materials called for by the program of preparedmaterials caled for by the program of prepared-
ness for our national defense ospecially light
military combat tanks and armor plate- necesmilitary combat tanks and armor plate- necessarily required a very great expansion of your
Company's productive capacty by way of increase of shop space, the acquiring and installing of additional tools, machinery, equipment and increasing our manufacturing facilities. This of itself has been a work of great magnitude, but it has been completed in time to meet the demand your Management to write off the cost of the expenditures so made as rapidly as it reasonably can be done.
While your Company is already playing its of national preparedness and holds itself ready to respond to any demand of our Government up
to the limit of its capacity so to do, this will be done without curtailment of our ability to respond for the increased equipment needed to enable them adequately to discharge their duty to our gency and strain. The program in this remerd recently announced, calls for the building of some one hundred sixty thousand additional freight cars by October of 1942 and a total of two hundred The carrying out of this program will severely tax the productive capacity of the equipment-building industry-but makes it of prime importance that your company shantly to produce its share of promptly and efficiently to produ
There will be noted on the annexed statements substantial increases over last year's figures in
various items on both sides of the balance sheet. various items on both sides of the balance sheet.
These increases are the natural and inevitable result of the vastly enlarged volume of business done and taken. Your Management expects to experience no difficulty in liquidating your As usual, the inventories have been taken at cost or less and not in excess of market prices, were all verified at or near the close of the year under Company, have been conservatively valued, and are less, rather than more, than are actually required
books.
In his letter of May 29th addressed to the stockolders your Company's President said:
"It is the desire and intention of your Manand with due regard to the preferential rights of the Preferred Shares as derined in your Company's charter, to put your Company's dividend paying basis-and, based on conditions now existing, there seems to be but little doubt that this can soon be made an compushed fact.
The statement of dividend policy there declared
confirmed. The earnings for the year just closed is confirmed. The earnings for the year just closed have been in excess of the amount required to pay
the full $7 \%$ dividend for that year on the preferred
shares outstanding shares outstanding. A dividend of $13 / \% \%$ (being
one quarter of the full dividend for the year) has one quarter of the full dividend for the year) has
already been declared and paid-and a second dividend in the same amount bas been declared by your Board of Directors at their meeting held June 12, 1941 . The stockholders may be assured policy, further dividend (s) will be declared just as soon as that can be done without impairment economically and expeditiously, not only the great volume of business already taken but also
the additional business which, because of its the additional business which, because of its
experience and facilities, we may reasonably experience and facilities, we may
expect to be called upon to perform.
At this writing the world is in greater turmoil come will be is beyond prediction, but of one thing we may be assured-that our people and our spare no effort to preserve to us and to our posterity the blessings under which our country has grown and prospered. And to the success of resource and endeavor.
It is with deep sorrow that there is recorded the death, during the year, of Herbert W. Wolff,
Senior Vice-President and for many years a Senior Vice-President and for many years a
Director of your Company

# a.c.f, <br> AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY 

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT-YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1941 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET APRIL 30, 1941 ASSETS


| $\$ 118,587,697.22$ |
| :---: |

* Plant and Property of parent Company included in above valuations were Inventoried and valued by Coverdale $\&$ Colpitts, Consulting Engineers, as of April 30, 1939, on the basis of values at March 1st, 1913, with subsequent additions at cost. Plant and Property of subsidiary Companies are included at cost. Plant and Property includes
$\$ 6,252,798.53$ represented by expenditures for extenslon of plant facilities under the National Defense Program; amortization thereon has been taken in the amount of $\$ 1,002,764,39$ for the year.
$\dagger$ Includes $\$ 1,766,860.62$ maturing subsequent to one year.


## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock
Preferred, authorized and outstanding ( 300,000 shares-par value $\$ 100.00$ per share)
Common, authorized and outstanding ( 600,000 shares-no par value).
Current Liabilities Accrued Taxes and Pay Rolls
\$10,548,691.23
Bills Payable (Banks).
Advance payments received on sales contracts
10,333,410.23

## Reserve Accounts

For Insurance on Common Capital stock, to be paid when and
For Dividends on
as declared by Board of Directors
For Contingencies
Earned Surplus Account

27,031,822.97 | $\$ 118.587,697.22$ |
| :---: |

Contingent Liabilities: Secured notes purchased by American Car and Foundry Securities Corporation, a whollyowned subsidiary, and by it resold under agreement to repurchase in event of default,
Shippers' Car Line Corporation sold with guarantee; aggregate amount $\$ 1,012,224.36$.

## STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT <br> SURPLUS

Gross Sales, less discounts and allowances....................... $87,192,012.49$ Cost of goods sold, including Administrative, Selling and General Expense but before $\mathrm{De}-$
preciation, Amortization, $\mathrm{Re}-$ pairs, New Patterns, Flasks, etc

Repairs, New Pat-
terns, Flasks, etc_\$3,959,079.97
Depreciation and
Amortization_... 2,954,975.73 6,914,055.70
Earnings from operations.......- $\$ 6,853,102.90$ Other Income:

Dividends_. $\quad$. $\quad$. 8 18,690.95
Interest_........ $\quad 778,449.07$
Royalties.......- $172,349.70$
Miscellaneous . . - $\quad 99,900.01$
1,069,389.73

Otber Charges
Interest_--.-. - $\$$
Royalties.......Miscellaneous .73,507.84 Loss on Property 155,124.25

Retirements...
245,729.50
$\$ 7,922,492.63$

Net Earnings before Provision for Estimated Federal income taxes $\$ 7,356,056.99$ Deduct-Provision for Estimated Income and Excess Profits Taxes: Federal normal in-
come tax ....- $\$ 2,127,927.39$
Federal excess
profits tax_-. $\quad 67,000.00 \quad 2,194,927.39$
Net Earnings for year_.........- $\$ 5,161,129.60$
Consolidated Earned Surplus,
April 30, 1940

Less: Dividend on
Preferred Capital
Stock, 13/\% \% $\%$, $\$ 525,000.00$
Deduct:
on Preferred Capi-
tal Stock held in
$\stackrel{\text { 327,538,360.47 }}{ }$

53,424,853.89 Deduct: Dividend
18,462.50
506.537.50

Consolidated Earned Surplus,
April 30,
$\$ 27.031,822.97$

ERNEST W. BELL and COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
25 Beaver Street, New York
To the Directors,
American Car and Foundry Company,
30 Church Etreet, New York City. We have examined the Consclidated Balance Sheet
of the American Car and Foundry Company and ts
wholly-owned subsidiaries as of April 30, 1941, and the wholly-owned subsidiaries as of April 30, 1941, and the fiscal year then ended, have reviewed the systems of internal control and the accounting procedures of the
companies, and, without making a detailed audit of companies, and, without making a detalied audit by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate. accepted auditing standards applicable in the circum-
stances and included all procedures which we considered stances and
necessary. In our opinion the accompanying Balance Sheet and
related Statements of Income and Surplus present fairly the consolldated position of the American Car and
Foundry Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries at Foundry Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries at
April 30, 1941, and the consolidated results of their operations far the fiscal year, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Yours very truly,
ERNEST W.
New York, June 18, 1941.

The devotion and loyalty of the individual to make of record its sincere appreciation
The devotion and loyalty of the individual to make of record its sincere
members of our organization in their work of By order of the Board,
protecting and advancing the interests of your Respectfully submitted,
Company and its stockholders are beyond praise- June 19, 1941. CHARLES J. HARDY, President.

## 

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

New lence

## \$15,000,000 State of New York

## 11/4\% Bonds

Dated June 26, 1941
Due $\$ 600,000$ each year, June 26, 1942-66 incl.
Prineipal and semi-annnal interest, Deeember 26 and June 26 , payable in New York City at the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Coupon bonds in
denomination of $\$ 1,000$ each, registerable as to prineipal and interest in denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ and $\$ 50,000$.

Interest Exempt from all present Federal and New York State Income Taxes

In our opinion, Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut and certain other States and for Savings Banks in Massachusetts

Acceptable to the State of New York as security for State deposits, to the Superintendent of Insurance to secure policy holders, and to the Superintendent of Banks in trust for banks and trust companies

These Bonds, issued for State Institutions Buildings, constitute, in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of New York, valid and binding obligations of the State, and the full faith, credit and taxing power of the State of New York are pledged for the payment of primeipal and interest.

MATURITIES AND YIELDS

| 1942 | .15\% | 1946 | . $60 \%$ | 1950 | . $95 \%$ | 1957-58 | 1.15\% | 1963 | 993/4 | (price) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1943 | . 25 | 1947 | . 70 | 1951-52 | 11.00 | 1959-60 | 1.20 | 1964 | 991/2 | " |
| 1944 | . 40 | 1948 | . 80 | 1953-54 | 1.05 | 1961 | 100 (price) | 1965 | 991/4 | " |
| 1945 | . 50 | 1949 | . 90 | 1955-56 | 1.10 | 1962 | 100 | 1966 | 99 | " |

The above Bonds are offered.when, as and if isoucd and received by us and subject to approval of legality by the dttorney General of the State of New York It is expected that Interim Certifcates will be delivered in the first instance, pending preparation of Defnitive Bonde.

The Chase National Bank


# The Financial Situation 

WERE THE whole world not so engulfed in stark tragedy, the confusion wrought in the ranks of the ideologists by the outbreak of war between Germany and Russia would be found by most dispassionate observers to be highly amusing. Evidently the until quite recently current bifurcation of the world into two groups of nations, the one the "dictatorships" and the other the "democracies," each at the other's throat over differences in ideas about social, economic, and governmental systems, must obviously now go by the board. A government exhorting its people not to rest until "the four freedoms" are established "everywhere in the world," can hardly fail to find it embarrassing to be allied with another which permits no freedom at all, and, for that matter, which among the governments now ruling was the pioneer in the utter destruction of liberty. The truth of the matter is, however, that this has never been a war of ideologies, no matter what has been said on the subject. It is, therefore, hardly worth while to

- spend much time or energy upon that phase of the subject now. The thieves have fallen out and are at each others' throats somewhat sooner than had been generally expected, but the basic nature of conflict has not changed. We and the other nations engaged in the effort to end "Hitlerism" would perhaps be wise to let it go at that.
Another rather unimportant phase of the new state of affairs, which has been permitted to absorb more time and attention than it deserves, is the matter of American aid to

Russia. It is, of course, plain as a pikestaff that the United States is no position to send supplies or material of consequence to Russia at the present time, or to get them to the points where they may be needed. If the Russian armies can hold the German war machine in check until such time as the United States can get really significant quantities of supplies to the fighting areas, they probably would not be needed in any event since in such circumstances the German might would be largely exhausted and facing almost certain ultimate defeat. All the recent discussion of the application of lease-

## "Snooping"

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the OPACS, to the SEC:
As you are aware, members of this office in recent weeks have been giving attention to the presently unregulated commodity exchanges. We have been disturbed by the volume of speculative activity in essential foodstuffs in certain of these exchanges and, in cooperation with exchange officials, have taken steps to increase margin requirements and tighten various trading practices.
It is my feeling that in this emergency period there is need for a close watch of the trading in these markets to the end that the public is not victimized by undue speculative activity.
The Securities and Exchange Commission has had detailed experience in protecting the public from similar manipulation in the securities exchanges. I should like to call upon your organization to undertake on a upon your organization to undertake on a
voluntary basis to keep us informed as to developments on these commodity exchanges.
Such cooperative activity would make it unnecessary for us to build up a staff for this purpose and, in any case, give us the advice of a much more experienced personnel than we could expect to assemble ourselves. It is understood, of course, that the extent of your undertaking would be only to keep this office informed of developments requiring our scrutiny.

## SEC to Mr. Henderson:

In response to your request, we have reviewed our facilities for market observation and believe that they are substantially adaptable to the additional scrutiny of the unregulated commodities markets. We shall therefore, be glad to undertake this work for you, sending you daily (and where necessary, hourly reports of activity and calling to hourly reports of activity and calling oo
your special attention any unusual developyour special attention any unusual develop-
ments which appear to have a bearing upon ments which appear to have a bearin.
the problems under your jurisdiction.

You understand, of course, that we do not have statutory power to proceed against persons who manipulate the prices of these commodities or who speculate excessively to the detriment of the public. We shall, however, use our facilities to detect such occurrences and call them immediately to your attention.

While the SEC was on the subject of "statutory power," it might have explained where it obtains authority to do the "snooping" it promises to do for Mr. Henderson.
lend policies to Russia and of the application of the neutrality law to this new situation may therefore be passed over as of secondary importance. It may or may not have some slight effect somewhere upon morale, but otherwise it is of little consequence, one way or the other.

Debate as to whether a quick and complete German victory over Russia would add greatly to the "danger" supposedly confronting us may likewise well be deferred. Fantastic notions about the Nazi armies conquering practically all of Asia and endangering us in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic have already faded into the background, as well they might have. Speedy and relatively inexpensive conquest by the Germans of the Ukraine and the oil districts farther on would without question fortify them against a long war of blockade, and might at length free the bulk of the German might for a frontal attack on England herself. Such possibilities as these may well be giving the British rulers some unpleasant moments, and if we accept the alarmist accounts of a good many leaders in this country might bring the theater of war appreciably closer to us, but, of course, the resources of the then conquered districts would, one must suppose, do a great deal to sate the German desires, and thus reduce the urge to move on to other parts of the globe where our interests really lie - assuming that any such inclination now actually exists. All this, however, is largely conjecture, and may well await much greater clarification of the situation on the eastern front.
Meanwhile we should do well to keep our eyes mainly on the home front which really needs our attention. It needs to be taken vigorously and wisely in hand no more and no less than it did before the latest spread of the war in Europe, but it has needed it badly for a long while not only for the sake of the armament program, but to insure the general welfare of the country regardless of what is happening or may happen elsewhere in the world. There has of late been a good deal of discussion of the possible effect upon the labor situation in this country of the atack upon Russia. It is commonly
believed, apparently-and officials certainly have not discouraged the notion-that much of industrial strife of the past half year or more is the work of "Communists" taking their cue, if not their orders, from Moscow, and it appears to be hoped that now that Russia has in a sense become an ally of ours, we shall have much less trouble in this respect. Precisely the amount of truth in this rather unimpressive argument we are, of course, without any way of knowing, but we are certain that the major difficulties lie elsewhere, and that they will remain with us regardless of the realignment of powers in Europe. Our labor riots may be communist-tinged, but if so it is a home bred sort of communism in large part, nurtured, if not inspired, in Washington.

## Manifold Difficulties

But it is becoming clearer with each passing day that as respects neither our armament program nor our general industrial situation are our troubles confined to labor strife. We have in Washington an anti-business Administration. It is moreover an Administration which is deeply infected with innumerable economic fallacies and quixotic notions. It has from the first been this kind of an Administration and it still is, despite the fact that it is now finding itself under the necessity of trying to work constructively (within its lights) with industry. It is ready to surrender none of its queer ideas, nor any of its greed for more and more power, and on top of all this it is a regime less capable of administrative duties than most if not all of those which have gone before. It finds it impossible to be rid of the notion that tax measures must not only raise revenue, but accomplish some sort of alleged social reform. It is constantly demanding cooperation, but busily prosecuting those who cooperated. It demands financial sacrifice, but still wastes funds entrusted to it on a colossal scale. It is steadily demanding "the impossible"-in terms-from industry, yet continues to keep it tied hand and foot with red tape and restrictive regulations in almost infinite variety. Armament realities and New Deal theories are in a head-on collision, and the country is in danger of infinite harm. These are the problems which must occupy the Nation-now-quite regardless of whether Russia and Germany are friends or enemies and quite without reference to whether the one or the other is victorious in the deadly combat that is raging between them at the present time.

One outward symptom of inner infirmity which has put in its appearance in disturbing fashion recently is the price structure and the left-handed efforts of the Administration to "hold the situation in check." For some time past, of course, there have been pronouncements, or "requests" from Mr. Henderson concerning prices. No one in Washington appears to be perturbed when agricultural products rise in price, and certainly not when the price of labor rises, but almost, if not quite, everywhere else any increase in quotations acts upon Washington more or less like the proverbial red flag in a bull's face. One recent "incident" has come in the case of the price of automobiles. Certain of the manufacturers some time ago announced moderately higher prices. Mr. Henderson promptly "requested" them to rescind the announcements. Precisely what occurred in at least one of the other instances is not altogether clear, but one of the manufacturers re-
fused to rescind, according to Mr. Henderson, whereupon it is announced more or less officially that the pricing of automobiles will be taken out of the hands of industry. Mr. Henderson himself will fix the prices of cars, so it is said, even, possibly to used cars. Futhermore, a "movement" has been started to have Congress enact legislation authorizing price fixing on a broad, if not altogether inclusive scale. How simple economic processes seem to be the New Deal managers!
Actually, however, these economic processes and principles are not nearly so simple as appears to be believed in Washington, and the American public would be well advised to give this price situation serious thought before we become entangled in a maze of highly destructive and probably largely futile scheme of price fixing. Let there be no misunderstanding about all this. We do not want what is popularly known as "inflation"-that is to say the sort of wild, disconcerting, utterly uncoordinated price schedules which keep spiralling upward from day to day. By our acts in the past, and by much that we are doing today we are asking for some such catastrophe, but it is not a pleasant or profitable process, and certainly sensible people would much prefer not to have to suffer it. The trouble is that the Administration is trying to make water run up hill. It is largely for this reason that we are in danger of suffering "inflation," so-called, and further attempts to defy nature are not likely either to succeed or to help very much in keeping the wheels of business turning in a normal way in these troublous times.

## What Is Needed

What the Administration ought to be doing is removing, or if that is not in the existing circumstances wholly possible at least alleviating the underlying conditions which have brought this hazard to face us. It is more than doubtful if it can permanently thwart in any large degree the natural workings of these underlying conditons however sweeping its efforts at arbitrary control. It is, moreover, equally clear that wholesale repression of natural forces in any such manner as is apparently contemplated would, even if successful in a technical sense, result in at least as much harm as good. What it could have done, had it had the plain horse sense and the courage, is to have avoided those budgetary, financial, and other excesses, mismanagement and tinkering which really are inflation, and lay the basis for what is popularly known by that term. What it can do even now is to correct these errors, so far as that is still possible, and most scrupulously to avoid current policies which give added impetus to this undesirable and unwanted condition. It is precisely these things which it steadfastly refuses to do.
Consider the forces which definitely and powerfully tend to drive prices upward which it is, often quite needlessly, releasing even at this moment. In the first place it is creating artificial shortages of various commodities and other articles of commerce for the purpose-no one really knows whether they are necessary or not or to what extent they are necessary-of expediting the armament and leaselend programs. In the degree that restrictions are really necessary, doubtless we shall have to make the best of them if we are really determined to "go all out" in becoming the arsenal of all those who
oppose the Germans. But this is not the full story. At the same time that we curtail production of these articles or limit the supply of these commodities, the Administration pursues policies which place extraordinarily enlarged income in the hands of a great many farmers and wage-earners who make the markets for many of these goods-and is horror stricken at the thought of higher prices which would automatically tend to reduce demand more nearly to correspond to reduced supply.

It has had a good deal to say about tapping these lower incomes by the sale of government obligations wherewith to finance the armament and aid programs, but no one who has cut his eye teeth expects it to be able to reach a large proportion of this newly found income. Probably it itself does not expect to do so. Meanwhile in all current plans for increasing income taxes, great care is being taken to leave much the larger part of this defense produced income untouched in the hands of millions of individuals throughout the country. What its policies in general are likely to accomplish is to take away a very large part of the income of those groups which normally would save and invest a substantial part of their earnings and, in effect, pay it out to the socalled under-privileged who habitually spend all, or practically all they earn, for consumption goods of one sort or another, the supply of which is being shortened in the name of armament here and abroad. Against such forces as these, to say nothing of purely financial sins of the past and present, it is getting itself armed, so it thinks or hopes to be, with power to fix prices by fiat. It is not a coherent, consistent carefully wrought procedure, to say the least.

## Further Weaknesses

If the situation is viewed through the eyes of the seller, the position of the Administration is often equally untenable. The Administration is apparently quite indifferent to increases in the cost of many kinds of goods. It can not expect, it certainly need not expect, manufacturers to continue to sell their wares at the old prices when, despite all efforts to hold expense down, costs have caught up with those prices, or have exceeded them. The Chrysler Corporation, to which reference was made in an earlier paragraph concerning Mr. Henderson's "request" for rescission of price increases, has furnished the facts to illustrate the point excellently. Says that Corporation:

On June 1 the Corporation's payrolls were increased $8 \%$, and last December they were increased $2 \%$. Prices on current models were set last September. We have had two increases in labor costs and many increases in material, tools and supplies since then.
The effect of these various payroll and other increases caused an estimated increase in the cost of these cars of $\$ 27.55$-equal to $4.89 \%$ of the cost of the car.
On June 4 the Corporation increased the prices of its domestic passenger cars by $41 / 8 \%$, which added to the Corporation's income, before taxes, $\$ 26.62$ per car.

For the last 12 months on which the Corporation has figures, April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, the Corporation's net profits after taxes on its domestic passenger car business, amounted to $\$ 30.47$ per car, or $4.41 \%$ of the sale price of the car.
The $\$ 27.55$ increase mentioned above, coming almost entirely since the first of the year, is significant when compared with the $\$ 30.47$ profit.
Finally, consider the administrative difficulty, not to say impossibility, of the task that Mr. Henderson is apparently desirous of undertaking, and which many in Administrative circles apparently
are quite eager to undertake. It is always difficult enough to fix prices effectively in large open markets where simple, uniform standard commodities are bought and sold. When it comes to such a complex, highly fabricated article as an automobile, or, for that matter, many of the other types of articles whose price trend does not please the Administration, and, moreover, types of articles that are bought and sold "over-the-counter," so to speak, all over the land, the task of rigid control obviously becomes practically speaking out of the question. What we seem to be headed for is a detailed regulation of individual lives on a scale never dreamed of in this country - that is to say if the Administration entertains serious intentions of fixing prices generallyand there is no health in such a system either for the defense program or for anything else.
The simple truth is that industry and trade, by and large, have "cooperated" remarkably well, all things considered, in an endeavor to keep our price structure on an even keel, and that despite the fact that the Administration has made their task doubly difficult. The public would do well to place a restraining hand upon the authorities in this matter before extensive damage is done.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

VARIATIONS in the official banking statistics for the weekly period ended June 25 once again are of the fleeting nature which fails to reflect any fundamental change in the credit and currency trends. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements decreased $\$ 160,000,000$ to $\$ 5,150$,000,000 . This was due in large part to increased Treasury deposits with the Federal Reserve banks, doubtless occasioned by income tax payments of the recent quarter-date. Non-member deposits with the regional banks also advanced. Currency in circulation moved up $\$ 57,000,000$ to another record at $\$ 9$,$490,000,000$. The only potential offset to these influences making for a lessened total of member bank reserve deposits was a gain of the monetary gold stock by $\$ 8,000,000$ to $\$ 22,620,000,000$. But the Treasury failed to deposit any gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks in the weekly period, so that even the relatively minor effect of the gold increase was not apparent during the week. The excess reserve figure remains far more than ample, of course, and no reflections of the decline recorded since last October are in evidence in the money market. On the demand side of the credit picture it is again to be noted that effective inquiry continues. The combined condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in New York City for the period ended June 25 reflects a gain of $\$ 4$,000,000 in business loans, to $\$ 2,231,000,000$. Loans by the same banks to brokers and dealers on security collateral increased $\$ 9,000,000$ to $\$ 349,000,000$.
Federal Reserve Bank holdings of gold certificates were down $\$ 1,000$ in the statement week, to $\$ 20,-$ $313,730,000$. Other cash of the regional banks also fell modestly, and their total reserves were down $\$ 2,610,000$ to $\$ 20,608,379,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced $\$ 60,036,000$ to $\$ 6,633,192,000$. Total deposits with the 12 banks declined $\$ 51,856,000$ to $\$ 15,957,201,000$, with the account variations consisting of a drop of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 145,532,000$ to $\$ 12,985$,110,000 ; an increase of the Treasury general account by $\$ 57,316,000$ to $\$ 1,081,125,000$; an increase of
foreign deposits by $\$ 10,384,000$ to $\$ 1,240,276,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 25,976,000$ to $\$ 650,690,000$. The reserve ratio fell to $91.2 \%$ from $91.3 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks increased $\$ 207,000$ to $\$ 2,013,000$. Industrial advances were higher by $\$ 182,000$ at $\$ 9,088,000$, while commitments to make such advances were up $\$ 1,258,000$ at $\$ 13,072,000$. There were again no open market operations, as holdings of United States Treasury securities were unchanged at $\$ 2,184,100,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

SMALL price advances were registered this week in dealings on the New York stock market, with much of the movement apparently due to a belief that the international situation will change favorably for Great Britain and the United States, and unfavorably for the German Reich, now that Chancellor Hitler has widened the war still more with an attack upon Russia. The best session of the week was that of last Monday, which witnessed gains of one to four points in leading issues on a turnover of slightly more than 750,000 shares on the New York Stock Exchange. The momentary impression was that Herr Hitler at last has bitten off more than he can chew, and a buying movement of sizable scope developed on this reasoning. But careful analyses of the European problem soon brought a turn in the market, and the initial gains were not fully maintained. In the remaining sessions of the week the market drifted idly, with turnover exceeding the 500,000 -share figure only on Thursday. Reports of a stubborn Russian defense heartened the market at brief intervals, but a softer tone began to prevail as dispatches told of sweeping German advances. The caution that enveloped the market modified the early advances of the week, and left figures at the close, yesterday, only slightly above those prevalent a week earlier.
The market also took due note of many specific occurrences within the United States, which are of importance to investors. Aircraft manufacturing stocks were in good demand at times, owing to indications that endless demands for wage increases will not be permitted to interfere with actual production. Steel stocks were in mild favor, while automobile issues proved somewhat uncertain as disputes developed with respect to price-fixing in this industry. Rubber manufacturing equities fell yesterday, after prices for tires were fixed by Washington authorities. Merchandising shares also proved somewhat vulnerable, since the business of these companies may be affected adversely as war material requirements overshadow the industries manufacturing consumers' goods. Oil stocks were better, however, and most rails managed to make small gains for the week. Utility issues were irregular, partly because of a developing power shortage in the Southeast, due to lack of rainfall in areas where enormous hydro-electric installations have been made in recent years.

Listed bond dealings were unusually active at times, with interest centered in obligations of carriers emerging from reorganization proceedings. Bonds of such railroads soared, and in most cases established new highs for the year. Other speculative carrier issues also tended to advance. United States Treasury obligations were quiet and firm in nearly all sessions, while best grade corporate issues also improved. In the foreign dollar bond section
heavy demand for Japanese bonds sent prices sharply higher. German and Italian issues were weak, while Canadian and Australian bonds held well. Latin Americans were uncertain. The commodity markets reflected again the egregious Administration policy of stimulating advances in farm products, while sharply reproving industrialists who try to cover rising labor and other costs by advancing modestly the selling prices of the products they manufacture. Wheat, cotton and other staples show large gains for the week, while base metals were idle and merely maintained. Foreign exchange dealings are almost nonexistent, now that the general freezing order is in effect with respect to Continental Europe.
On the New York Stock Exchange 86 stocks touched new high levels for the year the present week while 23 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 29 stocks touched new high levels and 40 stocks touched new low levels.
Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
On the New York Stock Exchange the sales on Saturday were 125,200 shares; on Monday, 755,540 shares; on Tuesday, 444,080 shares ; on Wednesday, 425,630 shares ; on Thursday, 531,400 shares, and on Friday, 409,040 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 26,610 shares; on Monday, 91,885 shares; on Tuesday, 69,762 shares; on Wednesday, 69,485 shares; on Thursday, 106,115 shares, and on Friday, 98,415 shares.
Activity on the Stock Exchange on Saturday of last week was at a minimum. Trading was dull and listless throughout the brief session. Gains exceeded losses, but a sizable number of issues reflected no change whatsoever. A heavy demand for equifies set the pace of the market at the opening on Monday and caused prices to spurt forward one to four points. The occasion for the sudden market interest was the announcement of a German declaration of war on Soviet Russia, thus affording Germany's former opponents an opportunity for greater rearmament and at the same time delay the threatened invasion of the British Isles. As the effects of the news wore off after the first period, each succeeding one experienced a dwindling demand and a consequent decline in values until the close, when former gains were cut in two. Early military successes in Germany's penetration of Soviet Russia produced more general declines in stock prices on Tuesday. Rubber shares on the day came in for some support in the form of latest restrictions on rubber imposed by Washington. The support sprung from the belief that this action might stabilize crude rubber prices and thus benefit tire manufacturers. As a consequence, rubber issues, led by United States Rubber, exhibited the greatest strength, while motor stocks were the weakest, and steels suffered fractional losses. The closing for the general list was irregularly lower. A turn in the tide of drifting prices came late on Wednesday, when the market gave evidence of some real resistance to the former trend. Most of the day equities moved in a narrow groove, but the final hour saw strength reflected in the aviation shares, spread to coal and rail issues, making for an irregularly higher closing. The somewhat limited progress of the day before was carried over into Thursday's session and thus consolidated the market's improved position. One heartening feature
of the day was the Secretary of the Treasury's support of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's plan to acquire unliquidated American securities of Great Britain as collateral for a loan to England, and further, that these securities would not be sold by the RFC until a considerable improvement in values occurs. The inference drawn by the Secretary's remark was taken by traders to mean that stocks are below their proper levels. The day's volume of business was supported by a strong buying movement in the amusement group, while aircraft, rails, shipbuilding, motor, rubber and chemical shares also gained ground. On Friday the market was an apathetic affair, and fractional price changes were characteristic of the day's light volume of sales. Irregularly lower levels ruled at closing time. A comparison of closing prices on Friday, last, with final figures for Friday a week ago shows a slightly higher trend.
General Electric closed Friday at $323 / 8$ against $313 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $181 / 2$ against $183 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at $27 / 8$ against $31 / 8$; Public Service Corp. of N. J. at $211 / 2$ against $211 / 4$; International Harvester at $501 / 2$ against $503 / 4$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $721 / 4$ against $711 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $341 / 2$ against $351 / 2$; Woolworth at $297 / 8$ against $281 / 2$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1551 / 8$ against $1551 / 2$.

Western Union closed Friday at $243 / 8$ against $237 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1521 / 2$ against 151 ; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 1551/8 against $1521 / 2$; National Cash Register at $123 / 8$ ex-div. against $123 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $135 / 8$ against $133 / 8$; National Biscuit at $161 / 4$ against $163 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 36 against $357 / 8$; Loft, Inc., at 23 against $217 / 8$; Continental Can at 34 against 34; Eastman Kodak at 1341/2 against 1333/4; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $943 / 8$ against $951 / 8$; Standard Brands at $55 / 8$ against $51 / 2$; Canada Dry at $131 / 4$ against $121 / 2$; Schenley Distillers at $101 / 4$ against $93 / 4$, and National Distillers at $201 / 2$ against $197 / 8$.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed Friday at $175 / 8$ against $173 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $131 / 4$ against $121 / 2$, and United States Rubber at 231/8 against 211/2.

Railroad stocks touched higher ground the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed Friday at $235 / 8$ against $231 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $287 / 8$ against $281 / 4$; New York Central at $121 / 4$ against $117 / 8$; Union Pacific at 81 against $801 / 4$; Southern Pacific at $115 / 8$ against $111 / 8$; Southern Ry. at 13 against $121 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $65 / 8$ against $61 / 4$.

Progress was also noted among the steel stocks this week. United States Steel closed Friday at $565 / 8$ against $551 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at $381 / 2$ against $371 / 4$; Bethlehem Steel at $731 / 4$ against 72, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $363 / 8$ against $345 / 8$.

In the motor group, General Motors closed Friday at $381 / 4$ against $381 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $571 / 2$ against $583 / 8$; Packard at $25 / 8$ against $21 / 2$, and Studebaker at $53 / 8$ against $51 / 8$.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed Friday at $401 / 2$ against $383 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 145/8 against 14, and Atlantic Refining at $211 / 8$ against 20 .

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed Friday at $271 / 4$ against $267 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $411 / 4$ against 42, and Phelps Dodge at $297 / 8$ against $295 / 8$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed Friday at $83 / 4$ against $81 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $161 / 2$ against $157 / 8$, and Douglas Aircraft at $721 / 4$ against $691 / 4$.
Trade and industrial reports indicate a high rate of activities in most essential business lines. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $99.9 \%$ of capacity against $99.0 \%$ last week, $98.6 \%$ a month ago, and $86.5 \%$ a year ago. Production of electric power for the week ended June 21 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $3,055,841,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. against $3,066,047,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week and $2,653,788,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year. The decline noted for the week was attributed to the power shortage in the South. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended June 21 totaled 885,558 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 22,083 cars over the previous week, and of 157,065 cars over the similar week of 1940 .

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed Friday at $1063 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $1005 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed Friday at $743 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. against $731 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed Friday at $383 / \mathrm{c}$ c. against 36 c . the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed Friday at 15.80 c . against 15.03 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed Friday at 22.00 c. against 21.50 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed Friday at 12c., the close on Friday of last week.
In London the price of bar silver closed Friday at $233 / 8$ pence per ounce as against $237 / 16$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed Friday at $343 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed Friday at $\$ 4.031 / 2$, the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

FIRM tendencies were reported all this week on stock markets in the leading European financial centers, but trading was on a quite modest scale. The tremendous significance of the German attack on Russia left the markets undisturbed, possibly because they are now virtually shock-proof. Less business than usual was reported on the London Stock Exchange, as trading was resumed for the week on Monday. But the tone was good in that session, and a mild upward movement began on Tuesday which was continued to the close yesterday. British funds and other gilt-edged stocks were marked fractionally higher, some issues attaining tops not witnessed in four years. Industrial and home rail issues ganied a little attention, while South African gold mining shares were also marked higher. Japanese bonds were favorites in the foreign department, owing to the prevailing impression of better diplomatic prospects in the Far East. The Berlin Boerse was dull at the start of the week, but official assurances that matters were going well in
the war with Russia soon produced a modest boom. Leading issues gained 3 to 4 points in mid-week sessions, and the advances were well maintained. Trading on the Amsterdam Bourse also occasioned higher prices, the best sessions being reported at the start and the end of the week.

## American Policy

DIPLOMATIC problems of a new order were studied in Washington, this week, as a consequence of the German declaration of war against the Soviet Russian regime. Since Communism is no more acceptable to responsible American citizens than Nazism, the Administration had no occasion for embracing the Russian cause. The British precedent quickly was followed, however, and steps taken which at least supply a degree of comfort for the newly invaded country. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles declared last Monday that German intentions of ruling the world were indicated anew by the "treacherous" attack on Russia. Disclaiming any choice between the twin evils of Nazism and Communism, Mr. Welles nevertheless asserted that defeat of the Reich is the primary task facing the world. President Roosevelt followed this on Tuesday by pledging all possible American aid to Russia in the conflict of that country with Germany, and the Treasury on the same day released some $\$ 40,000,000$ of Soviet funds frozen in this country under the general freezing order of June 14. The announcement was authorized by Mr. Roosevelt on Wednesday that the Neutrality Act would not be applied to Soviet Russia, and the port of Vladivostok thus kept open for any supplies that might be sent from the United States. Constantine Oumansky, the Russian Ambassador, was assured in Washington on Thursday of the official American policy.

Relations between the United States and the Rome-Berlin Axis continued to deteriorate this week, but the diplomatic tie was not completely severed. The process of expelling Consular officials, which Washington started by acting against the Reich, was completed last Saturday when Italy was asked to close all Consular and other agencies in this country. In all cases, nationals of the respective countries were forbidden to depart, pending further developments. The program of all possible aid to Great Britain was in the forefront at all times, but presumably little more can be done by our Government than is currently being done. The financial aspect of British orders for war materials, placed in the United States before passage of the Lend-Lease Act, received some study. In his capacity of Federal Loan Administrator, Jesse H. Jones disclosed Wednesday that a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan to the British Government may be extended, on the collateral of direct British investments in the United States. Such collateral is unofficially estimated to have a value of between $\$ 900$,000,000 and $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., declared on Thursday that he favored the loan on the ground that the British could not at present get a good price for their investments.

## Germany Attacks Russia

ANOTHER amazing overturn occurred in the European war last Sunday, when the vast massed divisions of Nazi Germany were hurled againstRussis in a typical dawn Blitzkreig, with the obvious aim
of bringing under Hitler's political and economic sway the Ukraine and the Baku oil fields, and perhaps other portions of the Soviet Union as well. This development was heralded by the persistent rumors of the two previous weeks, but nevertheless proved a great surprise. It changed the face of things so radically that even the diplomats have been baffled and the experts confounded. The extension of the war proceeded at breakneck speed, for the sudden German move promptly dragged other Nations into the conflict, in addition to Russia. Virtually all of Europe was in flames within a few days after the Nazis acted against the very regime that gave them carte blanche in the nonaggression treaty of August, 1939, which marked the start of the great war. Although not stranger than the fight between the former Anglo-French allies in Syria, the newest conflict is of even greater significance, militarily, politically and economically. It provides for the Reich that double front in the East and the West which the Nazi strategists previously were held anxious to avoid. What many commentators considered to be a "golden opportunity" for Great Britain was provided at the same time, since the war against Russia plainly is occupying most of the German forces and air superiority finally has been achieved by England, for the time being.

If any hopes were entertained at Berlin that the latest about-face in the war would change the problem in the West they were quickly dashed, for Prime Minister Winston Churchill last Sunday promptly declared that Russia would receive all possible British aid and that the war against Nazi Germany would be pursued with undiminished vigor. The Vichy regime in unoccupied France appeared to view the German attack upon Russia with much favor, and in Spain a series of demonstrations developed in support of the Reich and against Great Britain. Rumania was immediately allied with Germany in the attack, and it appears that other Balkan States may become involved to one degree or another. Turkey held to the chalk-line of neutrality. The three Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, which Russia absorbed last year in the best traditions of aggressors, were reported in revolt against the Soviet regime, and the tide of war promtly swept over them all. Finland, far to the North, was "neutral" at first, but gradaully admitted a state of war against Russia, which took part of Finland in the desperate conflict which excited admiration from all the world, little more than a year ago. Even Sweden came close to the borderline of conflict, as permission was granted Germany for the passage of Reich troops over Swedish territory from Norway to Finland.

In launching the attack upon Russia, Chancellor Hitler engaged in one of the familiar triades with which the world has become surfeited in the last few years. He charged the Russians with lack of good faith and virtual alignment with Great Britain and the United States. The real reason for the German move was generally held to be, however, the need for assured supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, in order to counter the British blockade and prepare for that long war which many experts now hold to be inevitable. The principal German aim, according to this reasoning, is to gain mastery over the Russian "breadbasket," the Ukraine, and the great oil fields west of the Caspian Sea. If the Nazis can
achieve that aim they still will lack access to many important war materials, such as rubber, but assuredly will be in a position to wage almost endless war. The feeling of relief which developed in England and the United States, when the Germans directed their military attention toward Russia, soon was followed by the realization that success for the Nazis in this conflict might merely make all the more difficult the announced aim of defeating the Germans. It was generally held by close students of the problem that the German military machine is vastly superior in organization and efficiency, and perhaps also in equipment, to the Russian force. The latter is perhaps more numerous, and on the side of Russia fights also the vast area of the newly-invaded country. It was pointed out endlessly this week that winter and Russian spaciousness beat Napoleon, but it also was suggested that the Nazis are well aware of that fact and may limit their objectives. What is clear and inescapable is that the Germans must win a victory before winter comes in Russia, and on this basis the German timetable for beating the Russians was estimated at not more than three months. That the Nazis made a rapid start, this week, would seem to be indicated by reports of the military movements.
Full texts of the charges and counter-charges which marked the German invasion and the Russian defense were made available last Monday by the Associated Press. Though little regarded in the swift rush of events, these statements include some revealing comments. Herr Hitler, in his general proclamation, announced to the German people immediately after the invasion began that the time had come when he could talk frankly about RussoGerman relations. He asserted that a Russian tendency to join with England had made his decision necessary, and once again placed the fate of the Reich in the hands of the German armed forces. The only real information supplied by the German dictator was particularized at the same time by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in a separate declaration of war against Russia. Charges of Russian plotting for the downfall of Nazism occupied much of this statement, and fulminations against Russian troop concentrations along the German border occupied part of the balance. Light from the German side was thrown, at the same time, upon the visit which the Russian Foreign Minister, Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, paid to Berlin several months ago. The Ribbentrop account was to the effect that Moscow then, in brief, demanded the right to establish military bases in Bulgaria along lines which preceded the Soviet absorption of the Baltic States, the right to bases along the Bosporus and the Dardanelles, and German neutrality in the event of another Russian attack upon Finland. These comments by the German Minister were bolstered, to a degree, by references to the growing estangement which marked Russo-German relations as the Nazi forces moved along the Balkan Peninsula. Uncontested so far, these statements tend to show, if they are accurate, that there is precious little to choose in point of perfidy as between the Communist regime in Moscow and the Nazi regime in Berlin.

Foreign Commissar Molotoff issued a statement to the Russian people, immediately after the attack began, with the aim of rallying the vast numbers of

Russians to defense of their country. He cleared up one point that had been much disputed in the two previous weeks, when he declared unequivocally that the Germans not only had attacked without warning, but without the presentation of any claims whatever. Air raides and artillery shelling were taking place from Rumanian and Finnish territory, as well as from the Reich itself, M. Molotoff said. Not a single complaint against Russia ever had been made by the Reich with respect to observance of the treaty of non-aggression signed in August, 1939, he continued, and Germany was charged with "perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations." In reply to German comments about heavy Russian troop concentrations on the border, M. Molotoff merely stated that at no point had a violation of the frontier taken place. The whole declaration by Herr Hitler was termed by the Russian Minister "a lie and a provocation," and he called upon all Russians to beat back "the clique of bloodthirsty Fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders, Belgians, Greeks and other peoples."

British reactions to this development were made clear without delay by Prime Minister Churchill, who never favored the appeasement policy of the Chamberlain regime and never believed that the peace of Western Europe could be preserved by permitting the Nazis to make war upon Eastern Europe, unhampered. Strictly in accordance with his previous views were declarations by Mr. Churchill to the British people, late last Sunday. With scornful invective, Mr. Churchill blasted the regime of the "bloodthirsty guttersnipe," Herr Hitler, which he found indistinguishable from the worst features of Communism. Reminding his hearers of his unbroken record of opposition to Communism, Mr. Churchill then proceeded to depict the Russian soldiers, guarding their homes, their wives and mothers, and after this bit of oratory ended he aligned Russia with Great Britain in the fight. The single irrevocable purpose of Great Britain is to destroy Herr Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime, the Prime Minister said, and he promised the aid of Great Britain to any man or State who fights against Nazism. The deeper purpose of Herr Hitler in his attempt to destroy the Russian power is to hurl his army and air force ultimately against England, and Mr. Churchill also saw in the German move an attack in the end against the Western Hemisphere. "The Russian danger is therefore our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free peoples in every quarter of the globe," the Prime minister asserted.
The Italian Government acted simultaneously with that of Germany in declaring war upon Russia, indicating that the Rome end of the Axis was informed in advance of the German intentions. But the Italians admitted that they are not likely to take a very active part in the new conflict. In their public statements marking the beginning of the invasion, the Germans linked Finland and Rumania with their own forces. Rumania found this status immediately acceptable, for Premier Ion Antonescu last Sunday ordered the Rumanian Army into action as a full-fledged ally of the Reich. The soil of Bessarabia and Bukovina, which the Russians seized last year, was ordered restored by Gen-
eral Antonescu. Finland, which turned to a basis of full mobilization on the eve of the conflict, was not immediately involved in all-out warfare, but fighting quickly developed on the border between German-Finnish troops and the Russians. Late on Wednesday the Finnish Government informed the Parliament at Helsinki that "defense" could no longer be neglected, and to all intents and purposes Finland thereupon began formal participation. Revolts in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were said to be in progress on Monday, against the Russians, and fresh problems thus were posed for all concerned. Sweden's action on Wednesday in permitting passage of German troops from Norway to the front in Finland reflects either German pressure or the sympathies of the Swedes in this particular encounter, and probably does not signify Swedish involvement. The reported French and Spanish reactions are interesting chiefly because of the light they throw upon relations with Great Britain.

## Russo-German Military Moves

ACTUAL military developments in the new conflict between Germany and Russia are far from clear, as the conflict nears the end of its first week, for reports are available only from sources within those two countries which have not proved too reliable in the past. Even the respective forces engaged, and the areas where the actual combat is taking place, remain matters partly of conjecture. Official statements of the German High Command have been sparse and unrevealing. Russian official comments are more plentiful, but also leave much to be desired. The propaganda sections in the two countries, notoriously unreliable, have indulged in immodest claims and assertions which cannot easily be checked by reference to other and more impartial sources. It would appear, according to military experts, that both sides have some $2,500,000$ or more men available for the vast struggle along the immense line from the White Sea to the Black Sea. The Germans are believed to have four aerial armadas engaged on their Eastern front, and the Russians may have an equivalent number of airplanes. Tanks available to both countries are held to be about equal in numbers. The quality of equipment generally is believed to be higher on the Reich side, and there is no doubt that the organizing ability of the Germans is superior. The relative morale has not yet been established, although it may prove to be a matter of highest importance before the battle ends.

German objectives in starting the conflict with Russia doubtless are economic to a large degree, for possession or control of the Ukraine and the Caucasus oil fields would free the Reich from some of the difficulties occasioned by the British blockade. But the destruction of the Russian Power, in order to remove the threat of attack, also is an obvious German aim. It was pointed out in mahy quarters this week that German forces cannot well be freed entirely for the eventual attack upon Great Britain unless the Russian threat is removed or countered. In the initial phases of the Blitzkrieg against the Russians, the Germans had the advantage of surprise, and they apparently made considerable progress. Vast forces poured over the borders of Russian-occupied Poland, with the German Panzer units endeavoring to repeat the pincers movement that trapped so many opponents
in Poland, the Low Countries and France. German airplanes dive-bombed the Russian detachments and communications. From Rumania a German-aided force began the march for recovery of Bessarabia and perhaps for penetration of the Ukraine. Revolts against the Russians were started in all the Baltic States absorbed by the Soviet last year, and from Finland another move against the Russians was organized. The vast fighting front was a confused jumble this week, to all appearances, and it may be some time before the situation clarifies.
The principal German thrusts appear to be aimed on either side of the immense Pripet marshes of Eastern Poland, probably with a view to entrapment of Russian forces and fresh advances toward strategic points in the Northern Ukraine. The vital stronghold of Brest-Litovsk was taken by Reich troops within 48 hours of the attack. German spokesmen were so confident of immediate success that promises were made of startling revelations of "unimaginable" military prowess by Thursday. That day passed, however, without details of the fighting from the Berlin High Command, which merely indicated that matters were taking a favorable course. Russian authorities admitted heavy and effective German aerial and tank attacks in the initial phases of the war, but they claimed by the middle of the week to have solved the problem of defeating the Panzer thrusts through isolation of the tank units. Vast numbers of airplanes admittedly were lost by the Russians, but German aerial losses were placed by Moscow on an equal footing. The unofficial German spokesmen endeavored to claim command of the air in the war with Russia, but the claims did not stand up under critical examination, since Russian aerial attacks were noted against some German cities in East Prussia. The supply problem is, of course, a troublesome one for the Russian forces, and some military experts predict brisk advances by the Reich troops when war supplies immediately at hand are used up by the Soviet forces. Dictator Adolf Hitler joined his forces on the Eastern front, Tuesday, and some of the war announcements were issued from his headquarters.
The situation in the Baltic States is even more uncertain and vague than on the German Eastern front. Finnish sources said actual or impending revolts against Russia were reported from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia Monday. The former Lithuanian capital of Kaunas was reported in German hands by Tuesday, and Vilna was said to be under attack. Talinn, the port of Estonia on the Baltic, was in flames, some observers claimed. Finland was bombed heavily by Russian airmen and the fact that heavy concentrations of airplanes could be spared by the Russians for such activities throws at least a little light upon the German claims. From Norway the Germans hastily dispatched a division of troops to Finland over Swedish railways, indicating that the battle soon may be joined there. Leningrad was bombed by the Germans, and a few other points also suffered from Reich aerial attacks. From Rumania an army promptly set out last Sunday in a "holy war" to recapture Bessarabia and Bukovina. The Russians, however, claimed that they were beating back this assault, and also asserted that heavy aerial attacks were being launched against Bucharest and the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza. Reich aerial attacks on the Russian base at Sevastopol were
admitted, on the other hand, and it appears that German submarines are operating in the Black Sea.

## Great Britain and Germany

BRITISH aerial superiority apparently was established this week in the conflict between Great Britain and the German Nazi Reich, possibly because much of the German air force was diverted to the attack upon Russia. The fact of British supremacy is immensely important, however, and may prove to mark a turning point in the war. That the conflict will continue with undiminished fury, notwithstanding the German move against the Soviet Union, was made clear last Sunday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In the course of his declaration, Mr. Churchill disclosed that heavy losses were being inflicted upon Reich air fighters, at relatively little cost to the British. This was the pattern of the aerial conflict all this week, according to British accounts. Large squadrons of Royal Air Force planes bombed the "invasion coast" day after day, and attacks also were reported frequently upon German industrial cities and ports. Official British reports were to the effect that up to 28 and 30 German airplanes were downed in single days, admitted losses of British airplanes running only to five or six machines. In four days this week the Germans lost 90 airplanes, and the British only 17, according to London accounts. German official claims put the matter the other way, as a large number of British airplanes were downed by the Nazis, they said, than were lost by the Reich.
The warfare on the high seas was overshadowed by the aerial activities, but remains highly important. After some delay, the British Admiralty finally issued a general statement on merchant ship sinkings, late last week, which suggests grave dangers to the United Kingdom if the menace cannot be met. The merchant ship losses suffered by Britain, the Allies and neutrals trading with England totaled 461,328 tons in May. Figures previously supplied were amended for all months beginning with May, 1940, and in most cases they were revised upward. Thus it was announced that April, 1941, was the worst shipping month so far suffered by Britain, in this war, with 581,251 tons sent to the bottom, as against the original announcement of sinkings totaling 488,124 tons in that month. The original figure of 505,750 tons for March, 1941, was reduced to 489,229 tons in the latest accounting. For the entire war period to the end of May, British, Allied and neutral merchant ship losses were placed by the Admiralty at $6,702,807$ tons. In the past 12 months the sinkings have averaged more than 100,000 tons weekly, which is a rate that exceeds combined new construction by Great Britain and the United States. The German High Command, moreover, continues to report with monotonous regularity a heavy toll of shipping sunk in the Battle of the Atlantic. German claims far exceed the admitted sinkings, but British authorities, on the other hand, disclose nothing on the question of damage to ships that managed to make port after attacks.

## Eastern Mediterranean

WARFARE in the Eastern Mediterranean area this week was principally a matter of British attacks against French forces in Syria, which slowly retreated under the hammer blows of superior mechanized and aerial units. This struggle, which now
has been in progress for 20 days, was undertaken originally by the British with the aim of beating the Germans into Syria and aiding the defense of the Suez Canal. Although the entire background of events has shifted with the German march against Russia, the Syrian campaign continues. The capital City of Damascus fell to the British troops last Saturday, and from that point the Empire forces pushed northward. Turkey was reported massing troops on the Syrian frontier, early this week, and the meaning of that movement is not yet clear. There were occasional intimations from Vichy that the French defenders might retreat and ask for sanctuary in Turkey, and it is at least possible that the Turks were preparing for such developments. Along the coast, British naval units aided the advancing Empire troops, but were attacked by several French destroyers, at least one of which was said by the British to have been badly damaged and perhaps destroyed. Far to the south, in French Somaliland, a British ultimatum for joining with the Free French forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is said to have been given, but information is lacking as to the consequence of this reported measure. The Anglo-Axis fight in the Western Desert region between Egypt and Libya was at a standstill this week. German aerial forces made fresh attacks against the British base at Alexandria, and also assailed British naval units at Tobruk. Berlin claimed on Thursday that a heavy British cruiser had been sent to the bottom at Tobruk, along with a light cruiser.

## Japanese Policy

GRAVE and lengthy debates were reported in progress this week at Tokio, regarding the attitude that Japan, as a full-fledged member of the Axis, should take toward the Russo-German war. Like all the rest of the world, Japan apparently remained unconvinced with respect to German intentions until the Reich attack actually was launched against the Soviet Union. The pact of non-aggression which Tokio triumphantly proclaimed with Moscow only a few months ago had been followed by a turn of Japanese attentions southward. Prompt reversal of this course apparently was difficult even for the facile Tokio spokesmen, who suggested early in the week a program of neutrality in the Russo-German struggle. There were indications yesterday, however, that Berlin was bringing pressure to bear upon Tokio for an attack upon the Maritime Provinces of Siberia, and the representations doubtless will be studied carefully in the Japanese capital. American intentions to supply Russia, if necessary, through the port of Jladivostok have a profound bearing upon the Japanese. The crisis which Japan faces in consequence of the German attack upon Russia also is of deep interest to the United States. All ordinary developments in the Far East were relegated to the background as the Tokio discussions continued. As yet, there is no indication of a Japanese decision.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE Netherlands National Bank on June 26 reduced its discount rate from $3 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$. The 3\% rate had been in effect since Aug. 29, 1939, at which time it was raised from $2 \%$. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

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tions, and time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for 60 to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very active this week. The supply of paper has been good and the demand has been heavy. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

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

## Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

| Federal Reserve Banks | Rate in Effect June 27 | Date Established | Preetous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 |  |
| New York. | 136 | Aug. 27, 1937 |  |
| Cleveland. | 13 | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | 131 | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | *13/3 | Aug, 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago. | ${ }_{* 11} 1$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| $\stackrel{\text { St }}{\text { Minneapolis }}$ | 113 | Sept. 24,1937 Aug. 24, a | 2 |
| Kansas Clity- | ${ }_{*} 13$ | Sept. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas .---- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| San Franclsco........- | 13/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

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

## Course of Sterling Exchange

BUSINESS in the foreign exchange market remains in the torpor of wartime conditions and restrictions. Throughout the entire sterling area the pound is held under strict control by the London authorities. Free pound quotations hardly vary from the established official rates. The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.04$ a week ago.

Official rates quoted by the Bank of England continue unchanged: New York, 4.021/2@4.031/2; Canada, 4.43@4.47 (Canadian official, 90.09@90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2250@3.2280; New Zealand, 3.2280@3.2442. American commercial bank rates for official 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 countries. In New York, exchange is not quoted on any of the countries of Continental Europe, due to the Executive order issued on June 14 by President Roosevelt, suspending trading in German and Italian currencies
and requiring general licenses to complete transactions in the currencies of Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Russia.

On June 26 Secretary Morgenthau approved a proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to the British Government, secured by the remaining British investments in this country, for the purpose of providing the British with dollar exchange to pay about $\$ 1,300,000,000$ outstanding on war supplies purchased in this country before the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, without having to sell their American securities and investments at forced sale. The value of the collateral, consisting of direct investments and a wide variety of stocks and bonds, is unofficially estimated at between $\$ 900,000,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000$,000 . Secretary Morgenthau told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January that the British held $\$ 616,000,000$ of marketable American securities and $\$ 900,000,000$ of direct investments. Sale of the Viscose interests by the British reduced their direct investment by $\$ 54,000,000$ and a large amount of the marketable securities is believed already to have been disposed of.
Seeking authorization from Parliament of a supplementary credit of $£ 1,000,000,000$, Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons on Tuesday that Britain's war costs have mounted to $£ 10,250,000$ a day, apart from the aid received from the United States. With other than war services included, the total daily expenditure is more than $£ 12,000,000$, or $£ 4,400,000,000$ a year. The country has had to find more than $£ 6,000,000,000$ since the beginning of the war, he said, urging that civilian consumption be "cut to the bone, so that every available penny may be saved and lent to the State." Sir Kingsley noted that since the budget had been made public, an average of $£ 35,000,000$ a week had been subscribed by large investors and of $£ 14,300,000$ a week by small investors, $82 \%$ more than the weekly average during the first year of the War Savings campaign.
Passage of the bill to extend price control by the Board of Trade to a wide variety of consumer goods by fixing maximum prices was virtually assured when the bill had its second reading in the House of Commons, after Oliver Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade, explained its purpose to assist in diversion of production to war purposes while keeping down the cost of necessities of life. Mr. Lyttleton stated that "to carry on the industries of the country at the present level of wages and avoid any further rise in prices can only be achieved by maintaining the purchasing power of money or insuring that the cost of essential necessities is kept reasonably steady. Contributions to this end have been made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy of immobilizing extra purchasing power by voluntary and involuntary saving, high taxation and by a rationing policy."
To end delays in transshipment of British exports, a destination control certificate has been recently adopted by the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Affixed to each consignment of merchandise, the new certificate indicates the ultimate destination of the goods and expedites its passage through points of transshipment, especially through Portugal, Egypt, the Persian Gulf and parts of the British Empire.

Effective July 1, censorship delay of United States parcel post and package mail for neutral countries will be reduced by the use of "mailcerts," which will be is-
sued without charge on American "parcels, small packets, and letters containing merchandise" valued at less than $\$ 25$, with a $\$ 1$ fee where the value exceeds $\$ 25$. Mail certificates will not be available for parcels and packets containing printed matter, documents, photographs, stamps, literature for the blind, commercial papers and the like. Application forms for such mailcerts will be supplied by any British consulate. "Initially, the mailcert system will extend to parcels, packets and packages addressed from the Continental United States to Eire, Finland, French West Africa, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese and Spanish Atlantic islands, Reunion, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey."

The strong upward trend of currency circulation continues, due largely to huge wartime payrolls and to mounting prices for resources curtailed by bombing and shipping difficulties. For the week ended June 25, note circulation of the Bank of England stood at $£ 638,984,000$. At the present rate the seasonal summer expansion, normally around $£ 20,000,000$ to $£ 25,000,000$, will be exceeded by the middle of August. However, currency demands are expected to be somewhat reduced by shortened vacations spread over a longer period. The Bank of England's statistical summary for May estimates active circulation for the month at $£ 604,000,000$, compared with $£ 599$,000,000 in April. After the sharp rise when France surrendered, circulation remained comparatively stable until the end of 1940 , but advanced by $£ 20,000$,000 in the first five months of this year.

The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is readily available at $1 \%$. Bill rates are substantially unchanged, with two-, threeand four-months bills at $11-32 \%$, and six months bills at $13-32 \%$.
The Canadian dollar is relatively firm. Canada's $\$ 600,000,0001941$ Victory Loan was oversubscribed, in cash and conversions, by $\$ 206,000,000$. Cash subscriptions were just short of $\$ 711,000,000$, thus exceeding even the 1918 Victory Loan, which brought in $\$ 707,000,000$. One in every 13 persons in the Dominion subscribed to the new loan, Canada's third in the present conflict. Finance Minister, J. L. Ilsley, observed that "the huge total of individual subscribers- 91,185 in all-indicates beyond question that there must have been a very large number of people of modest means who, in subscribing, made a patriotic sacrifice." The value of Canadian exports rose sharply in May, totaling $\$ 161,639,000$, against $\$ 109,853,000$ in May, 1940, according to figures recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The principal items were wheat, automobiles and parts, newsprint, paper and meats. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $12 \%$ and a discount of $111 / 2 \%$.
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 June 18, 1941:
GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS JUNE 12 TO JUNE 18, INCLUSIVE


Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was $\$ 4.03 @ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and \$4.031/4@\$4.033/4 for cable transfers. On Monday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$. On Wednesday bankers' sight was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ and cable transfers were $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$. On Thursday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @$, $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.031 / 2$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4 @$, $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.03$ for demand and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00$; 60 - and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

## $I^{N}$

 N VIEW of the decision of the British and United States Governments to support any forces engaged in opposing Hitlerism, a policy officially announced after Germany attacked its former Russian partner on June 22, $\$ 40,000,000$ in Soviet credits, which were frozen by executive order on June 14, were released on June 24 to enable Russia to buy needed materials in this country. Determination of the kinds and qualities of supplies to be furnished by this country is to be worked out by British military and technical missions in Russia, in the light of Britain's own requirements. The action of the United States Treasury in issuing a general license permitting withdrawals from Russian accounts did not give rise to trading in the ruble, which has been quoted here nominally in recent years, around 19.23 cents.The Russian buying agency here, Amtorg Trading Corporation, is reported prepared to spend $\$ 100$,000,000 a year, largely on non-defense goods, and to increase the volume to $\$ 200,000,000$ next year if the war continues. The principal items desired are believed to include copper, oil, oil drilling and refining equipment, excavators, pumps, machine tools of all kinds, typewriters, leathers, and medical supplies. Adequate technical assistance is needed to speed up production of Russian munitions. It is expected that export licenses will be granted to move $\$ 1,700,000$ worth of machine tools and other equipment purchased here several months ago.

Finland's involvement in the hostilities between Germany and Russia removes the possibility of releasing frozen Finnish funds and will prevent the transfer of $\$ 8,800,000$ remaining of the $\$ 35,000,000$ credit extended by the Export-Import Bank.

Under general licenses issued on June 20 the funds of Sweden, Switzerland, and their nationals here were exempted from the June 14 executive order freezing the United States assets of all Continental European countries, upon receipt of required assurances that the funds will not be misused. The Swedish general license authorizes transactions by the Government of Sweden or by its central bank provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in such transaction. In the case of a Swedish national, a written certificate from a designated representative of the Swedish Legation in New York City must be furnished to the appropriate United States banking institution to the effect that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in the transaction.

The Swiss general license authorizes any transaction by the Government of Switzerland or the Central Bank of Switzerland, including any transaction by either agency for the account of other Swiss nationals, provided that no other blocked country or national thereof is interested in the transaction.

More than 1,000 applications a day for special licenses to withdraw funds from frozen foreign accounts are being received by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The applications fall broadly into four groups: export-import transactions, living expenses for foreigners here, remittances abroad, and security transactions.

The recent order freezing Continental European assets in this country is regarded by Treasury and Justice Department lawyers as providing a legal basis for releasing American corporations manufacturing strategic war materials not only from royalty obligations under German patent and cartel agreements, but from technical control, price-fixing, and the transmission of vital military information.

Disruption of Russo-German trade by the latest German invasion will tighten the British blockade. German trade with the Soviet had increased ten-fold since the last peace year, according to a statement on June 14 in Vienna by Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank. As German imports from Russia were $47,000,000$ marks in 1938, they must have reached a volume of nearly $500,000,000$ marks by Dr. Funk's reckoning. Figures made public in August, 1940 by Oscar Schnurre, a leading figure in trade negotiations with Russia, indicated that Moscow had undertaken to supply in 1940, 1,000,000 tons of barley, $1,000,000$ tons of gasoline and other petroleum products, and about 150,000 tons of cotton. Material increases in these items were undertaken for 1941, with deliveries admittedly carried out until the Russo-German war.

The long expected Reich decree severely taxing dividends in excess of $6 \%$ was published on June 22. While $8 \%$ dividends are subject to "prohibitive" tax for political and psychological reasons, the total distributive profits remain unaffected, since companies are encouraged to increase their capitalization by raising the face value of existing shares or by issuing additional stock to shareholders.

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries presents no new developments. Exporters in the United States are seeking clarification of section 5 of the June 14 order freezing the funds of European nationals, because the definition of a foreign national is so broad as to subject exporters to severe penalties if they sell without export licenses to Latin American companies operated by Spanish or Portuguese citizens. The exporters complain that the effect of the present provision is to suspend their Latin American trade as they are individually confronted with the task of discovering among hundreds of accounts with Spanish and Portuguese names those which relate to European, rather than Latin American, citizens.

Under recent export restrictions Brazil has given the United States a monopoly on exports of important defense materials, including rubber and manganese ore, industrial diamonds, quartz, crystal, mica, and other ores. A Brazilian decree of June 20 releases the raw rubber crop for export only after local manufacturers have had two days in which to fill their
own needs. The government may also fix prices of rubber manufactures. The measure was adopted to end excessive foreign specualtion.

Costa Rica is reported to be seeking a $\$ 5,000,000$ loan from the United States Export-Import Bank. Despite a serious budget deficit, Cuba will not suspend interest payments on its foreign debt, according to a recent statement by President Batista.

The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.85 , against 23.80 . The Argentine official peso is pegged at 29.78. The Brazilian milreis closed at 5.15, against 5.15 . Chilean exchange is nominally quoted at 5.17 , against 5.17 . The Chilean export peso is nominally quoted at 4.00 , reflecting the reduction of about $20 \%$ ordered on May 29 in the cash value of the United States dollar from 31 to 25 pesos. Peru is nominal at 15.75 , against 15.75 . The Mexican peso is nominally quoted at 20.70 , against 20.70 .

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is without feature. In view of the hostilities between Germany and Russia, a spokesman for the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai stated that the Japanese Consulate General in Batavia is continuing negotiations dropped by the recent trade mission. Some Japanese expressed the view that no formal agreement would be signed but that the Batavia authorities would start releasing rubber, tin, palm oil and other products to Japan and would accept a larger amount of Japanese goods. A recent dispatch from Chungking states that from July 1, the land tax will be collected in kind, reviving a system of levies in effect up to 400 or 500 years ago.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23.46, against 23.46 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $245 / 8$, against 24.60 ; Shanghai at 5.55, against 5.50; Manila at 49.95, against 49.95; Singapore at $471 / 2$, against $471 / 2$; Bombay at 30.31 , against 30.31; and Calcutta at 30.31, against 30.31.

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

| Banks | 1941 |  | 939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | *129,942,782 |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |
| German | 3,889,500 | 3,3 |  | 析 |  |
| Spain - | 63,667,00 | 63,667,000 | 63,667,00 | 63,667,00 | 87,323,000 |
| Italy |  | 17,440,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,00 | 25,332,000 |
| Netherlan |  | 97,714,000 | 99,166,00 | 123,435,00 | 102,265,000 |
|  | 132,857,000 | 132,857,00 |  |  | 104,242,000 |
| Switzerlan | 84,758,00 | 86,730,000 |  | 72 | 83,596,000 |
|  |  |  | 34,167,00 | 29,140,00 | 25,803,000 |
| Denmar | 6,505 | 6,50 |  | 6,540, | 6,548,000 |
| Norway |  |  |  |  |  |
| ota |  |  | 870,501,876 | , 31.000 |  |
| rev. | 698,147 | 700,276,977 |  |  |  |
| 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 are as of April 30, 1938, and March 20, 1940, respectively. The last report from France was received June 7; Switzerland. Oct 25; Belglum. May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1 (all as of 1940) and Germany, as of June 20. 1941 <br> * Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the goid 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 basts (168s. Der fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of $£ 1,914,861$, equivelent, however, to only about $£ 968,345$ at the statutory rate ( $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Der 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. <br> I Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany as reported in 1939 and since include <br> deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currenctes. <br> 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 ber, 1936, \&s few as 125 francs were equivalent to the statutory pound For detaile of changes, see footnote to this table in issue of July 20, 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Government Against Progress

The age-old struggle of the superficial and ignorant against all the steps of human progress in knowledge and efficiency in supplying the developing wants of expanding civilization has had innumerable and widely variant manifestations. One that seems never completely to disappear is that which would perpetuate hand processes and antiquated tools and machinery rather than permit the same requirements of consumers to be satisfied with smaller expenditures of human labor through utilization of labor-saving mechanisms of the best available types. Wherever advancing knowledge and the inventive and organizing genius of the rare minds whose leadership has blazed the paths of progress have multiplied the productivity of labor by contriving superior methods or better mechanisms, dull and stupid opposition has invariably arisen and attempted to block their way by chaining mankind to the old methods and to mechanisms involving far greater toil and permitting much smaller achievements.
Weak and prejudiced mentalities, in great numbers, under such circumstances, have accepted the argument that men live by labor and that the more labor that can be concentrated upon a given objective, say, the production of essential foods or clothing, the more employment that branch of production has been made to supply and, therefore, the more employees will be able from it to obtain their regular sustenance. The bald fallacy in this deceptive process of reasoning is perceptible, of course, to every reasonable intelligence and it lies in its confused premise. The truth is that it is not by labor that men live but by the products of their labor and, in consequence, the greater the product of each unit of laborious effort, the greater the mass of commodities produced by labor, the more goods becoming available for distribution, the higher may be the standards of wages and welfare, as well as those of comfort, among the distributees.

The witless and semi-witless who act upon the fallacious doctrine to the contrary would create and continue unneeded toil for the sake of the toil itself, to the full extent in which their acceptance and conforming practices deny to the toilers the use of improved tools and labor-saving machinery and they would thus put an effective stop to the material progress that is based upon enlarged productivity of superior consumption goods. On the other hand, the clear-headed and practical who desire to witness continued enlargement of individual lives would foster improved standards of living and developing demands for wholesome goods by adopting promptly every advancement in the arts of production, releasing here and there fractions of the labor formerly required to supply particular commodities in order that their industry, diverted to other useful channels, might create other commodities to satisfy new wants, the development of these new wants being in reality one of the best indices of the material rise of civilization and culture.
Governments, being as they are, and neither invariably wise nor always free from the contamination of group-selfishness, it is by no means surprising that history discloses many instances in which they have taken the side of the sterlization of the labors of their subjects and citizens and forcibly resisted the introduction of labor-saving expedients and contrivances that might have augmented the general
comfort. The majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 7 of its 11 members, have just now joined the ignoble band of those who resist progress, and possessing the powers of Government in the field of interstate commerce by railroad have committed that highly-powerful Federal agency to an economic dogma worthy only of the darkest ages of human understanding.

Their opportunity arose upon an application of the Colorado and Southern Ry., one of the subsidiaries of the Burlington System, to lease the Fort Worth and Denfer City Ry., another subsidiary of the same system. The lease was opposed with some vigor by the State of Texas, which was merely continuing the separatist policies that have characterized its regulative activities and restricted its economic development during more than a generation. These policies have tended to isolate Texas, throwing a barrier, not unlike a protective tariff in its consequences, around its industries and trade and hampering the operations of commerce across its boundaries, materially increasing the cost of operating the railroads serving its people and retarding their development. The closer union sought by Colorado and Southern and Forth Worth and Denver City would have mitigated some of the severities of this provincial scheme of regulation and, according to the findings of Division 4 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would have effected an annual saving in operating costs of at least $\$ 235,000$. Division 4 approved the lease, as a measure of labor-saving and money-saving economy, but appeal was made to the full Commission, with the result that seven members of that body have overborne the more experienced membership of the division to which such questions are always assigned in the first instance. The sole ground announced by the majority for overruling the original decision was that the material saving that would be effected would be achieved by the displacement of certain labor that, under the more economical methods of coordinated operation, would become unnecessary. The majority of seven, have thus required that uneconomical operation of 1,170 miles of Texas railroad shall be compelled by the Federal Government, during an indefinite further period, in order that a small group of superfluous employees may be continued upon the pay-rolls. In the attempt to justify this unsound demand of Government regulation the majority opinion says:

Whenever railroad expert labor is compelled to readjust and adapt itself to another industry, there is substantial loss to the individuals and to the general public.

With these words the following seven members of the Commission, Clyde B. Aitchison, William E. Lee, Walter M. W. Splawn (sometime Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas), John L. Rogers, J. Haden Alldredge, William J. Patterson, and J. Monroe Johnson, range themselves squarely upon the side of the most benighted and unreasonable economic doctrine that has ever thwarted the upward progress of humanity, hindered the diffusion throughout human society of increased comfort and security, and prevented the release from the hardships of tooexhausting toil of great masses of men who share the common aspiration towards a reasonable allowance of recuperative leisure. Unwarrantable at any time, the course of the Commission seems especially strange and lacking even in superficial justification
at a moment when the extreme demand for labor in the defense industries is in so many branches of production and in so many regions less than fully satisfied.

That a Government fully conscious that its demands upon the labor supply are not being, and cannot be, fully satisfied, should in another direction insist upon continuance of processes wasteful of labor necessitating the employment of more men than more efficient organization would reguire seems so absurd that, if seven members of a great regulative agency had not united in proclaiming it, belief must have been impossible. Very greatly to their credit four of the Commissioners of largest service vigorously dissented from the sterile doctrine of the majority and took the sound and sensible position that the Government of the United States ought not to stand between its citizens and industries and realization of such economies as the proposed lease would have ensured. Joseph B. Eastman, the Commission's Chairman, together with Charles B. Niahaffie, Carroll Miller and Claude R. Porter, favored the lease and its potential savings.
The vigorous dissenting opinion was written by Mr . Eastman, who first observed that the estimate of a mere $\$ 235,000$ in annual savings was probably much too low and, second, that generous and ample provision for the workers who might no longer be needed had been made, provision which the Federal Government itself does not undertake to provide when any of its own rare economies result in the release of needless employees. It is strange that bold defense of economy should be necessary, still stranger that in a public body of such extreme power as that possessed by the Interstate Commerce Commission it should be in the minority, but it is still worthy of record that Mr. Eastman's dissent proclaims the following clear and incontestible truths:
Certainly, in these times, in view of the demand for mechanics in connection with the national defense program, including transportation, any arrangement which will dispense with uniecessary mechanical work and release mechanics for employment elsewhere is a gain and not a loss to the general public interest, and I have no doubt that this is also true of those who are expert in accounting and clerical work; nor would there in such circumstances be any ultimate loss to the several employees.
Moreover, I am unable to agree that if there were no national emergency and business conditions were normal or subnormal, the public interest would require the railroads to maintain a force of unneeded employees for the purpose of protecting the supply of expert labor.

For the fiscal year 1941, the appropriation for the expenses of the Interstate Commerce Commission was $\$ 9,058,750$ and the number of its employees was 1,349 . The budget estimates for the 12 months to end with June 30, 1942, provide for 1,387 employees and expenditures amounting to $\$ 9,120,250$. If the Commission can do no better than to maintain such doctrines as that defended by the majority in the case discussed in this article, all the efforts of its employees and all the funds appropriated must be regarded much worse than wasted. Nevertheless, there is a latent common sense among the American people that in the long run can be relied upon to perceive the stupidities involved in the arguments accepted in this instance and ultimately to repudiate and correct their absurd and devastating conclusions. In this instance, correction cannot come too speedily, for while it waits much injury is being accomplished.

## Trinidad

None of the particular sites which the United States arranged to lease last September in eight British colonies of this hemisphere were the best there available. Yet it would be hypercritical to overemphasize that fact. For, in so far as the British are able to help us to do so, we shall have a chain of operating guard and patrol bases extending from within 500 miles of the Equator to Newfoundland. Over vast distances in the southern reaches the chain will be so closely linked-in combination with the bases we already have in the West Indies-as to enable even light short-range planes to cover adequately the interspaced seas. These bases, by their location, naturally meet the first and perhaps most fundamental of the three essential conditions, stipulated by Captain Mahan's famous dictum as having to be met by a good naval basenamely, position. In the case of the two other requisites-resources and strength-we should be able, by construction and other operations as well as by supplies transported on interior lines, to remedy any deficiency.
The most important of the southern bases thus acquired is the group on the island of Trinidad. Shaped somewhat like a printed capital I with a relatively very thick and rather short shaft, and a base which extends only to the west, that island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela. By reason of its position it makes the Gulf of Paria a substantially land-locked body of water, averaging about 80 miles long and 40 miles wide, with numerous sheltered anchorages. There are islands situated at the northern entrance, which divide it into four channels or "bocas"-three, including the widest being rather shallow,-but the second, from the Venezuelan side, sufficiently deep to permit the passage of large vessels. The southern entrance is wider, and is without islands, but is shallow.
When the southern entrance is dredged to enable large vessels to pass through it, the Gulf will possess the notable strategical advantage of having two deep-water entrances. A considerable amount of dredging will probably have to be undertaken in any event, as the eastern shore of the Gulf is shallow. For instance, until the deep-water harbor at Port of Spain, the capital and chief port, was completed in 1939 enabling moderate draft ships to go in alongside the docks - even such ships had to anchor well out in the Gulf. Larger vessels have been obliged to remain as much as three miles from the port.

Trinidad is to be a major air and naval base in our system of outlying defenses. The land allocated for our naval base is situated at the northwestern tip of the island. It fronts both the Caribbean and the Gulf, and covers about 12 square miles. The principal airplane base is situated in the interior of the island, tapped by both a main highway and a railway. It extends over some 18 square miles. It was this area which caused the delay that created so much rather unfavorable comment in our newspapers early this year. The Governor of Trinidad, however, in addressing his Legislature on April 23, the day the leases were signed, said that the Trinidad officials had warned our representatives when they originally chose the area that they would probably find that they would like to make some modification in it. "The fact is," he added, "that a certain area of Crown land which is of a very
peculiar geological formation and which was not spotted at the time the area was chosen, is being discarded, or part of it, and is being replaced by more suitable land to the west of the selected area."

The third base which it is planned to use for auxiliary purposes is also situated in the interior, and extends over approximately two square miles. There is finally a tract of about 96 acres situated on the eastern coast of the island, and destined for use principally as a recreational area for our personnel.

We have thus secured-under a 99 -year leasehold tenure-about 32 square miles of Trinidad territory, and are in position to develop our bases there into the most important of the Caribbean area. Trinidad, it is to be noted, is on the direct route between the east coast of South America and the Panama Canal-the most frequented passage being the 21 -mile-wide strait between Trinidad and the neighboring British island of Tobago. Trinidad is situated south of the usual hurricane routes. In June, 1933, however, a disastrous storm caused loss of life and great destruction of property along the southern coast on a five-mile swath. This occurrence might well be likened to our own experience in September, 1938, since the Trinidaders have to turn back to 1810 to find the record of a similarly destructive storm. The winds are, however, turbulent, and consequently care is required in selecting a wind-sheltered air base. This condition may have at least partially contributed to our difficulty in securing a satisfactory headquarters for our air operations. The climate is tropical-hot and in the summer-time humid-but healthy, though those accustomed to a temperate climate cannot safely perform the heavier manual tasks. Europeans have lived there, nevertheless, for generations without impairment of their vigor. The mean death rate for the period 1934-38 was 17.1 per 1,000 . In 1938 it was 15.82 . The average temperature during the day is 84 degrees $F$. and during the night 74 degrees $F$. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. In recent times Trinidad, until the outbreak of this war, had been developing as a winter resort.

Trinidad and Tobago together form the British Crown colony of that name. It is administered by an appointed Governor and Executive Council. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, who presides, and 27 members. Seven of the latter are elected by the people on the basis of a franchise open to men and women, but subject to certain property and other qualifications. The monetary system is based on the British West Indian dollar, though British currency is also legal tender. The British have occupied Trinidad since 1797. Their right to it was formally ceded by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Previously the island belonged to Spain, Christopher Columbus having discovered it during his third voyage on July 31, 1498.
Trinidad became in the late eighteenth century the locale of an interesting experiment, perhaps unique among Spanish colonies. Spain had introduced slavery, and by its means the cocoa and sugar planters, especially the former, had enjoyed, at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, a high degree of prosperity. In 1727, however, a disease almost wiped out the cocoa plantations, and many people left the islandgreat distress ensuing. In the late 1750 's some Spanish priests discovered a hardier variety of
cocoa trees, and to some extent a sporadic prosperity returned. It was not, however, until a further 25 years had elapsed that the basis of real progress was laid.

In 1783 a French planter from nearby GrenadaRoume de St. Laurent-on a visit to Trinidad found the soil so fertile as to excite his evidently exceptional promotional gifts to action. He made representations to the King of Spain, which in November, 1783 , bore fruit in a royal proclamation offering extraordinary advantages to foreigners of all nations who settled in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed was that the immigrants be Roman Catholics. In practice, however, that stipulation was not very strictly stressed. Induced by that proclamation, many French and British agriculturists accepted the invitation. After the French revolution played its havoc in St. Domingo, and elsewhere, the inflow of French colonial planters to Trinidad became marked. Thus, thanks to the liberality of a Spanish King, though Trinidad never was a French colony, the preponderant element, among the inhabitants of local birth but European ancestry, is still French.

Trinidad's economy, owing to the great fertility of her soil, which can produce almost any tropical plant, and to the less dominant role played by sugar, was not as affected by the abolition of slavery in the 1830's as were some other British colonies, though the labor problem presented serious difficulties. In 1845, however, after seeking for years a solution based on Asiatic labor, relief was obtained by the successful introduction of indentured British East Indians. This practice continued until 1917, when the Government of India terminated it. Labor from other British West Indian colonies has also entered in large numbers.

The estimated population of the colony on Dec. 31,1939 , was $473,4 \overline{\boxed{ }}$, about 30,000 of whom lived on Tobago. Taken as a group the largest element is composed of those of African or mixed races. The last census-that of 1931-showed that about one-third of the population is composed of British Indians, or of that descent. They are especially numerous in the sugar industry, both as laborers on the large plantations and as small farmers on their own account. Some of the most prosperous general businesses are in their hands. They live very much by themselves, with their own cultural activities. The next largest group are those of European descent or birth-English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. In 1931 the Chinese, 5,239 in number, came next. They have been doing especially well in the commercial community and as storekeepers. There are almost as many South Amer-icans-chiefly Venezuelans.

The area of the island of Trinidad is $1,863.8$ square miles. The average length is 50 miles, and the average breadth 37 miles. The island contains three ranges of mountains or hills. A chain, with several heights over 3,000 feet, runs along the northern coast. The central system spreads diagonally across the center of the island, and reaches 1,000 feet only at one point. The third is a broad belt of hills, rarely over a few hundred feet in height near the southern coast. Approximately $47 \%$ of the total area is covered with the Crown land forests, which are added to yearly, pursuant to a 28 -year-old program, in which teak so far is the timber most featured. As in nearby South America, the forests
in their natural growth contain much valuable timber, but the species are scattered-Mora, a heavy brown timber rated A-1 at Lloyds for shipbuilding and used also for sleepers, being the most gregarious. Its stands cover some 130 square miles. Balata, cedar, balsam and other commercial timbers are to be found in the forests.

While mineral oil and its products represent over two-thirds in value of the colony's exports, taking the population as a whole, agriculture and the industries dependent on its products have played a more important part. The total acreage of Trinidad under cultivation is over $27 \%$ of the whole. Large areas are cultivated by the owners of small farms.

Cocoa was until recently the most important crop, but is now second to sugar, though the former is still more largely cultivated. Cocoa is grown both on plantations and small farms. In 1934 it was reported that a majority of the population depended for its livelihood, to a great extent, on the cocoa industry. Two hundred and twenty thousand acres were then under cocoa cultivation. However, while much of the soil is suitable and the climatic conditions are normally favorable, the high prices which prevailed in the past induced some to establish cocoa trees on soils not adapted to their use. These plantations were least fitted to cope with the difficulties resulting from diseases and low prices. The witchbroom disease has given much trouble. In 1938, especially, its incidence largely increased, owing to poor weather conditions. The 1939 crop dropped $63 \%$ from the previous year's total. Cocoa growing is regarded as a declining industry, though the Government, emulating the example of the eighteenth century priests, has found on the continent of South America a disease-resisting variety which it is hoped will provide a remedy. In the meantime, beginning in 1936, the Government assisted the industry by a subsidy of 1 c . per pound on production. In 1937 this free grant amounted to $\$ 479,670$ (British West Indian dollars are exclusively referred to in this article) distributed to about 8,000 owners. Normally about one-half the crop goes to the United States, the other large buyers having been the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany.

Sugar has become the most important crop, recently so much so that its value is about double that of cocoa. Prior to the depression resulting from the competition of beet sugar, beginning in the early 1880 's cultivation was carried on chiefly by the large plantations which manufactured their own products. Later the tendency was for the plantations to combine and for special factory units to be erected and to become fewer and larger to meet modern requirements. The existing mills have a capacity of 155,000 tons. It is claimed that the largest is the best sugar factory in the British Empire. In 1939 the production was 128,455 tons, somewhat less than in recent years. Unfavorable weather conditions, low prices and employee strikes participated in bringing about this result.

Including the plantation of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, there are 20 large sugar estates owned by 11 entities. About 92,000 tons are produced by them annually. The cane farmers usually cultivate very small rented holdings and sell the cane to the sugar factories. In 1933 there were 17,207 such farmers; by 1939 the number had been reduced to 12,914 . The Cane Farming Control

Ordinance aims at maintaining a balance between the estate-grown canes and farmers' canes. Since 1938 the Government has also been fixing the prices payable to the farmers. The United Kingdom and Canada have been taking nearly all of this crop.

The third most valuable crop-and of increasing interest to the British owing to the importance of the product, copra, in war-time-is that of the coconut palms. Copra producers receive a bonus in accordance with an agreement between the Government and the oil factories. In 1939 this bonus amounted to $\$ 159,134$, averaging 48c. per 100 pounds. Nearly $50 \%$ of the product is controlled by the Coconut Growers Association, which manufactures therefrom edible oil and lard. Since this war started the exportation of coconuts has been forbidden, the entire crop being required for the manufacture of copra.
Among the minor money crops that of citrus fruits is prominent. Approximately 3,000 acres are under grapefruit cultivation, and a similar acreage under lime. Oranges are also grown. This industry, for the time being at least, has ceased to expand. The recent crops of grapefruit have been small, but of excellent quality. The Government has assisted the Cooperative Citrus Growers Association by means of a loan, thus enabling it to develop its canning activities. Tonka beans, bananas, and coffee also figure among the money crops and exports. Coffee has lost its former importance, and there are now practically no coffee plantations, the plants being used to fill in spaces in the cocoa estates. The chief subsistence crops are maize and rice.

The mineral wealth of the colony is restricted in kind, as far as deposits of commercial value are concerned, but is of great consequence. As a producer of petroleum and its derivatives Trinidad has been since 1929 in the first place in the British Empire, contributing recently half of the total production. Of less critical importance in there war days, but known in many parts of the world, is the natural mixture of bitumen, water and clay derived from Trinidad's famous "pitch lake," which, refined into Trinidad Asphalt and combined with powdered limestone and sand, as well as sometimes crushed stone, forms the pavements of so many city streets.

Beginning in $18 \check{5} 7$ several sporadic attempts were made to develon the petroleum fields of Trinidad. It was not, however, until 1912 that production began on an important scale, and 1922 had passed before production was counted in hundred millions of gallons. Prior to January 30, 1902, the Government in alienating the Crown lands had not reserved the petroleum rights. Therefore, these rights are held under three kinds of land tenure and operating conditions: (1) privately owned rights; (2) Crown land on which the oil is also the property of the Crown; (3) alienated land where the oil is the property of the Crown, but the surface rights are in private ownership. In both the last two classes a lease must be secured from the Government in order to exploit the oil. These leases in cases of the third class, protect the rights of the surface owner. By the end of 1938 2,984 wells had been drilled in the colony; of these 1,853 were on lands in which the Crown held the oil rights. In that last full peacetime year the 16 companies actually engaged in exploitation work and refining operations employed 14,199 workers. Since 1939 the expansion continues,
and refineries have been enlarged, pipe lines extended, new wells opened.
The "pitch lake" was discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh on March 22, 1594, and he reported that he caulked the seams of his ships with the asphalt, though he called it "trimming." The "lake"-one of the hottest spots in the world-is sufficiently hard surfaced to bear light railroad tracks, used in transporting the product, though in some parts it is soft enough to show the silght impress of a heel. Its surface has been likened to the skin of an elephant with its familiar folds. The deposit spreads over 114 acres, and belongs to the Crown, which has leased it for a term of years for exploitation purposes to a private corporation. Formerly believed to be inexhaustible, because of the fashion in which the holes fill up, automatically, its level has since been found to have dropped 20 feet in 50 years, during which period some five million tons of asphalt were extracted. A survey disclosed a depth of two hundred and eighty-five feet at the center. Those interested in the exploitation estimate that there remains, unquestionably, enough asphalt there to supply the needs of the world in street pavement, asphalt shingles and roll roofings for at least several generations to come. Under normal conditions the United Kingdom and the United States are the chief buyers.

As the economy of Trinidad is that of a colony, exports play a decisive role therein. However, in 1939 for the first time since 1936 the visible balance of trade favored the colony. The mineral exports are the preponderant factor in the colony's sales to the outer world. In 1937 they and their products formed $73.46 \%$ of the total exports. The chief exports in order of their value are petroleum and its products, sugar, cocoa, asphalt, grapefruit, copra, rum and bitters, molasses and distilled liquors. The chief imports have been vehicles, cement, apparel, boots and shoes, raw cocoa from Venezuela, butter and butter substitutes, bags, and cattle. Near the end of 1939, owing to the war conditions, imports from non-sterling countries were severely restricted to essentials, by means of an import license system. Consequently the only important American goods granted import licenses have been oil machinery, pitch pine and fresh fruits.

Exclusive of transshipments the foreign trade has been:

|  | Imports. | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | \$20,985,849 | \$24,103,368 |
| 1936. | 27,187,994 | 29,944,534 |
| 1937. | 35,835,514 | 33,702,295 |
| 1938. | 35,497,121 | ${ }^{35,367,764}$ |
| 1939. | 34,762,954 | 37,359,476 |

During those years the precentages of the total trade with the three principal customers and sources of imports were:

|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports- | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| United Kingdom | 44 | 40 | 36 | 37 | 33 |
| Canada | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| United States... Exports- | 16 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 25.5 |
| United Kingdom | 42 | 44 | 48 | 50 | 42 |
| Canada. | 12 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| United States_ | 11 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 8 |

## The Course of the Bond Market

Firmness has continued to rule in the bond market, with little change in general levels. Long-term Governments made good advances toward the week-end.

High-grade railroad bonds have remained firm. Mediumgrade and speculative rails, although actively higher toward the closing days of the week, displayed net losses when compared to a week ago. Northern Pacific pr. In. 4s, 1997, dropped one point to $741 / 2$; New York Central $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1997, declined $11 / 2$ to a new 1941 low of 7814 . Defaulted rail bonds were in demand toward the close, and prices for this group were higher. Interest centered on Erie, Missouri Pacific, New Haven, and Central of Georgia issues.
High-grade utility bonds and those of investment quality generally moved ahead this week, some into new high ground, such as Illinois Bell Telephone $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, 1981; Pacific Gas \& Electric 3s, 1970, and Consolidated Gas, Baltimore, $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1976$. Speculative issues displayed a good tone also. Canadian utilities recovered quite substantially. Developments in the new issue market have been extensive. The New York State Electric \& Gas bonds, scheduled to be offered, failed to appear because of bidding technicalities. The $\$ 60,000,000$ Philadelphia Co. debentures were successfully floated, while stockholders of American Tel. \& Tel. approved issuance of $\$ 233,000,000$ convertible debentures.
A generally steady tone has prevailed in the industrial
section of the list this week. Mixed fractional changes have been observed among the oils, with the up-side favored. Steels have been generally steady, with the exception of the Otis $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$, which lost $21 / 4$ points at $793 / 4$. On the other hand, the National Steel 3 s , 1965, a high-grade issue, gained $3 / 4$ at $1053 / 4$. Among shipping company obligations, the Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies Steamship Lines 5s, 1959 held close to par, while the International Mercantile Marine $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1941$, gained $21 / 2$ points at $881 / 2$.
The foreign bond market has been the scene of interesting developments. Heaviness in German municipal and corporate loans, apparently in reflection of withdrawn support as a consequence of the presidential "freezing" order and due to renewed liquidation following the Reich's new venture, contrasted with a strong rally in Japanese bonds, which finished near their high mark. Norwegian short-term issues have been pushed into higher ground, while Danish obligations turned irregular towards the close, when the $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ dropped 10 points to 54 . Argentine issues held up well among Latin American bonds, with the Province of Mendoza 4s reaching a new high.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages re given in the following tables

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Average Yields) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Dally } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | U. S. Goot. Bonds | Avge. <br> Сотро- <br> tate ${ }^{*}$ | Corporate by Ratings * |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | A | Baa | $R$. | P.U. | Indus. |
| 27 | 119.45 | 107.44 | 118.00 | 114.66 | 107.80 | 91.77 | 97.16 | 111.44 | 114.66 |
| 26. | 119.31 | 107.27 | 118.00 | 114.86 | 107.80 | 91.62 | 97.00 | 111.62 | 114.46 |
| 25. | 119.17 | 107.44 | 118.00 | 114.66 | 107.80 | 91.77 | 97.00 | 111.62 | ${ }^{114.66}$ |
| 24 | 119.13 | 107.27 | 117.80 | 114.66 | 107.80 | ${ }^{91.77}$ | 97.00 | 111.62 | ${ }^{114.46}$ |
| ${ }_{21}^{23 .}$ | 1119.09 | ${ }_{107.27}^{107.44}$ | ${ }_{1178.80}^{118.00}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 114.66 \\ & 114.46\end{aligned}\right.$ | 107.80 107.62 | ${ }_{91.62}^{91.77}$ | 97.00 97.00 | ${ }_{111.44}^{111.62}$ | ${ }_{114.27}^{114.46}$ |
| 20. | 119.02 | 107.09 | 117.80 | 114.46 | 107.62 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 111.44 | 114.27 |
| 19 | 119.00 | 107.09 | 117.80 | 114.46 | 107.62 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 111.44 | 114.27 |
| 18. | 119.00 | 107.09 | 117.60 | 114.27 | 107.62 | 91.48 | 97.00 | ${ }_{111.25}$ | 113.89 |
| 17.- | 119.00 | 107.09 | 117.60 | 114.27 | 107.44 | 91.62 | 96.85 | 111.44 | 113.89 |
| 16. | 119.01 | 107.09 | ${ }_{117.60}^{117}$ | 114.27 | 107.44 | 91.48 | ${ }^{96.85}$ | 111.44 | ${ }^{113.89}$ |
| 14. | 118.97 | ${ }_{106.92}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{117.60}^{117.60}$ | ${ }_{114.08}^{114.08}$ | $1{ }^{107.44}$ | ${ }_{91.48}^{91.34}$ | 96.85 97.00 | $\xrightarrow{111.25}$ | ${ }_{113.89}^{113.70}$ |
| 12.- | 118.95 | 106.92 | 117.40 | 114.08 | 107.44 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 111.25 | 113.70 |
| 11 | 118.89 | 106.92 | 117.40 | 114.08 | 107.44 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 111.07 | 113.70 |
| 10. | 118.86 | 106.74 | 117.40 | 113.89 | 107.27 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 111.07 | 113.70 |
| 9 | 118.86 | 106.74 | 107.80 | ${ }^{113.89}$ | 107.27 | 91.34 | 96.69 | 111.07 | 113.50 |
| $7 .-1$ | 118.83 | 106.74 | 107.80 | 113.70 | 107.27 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.50 |
| ${ }_{5}^{6 .-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118.81 \\ & 118.78 \end{aligned}$ | 106.74 106.56 | ${ }_{117.00}^{117.20}$ | $\xrightarrow{113.70} 1$ | 107.27 107.09 | ${ }_{91.19}^{91.19}$ | 96.69 96.69 | $\begin{aligned} & 110.88 \\ & 11088 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 113.31 \\ & 113.12 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| 4. | 118.76 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | ${ }_{113}^{113.12}$ |
|  | 118.86 | 106.56 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 107.09 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.88 | 113.12 |
| 2. | 118.82 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96.54 | 110.70 | 112.75 |
| May 29. | 118.71 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 107.09 | 91.05 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.75 |
| 23-- | 118.35 | 106.39 | 116.80 | 113.50 | 106.92 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.70 | 112.93 |
| 16. | 118.52 | 106.39 | 116.61 | 113.31 | 106.92 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 |
| 9 | 118.45 | 106.56. | 116.80 | 113.12 | 106.92 | 91.62 | 97.00 | 110.52 | 112.93 |
| Apr. 25. | 118.66 | 106.39 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.74 | 91.34 | 96.85 | 110.52 | 112.75 |
| Apr. 25. | 118.62 | 106.21 | 116.61 | 112.75 | 108.56 | 91.19 | 96.69 | 110.34 | 112.19 |
| 18. 10. | 118.28 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.58 | 106.39 | 90.91 | 96.54 | 110.15 | 112.00 |
| 10.- | 117.36 | 105.69 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.21 | 90.77 | 96.54 | 109.79 | ${ }_{111.81}$ |
| Mar. ${ }^{4 .-}$ | 117.55 | 106.04 | 116.80 | 112.37 | 106.21 | 91.48 | 97.00 | 109.97 | 112.19 |
| Mar.28... | 117.80 | 105.86 | 116.41 | 112.19 | 106.04 | 91.05 | 96.54 | 109.79 | 111.81 |
| 21-- | 117.85 | 106.21 | 117.00 | 112.93 | 106.56 | 90.77 | ${ }^{96.54}$ | 110.15 | ${ }^{112.75}$ |
| 14-- | 1117.77 | ${ }_{106.04}^{106.21}$ | ${ }_{1}^{117.40}$ | ${ }_{113.31}^{113.31}$ | ${ }_{106.39}^{106.56}$ | 90.48 90.20 | 96.54 96.23 | 109.97 109.97 | ${ }_{113.12}^{113.31}$ |
| b. 28. | 116.93 | ${ }_{105.86}^{106 .}$ | 117.20 | 112.93 | 106.21 | 89.78 | ${ }_{95.92}^{96.23}$ | 109.79 | ${ }_{112} 12.75$ |
| 21.- | 116.06 | 105.52 | 117.00 | 112.75 | 106.04 | 89.52 | 95.62 | 109.60 | 112.75 |
| 14-. | 118.24 | 105.86 | 117.60 | 113.12 | 106.21 | 89.64 | 95.92 | 109.60 | 113.12 |
| 7. | 116.52 | 108.21 | 117.80 | 113.31 | 106.39 | 90.20 | 95.54 | 109.79 | 113.31 |
| Jan. 31-- | 117.14 | 106.39 | 118.00 | 113.70 | 108.39 | 90.48 | 96.85 | 109.79 | 113.70 |
| 24.- | 117.64 | 106.56 | 117.60 | ${ }^{113.89}$ | 106.56 | 90.77 | 97.16 | 109.97 | 113.50 |
| 17. | 118.06 | 106.56 | 118.20 | 113.89 | 106.56 | 90.48 | ${ }^{96.69}$ | 110.15 | 113.89 |
| 10 |  | ${ }_{106.59}^{106.56}$ | ${ }_{118}^{118.20}$ | ${ }_{114}^{114.27}$ | 106.56 | 90.34 | ${ }_{95}^{96.69}$ | 110.15 | 114.08 |
| High 1941 | 119.45 | 107.44 | 118.60 | ${ }_{114.85}^{114.46}$ | 108.39 107.80 | 89.78 91.77 | ${ }_{97.31}^{95.92}$ | 1111.15 | $\xrightarrow{114.46}$ |
| Low 1941 | 115.89 | 105.52 | 116.22 | 112.00 | 106.04 | 89.23 | ${ }_{95.62}$ | 109.42 | 111.62 |
| High 1940 | 119.63 | 106.74 | 119.00 | 115.04 | 106.74 | 89.92 | 96.07 | 110.88 | 114.85 |
| Low 1940 | 113.02 | 99.04 | 112.19 | 109.60 | 99.52 | 79.37 | 86.38 | 105.52 | 106.56 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JYr. Ago } \\ & \text { June27'40 } \end{aligned}$ | 115.08 | 101.80 | 114.85 | 112 | 101. | 82 | 89.37 | 108.16 | 109.60 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 Y Y s, A \circ \rho \mid \\ & \text { June } 27^{\prime} 39 \end{aligned}$ | 117.02 | 100.81 | 114.85 | 111.07 | 98.25 | 83.40 | 89.37 | 105.52 | 109.24 |

MOODY's BOND YIELD AVERAGES $\dagger$
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

| $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Daıly } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | Avge. Corpo- | Corporate by Ratings |  |  |  | Corporate by Groups |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aaia | $A a$ | $A$ | Baa | R. R. | P. U. | Indus. |
| 27 | 3.31 | 2.75 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 4.29 | 3.93 | 3.09 | 2.92 |
| 26 | 3.32 | 2.75 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.08 | 2.93 |
| 25 | 3.31 | 2.75 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 4.29 | 3.94 | 3.08 | 2.92 |
|  | 3.32 | 2.76 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 4.29 | 3.94 | 3.08 | 2.93 |
|  | 3.31 | 2.75 | 2.92 | 3.29 | 4.29 | 3.94 | 3.08 | 2.93 |
| 21. | 3.32 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.09 | 2.94 |
| 20 | 3.33 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.09 | 2.94 |
| 19 | 3.33 | 2.76 | 2.93 | 3.30 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.09 3.10 | ${ }_{2}^{2.94}$ |
| 18 | 3.33 | 2.77 | 2.94 | 3.30 | 4.31 | 3.94 3.95 | 3.10 3.09 | ${ }_{2}^{2.96}$ |
| 17 | ${ }_{3.33}^{3.33}$ | 2.77 2.77 | 2.94 2.94 | 3.31 3.31 3 | 4.30 4.31 | 3.95 3.95 | 3.09 3 | ${ }_{2.96}$ |
| 14 | 3.34 | 2.77 | 2.95 | 3.31 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.10 | 2.97 |
|  | 3.34 | 2.77 | 2.95 | 3.31 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.10 | 2.96 |
| 12 | 3.34 | 2.78 | 2.95 | 3.31 | 4.31 | 3.94 | 3.10 | 2.97 |
| 11 | 3.34 | 2.78 | 2.95 | 3.31 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.11 | 2.97 |
| 10 | 3.35 | 2.78 | 2.96 | 3.32 | 4.32 | 3.95 | ${ }_{3}^{3.11}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.97}$ |
|  | 3.35 | 2.79 | 2.96 | 3.32 | 4.32 | 3.96 | ${ }_{3}^{3.11}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.98}$ |
|  | 3.35 | 2.79 | 2.97 | 3.32 | 4.33 | 3.96 | ${ }_{312}^{3.12}$ | 2.98 |
|  | 3.35 | 2.79 | 2.97 | 3.32 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.12 3.12 | 2.99 3.00 |
|  | 3.36 3.36 3 | 2.80 | 2.97 2.98 | 3.33 <br> 3.33 | 4.33 4.33 | 3.96 <br> 3.96 <br>  | ${ }_{3.12}^{3.12}$ | 3.00 3.00 |
|  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 2.98 2.98 | 3.33 <br> 3.33 | ${ }_{4.33}^{4.33}$ | 3.96 <br> 3.96 | ${ }_{3.12}^{3.12}$ | 3.00 3.00 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.36 \\ & 3.37 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{2.81}^{2.81}$ | 2.98 2.99 | 3.33 3.34 | ${ }_{4.33}^{4.33}$ | 3.96 3.97 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| May 29 | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.33 | 4.34 | 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.02 |
| $\cdots 23$ | 3.37 | 2.81 | 2.98 | 3.34 | 4.33 | 3.96 | 3.13 | 3.01 |
|  | 3.37 | 2.82 | 2.99 | 3.34 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | ${ }_{3}^{3.02}$ |
|  | 3.36 | 2.81 | 3.00 | 3.34 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 3.14 | 3.01 |
| 2- | 3.37 | 2.80 | 3.01 | 3.35 | 4.32 | 3.95 | 3.14 | 3.02 |
| Apr. 25 | 3.38 | 2.82 | 3.02 | 3.36 | 4.33 | ${ }_{3} 3.96$ | 3.15 | ${ }_{3}^{3.05}$ |
| 18 | 3.40 | 2.83 | 3.03 | 3.37 <br> 3.38 | 4.35 4.36 | 3.97 3.97 3. |  | 3.06 3.07 |
|  | 3.41 3.39 | ${ }_{2.81}^{2.83}$ | 3.05 3.04 | 3.38 <br> 3.38 | 4.36 4.31 | 3.97 <br> 3.94 | 3.18 3.17 | 3.07 3.05 |
| ar, 28 | 3.40 | 2.83 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 4.34 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 3.07 |
| 21 | 3.38 | 2.80 | 3.01 | 3.36 | 4.36 | 3.97 | 3.46 | 3.02 |
|  | 3.38 | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.36 | 4.38 | 3.97 | 3.17 | 2.99 |
| 7 | 3.39 | 2.78 | 2.99 | 3.37 | 4.40 | 3.99 | 3.17 | 3.00 |
| Feb. 28 | 3.40 | 2.79 | 3.01 | 3.38 | 4.43 | 4.01 | 3.18 | 3.02 |
| - $\quad 21$ | 3.42 | 2.80 | 3.02 | 3.39 | 4.45 | 4.03 | 3.19 | 3.02 |
|  | 3.40 | 2.77 | 3.00 | 3.38 | 4.44 | 4.01 | 3.19 | 3.00 |
|  | 3.38 | 2.76 | 2.99 | 3.37 | 4.40 | 3.97 | 3.18 | 2.99 |
| Jan. 31 | 3.37 | 2.75 | 2.97 | 3.37 | 4.37 | 3.95 | ${ }_{3} 3.17$ | 2.97 |
|  | 3.36 | 2.77 | 2.96 | ${ }^{3.36}$ | 4.36 | ${ }_{3}^{3.93}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.17}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.98}$ |
|  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.96 | 3.36 | 4.38 | 3.96 | ${ }_{3}^{3.16}$ | 2.96 2.95 |
|  | 3.36 | 2.74 | 2.94 | 3.36 | 4.39 | 3.96 4.01 | 3.16 3 3 | 2.95 <br> 2.93 |
| 3 | 3.37 3 3 | 2.73 <br> 2.84 | 2.93 3.06 | 3.37 <br> 3.39 | 4.43 4.47 | 4.01 4.03 | 3.16 3.20 | 2.93 3.08 |
| Low 1941 | ${ }_{3}^{3.31}$ | ${ }_{2.72}^{2.84}$ | 2.91 | 3.29 3.29 | 4.29 | 3.92 | 3.08 | 2.92 |
| High 1940 | 3.81 | 3.06 | 3.19 | 2.78 | 5.24 | 4.68 | 3.42 | 3.36 |
| Low 1940 | 3.35 | 2.70 | 2.90 | 3.35 | 4.42 | 4.00 | 3.12 | 2.91 |
| June 27, 1940 | 3.64 | 2.91 | 3.05 | 3.64 | 4.96 | 4.46 | 3.27 | 3.19 |
| 2 Years A | 3.7 | 2.91 | 3.11 | 3.86 | 4.91 | 4.46 | 3.42 | 3.21 |

"These prices are computed from averave ylelds on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $3 \mathrm{3} / \mathrm{\%} \%$ ooupon, maturing in 25 years) and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely se
$\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was publighed in the issue of July 13, 1940, page 160.

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Department Store Sales and Profits Reach High Level in 1940

Published by Bureau of Business Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston. 40 Pages Price, $\$ 2.50$
For the fiscal year 1940 department stores achieved total sales averaging more than $6 \%$ above their 1939 volume. Earnings averaged nearly $5 \%$ of sales, the highest percentage return in the last 12 years. With the improved dollar volume, economies in percentage operating expense were effected. At the same time gross margin rates remained at substantially the same level as in 1939.
These findings are based on a bulletin just released by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research under the sponsorship of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The report, written by Professor Malcolm P. McNair, is the twenty-first in the series which was instituted in 1920 as one of the pioneer projects in the intensive study of distribution costs. The results for 1940 reflect the operations of 429 department stores and 90 specialty stores represent-
ing approximately $40 \%$ of the estimated total United States volume for the trade.
The report provides detailed margin, expense, and profit data for department and specialty stores classified according to size. With the exception of the very small firms, department stores of all groups typically incurred lower operating expense percentages for 1940 than for 1939. The stores with annual sales of less than $\$ 150,000$, which secured only moderate sales increases spent relatively more in 1940 than in 1939 for operating costs and earned less favorable percentages on sales. For each sales volume group "goal" percentages on sales. For each sales volume group "goal"
figures are presented summarizing the experience of the most profitable firms within each group
Average figures for several significant operating results are provided for stores classified in two ways-by volume and by size of city. These data clearly indicate the advantageous position of stores achieving large dollar volume in cities of moderate size where rental and newspaper advertising rates are low and delivery costs are favorable. The highest earnings in 1940 were reported by stores with sales of $\$ 2,000,000-\$ 4,000,000$ in cities with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 , and stores with sales of $\$ 4,000,000-\$ 10,000,000$ in cities with populations of 100,000 to 250,000 .

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, June 27, 1941.
Business activity continues to expand in a large way. According to the "Journal of Commerce" weekly index, business activity rose to a new all-time high of 123.3 , which compares with a revised figure of 121.7 for the previous week and 103.9 for a year ago. All components of the business index showed substantial gains for the week with the exception of electric output, which dipped fractionally below its all-time peak established a week ago.

The Russo-German conflict came in for most attention the past week. The concentration of German forces in the East is looked upon generally as giving England a breathing spell and a chance to catch up in her preparations for prolonging the war. The changed Russian position is expected to have quite an effect on the communistic elements of labor in this country, perhaps resulting in an appreciable decline in strikes hampering the defense program. However, this remains to be seen. The expected local subway strike will be watched with keen interest in that it involves a threat to city government.

Absence of the sensational war success news promised the last several days by Berlin and continuation of the British air offensive against the so-called invasion ports and northern and western German industrial areas may have stiffened morale somewhat in the financial district, judging by the buoyancy of commodity markets and recent firm tone of the securities market.

An intensification of the effort to aid Great Britain and build up United States defenses will undoubtedly result from the new phase of the war in Europe, and as this prospect looms the lines are being drawn tighter on supplies of steel and other metals for other than defense purposes, the "Iron Age" stated in its mid-week review.
Shipments of steel to the automobile industry are being delayed or cut down in anticipation of the approaching end of the current model season and the fact that motor car output is to be curtailed in August, the survey says.
"It now appears that this curtailment may be considerably more than the $20 \%$ originally agreed upon. With wide strip mills now operating at $50 \%$ or more on plate tonnage, the inability of the motor car makers to obtain a sufficient supply of sheets and strips will in itself indicate further reduction of automobile production schedules."

The allocations recently of large tonnages of steel for ships, cars, shells, pipe lines and for shipment to Great Britain has complicated the delivery situation for commercial steel users to a serious extent, the survey observes. Pittsburgh estimates are cited to the effect that $65 \%$ to $70 \%$ of current steel production is earmarked for preferential treatment, leaving a relatively small amount for other consumers.

After scoring a new all-time high in the preceding week, production by the electric light and power industry tapered off during the period ended June 21 , when it reached $3,055,841,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest reporting week was $10,206,000$ hours under the last seven-day record total of $3,066,047,000$ (revised), but was $402,053,000$ hours, or $15.2 \%$, over the total of $2,653,788,000$ recorded during the period ended June 22, 1940.

A new high level in freight car loadings for the current year was scored in the week ended last Saturday when traffic reached 885,558 cars, the Association of American Railroads reported yesterday. This was the largest total for any week since the period ended Nov. 2, 1930. In that week loadings were 934,715 cars.

The net operating income of the Class I railroads in May was the largest for that month since 1930, according to an estimate by the New York "Sun," based on reports of 48 railroads, which showed the railroads were running approximately $75 \%$ ahead of a year ago in earnings before fixed charges. The net operating income of these railroads for May, 1941, was approximately $\$ 71,119,000$ as compared with net operating income of $\$ 42,216,000$ for these 48 railroads a year ago.

Lend-Lease and other merchandise shipments to the United Kingdom in April, the Commerce Department said today, made the largest total of goods to go to England in any month in 20 years. Shipments to the United Kingdom
in April totaled $\$ 128,000,000$, but the Department no longer reveals the nature of such shipments. The British Empire as a whole received $\$ 246,000,000$ of American goods, or about $61 \%$ of the $\$ 385,454,000$ exports. Canada received $\$ 70,000,000$, the next largest amount.

Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated car and truck production this week at 127,926 units, and said today that automobile assemblies have embarked on the seasonal downturn usual at this period. Production compared with 133,565 vehicles last week and 87,550 this week a year ago. Ward's said operations would taper moderately during the first half of July and then would move downward more sharply.
Abnormally high temperatures in most parts of the country and the approaching vacation period gave retail stores this week their best seven-day period of the season thus far, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., said today. Heat, said the agency, spurred sales of sportswear, inexpensive dresses of cotton and rayon, tropical suits and straw hats. The closing of schools in many areas brought in specially heavy demand for children's and junior wear. Over-all gain in retail trade compared with 1940 reached the highest for the year to date. For the country as a whole the gain over a year ago figures was estimated at $22 \%$. Wholesalers reported demand at a record pace as bookings for fall continued to develop earlier and heavier than usual. Industry held firmly to an all-time high rate of production.
There were no very unusual developments in the weather the past week. While rainfall was less extensive than recently, the preceding falls had supplied enough soil moisture for present needs in most sections of the formerly dry areas and crops in general made good progress, although a few sections are still too dry. These latter include scattered areas in central and northern New England, considerable portions of New York, southern Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and sections contiguous to the last-named State. Otherwise the current moisture situation is satisfactory except very locally, such as southern Illinois. Rains of the week were helpful in the extreme Southeast, particularly in Florida. Conditions in the western half of the country continue satisfactory. In the southern Great Plains where persistent wetness had been unfavorable the generally fair weather of the week was especially welcome and farm work made unusually good progress. In the New York City area the weather has been generally clear and warm the past week.
The weather on Friday was very warm as temperatures ranged between 66 degrees and 89 degrees. Continued clear and warm Friday night, with increasing cloudiness on Saturday. Thermometer readings Friday night are expected to register a low of 72 degrees in the city and 65 degrees in the suburbs, rising to a high of about 92 degrees on Saturday.
Overnight at Boston it was 71 to 85 degrees; Pittsburgh, 67 to 90 ; Chicago, 73 to 95 ; Cincinnati, 71 to 97 ; Cleveland, 72 to 92 ; Detroit, 70 to 93 ; Milwaukee, 72 to 94 ; Charleston, 70 to 82 ; Savannah, 72 to 76 ; Kansas City, Mo., 77 to 93 ; Oklahoma City, 71 to 89 ; Salt Lake City, 58 to 87 , and Seattle, 50 to 74.

Moody's Commodity Index at New High
A new 1941 high was again made this week by Moody's Commodity Index. Friday's close of 204.8 was the highest since August 13, 1937, when the Index also stood at 204.8. The principal gains were in wheat, corn, hogs and cotton.
The movement of the Index has been as follows:

| Fri. | June 20 | o weeks ago, June 13 _ . . . 199.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sat. | June 21--------------200.6 | Month ago, May 27. |
| Mon. | June 23-.-----------202.7 | Year ago June 27-......-.---155.6 |
| Tues. | June 24-..-.------.---202. 20 | 1940 High-Dec. $31 \ldots \ldots$ |
| Wed. | June 25-.---.--------202. 20 | Low-Aug. 16.........-149.3 |
| Thurs. | June 26-..---.-.-...---204.2 | 1941 High-June 27-...------204.8 |
| Fri. | June 27.............----204.8 | Low-Feb. 17........--171.6 |

## Carloadings During Week Ended June 21 Reached 885,558 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 21 totaled 885,558 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 26. This was an increase of 157,065 cars or $21.6 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 247,024 cars or $38.7 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 21 was an increase of 22,583 cars or $2.6 \%$ above the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 376,225 cars, an increase of 7,683 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 77,463 cars above the cars above the preceding wee
corresponding week in 1940 .
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 159,765 cars an increase of 168 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10.983 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Coal loading amounted to 161,131 cars, an increase of 2,510 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 37,474 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .

Grain and grain products loading totaled 46.574 cars, an increase of 9,568 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,918 cars above and grain products loading for the week of June 21 totaled 32,708 cars an increase of 9.255 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of an increase of 9,255 cars above the preceding week
10,799 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Live stock loading amounted to 9,089 cars, a decrease of 918 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,464 cars below the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of June 21 totaled 6,323 cars, a decrease of 624 cars below the preceding
in 1940

Forest products loading totaled $43,555 \mathrm{cars}$, an increase of 1,067 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 9,319 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Ore loading amounted to 75,661 cars, an increase of 2,112 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,419 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Coke loading amounted to 13,558 cars, an increase of 393 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,953 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939.

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 weeks of January | 2,740,095 | 2,557,735 | 2,288,730 |
| 4 weeks of February | 2,824,188 | $2,488,879$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.282 .866}$ |
| 5 weeks of March.. | 3.817.918 | 3,123.916 | 2,976,655 |
| 4 weeks of April. | 2,793.563 | 2,495,212 | $2,225,188$ |
| 5 weeks of May | 4.160 .527 | 3,351.840 | 2,926,408 |
| Week of June 7 | 852.940 | 702.892 | 630,060 |
| Week of June 14 | 882,975 | 712,921 | 633.955 |
| Week of June 21 | 885.558 | 728,493 | 638,534 |
| Tota | 18,937.764 | 16.161.888 | 14.602.396 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended June 21, 1941, loaded a total of 419,143 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 408,986 cars in the preceding week and 338,475 cars in the seven days ended June 22, 1940. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 21 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { June } 14 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { June } 22 \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 21 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 14 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 22 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa | 25,463 | 22,316 | 20,164 | 7,589 | 7,051 | 5,200 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo RR.... | 41,768 | 41,662 | 33,000 | 22,989 | 21,961 | 18,820 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohilo Ry | 29,072 | 29,246 | 24,813 14,327 | 13,995 <br> 9 <br> 586 | 13,932 9,010 | 11.836 7.252 |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR | ${ }_{23,319}^{17,421}$ | ${ }_{22,364}^{15,945}$ | 20,016 | 9,880 | 9,023 | 7,237 |
| Chicago \& North Western Ry | 22,263 | 21,883 | 20,242 | 12,785 | 12,346 | 9.523 |
| Gulf Coast Lines. | 2,494 | 2,898 | 2,291 | 1,750 | 1,800 | 1,347 |
| International Great Northern RR | 2,303 | 2,131 | 1,941 | 2,003 | 2,126 | 1,916 |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR. | 4,436 | 4,130 | 3,865 | 3,783 | 3,345 | 2,853 |
| Missouri Pacific RR | 16,953 | 15,092 | ${ }_{43,680}$ | 11.227 | 10,806 50,893 | 10,577 40.638 |
| New York Central Line N. | - ${ }_{6,971}$ | ${ }^{51,938}$ | $\begin{array}{r}43,694 \\ 5,634 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 52,821 | 50,893 13,092 | 40,638 10,320 |
| Norfolk \& Western Ry... | 24,619 | 24,837 | 19,622 | 6,890 | 6,703 | 5,034 |
| Pennsylvania RR. | 89,129 | 89,384 | 67,228 | 62,184 | 61,450 | 47,899 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 7.451 | 7.642 | ${ }^{5} 7295$ | 6,574 | ${ }_{6}^{6,325}$ | 4,951 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR | 8,926 | 8,985 35.320 | 30,027 | 11,776 | 11,436 | 88.295 |
| Wabash | 6,427 | 6,090 | 4,816 | 11,906 | 11,216 | 8.850 |
|  | 9,143 | 408,986 | 338,475 | 1,6 |  | 210,4 |

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS Number of Cars)

|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 21, 1941 | June 14, 1941 | June 22, 1940 |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry - | 30.848 | 26,888 | 26.596 |
| Illinels Central System .-........- | 37,033 16.292 | 35,088 14,972 | 28,508 12,822 |
| Total. | 84,173 | 76,948 | 67,926 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended June 14, 1941. During this period 114 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED JUNE 14

| Ralltoads | Total Revenue Frelght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recetved from Connections |  | Ralloads | Total Revenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recelved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |
| ${ }_{\text {ann }}^{\text {Eas }}$ | 625 | 564 | 36 | 1.501 | 1,155 | Southern District-(Concl.) | 3,471 | 2,727 |  |  | 2,371 |
| Bangor \& Aroosto | 1,269 | 1,318 | 1,286 | 37 | 23 | Nortolk Southern | 1,292 | 1,775 | 1,881 | 1.140 | 892 |
| Boston \& Maine | ${ }^{9,087}$ | 7.709 | ${ }^{6,827}$ | 13,876 | 10,034 | Pledmont Northern | 479 | 437 | ${ }_{37} 7$ | ${ }^{1.688}$ | 1.297 |
| Chicago Indianap | 1,338 | 1,474 | 1,655 | 2,555 | 2,115 | Richmond Fred. \& Potomac--- |  | 346 | 334 | 7,325 |  |
| Central Indiana |  |  |  |  |  | Seaboard Alr Line | 10,976 | 8.8181 | $\begin{array}{r}7,740 \\ \hline 888 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | . 118 | 4.049 |
| Central Vermont | 1,441 | ${ }_{5}^{1,344}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,239}$ | 2,550 | ${ }^{1,961}$ | Southern System | 25,730 | 20,082 | 18,982 | ${ }_{752}$ |  |
|  | 7,128 10,621 | 5,2658 9,237 | 4,409 <br> 8,276 | 10,665 8,592 | 7,810 6,972 | Tennessee Central-i-l-3-- | ${ }_{151}^{551}$ | $\begin{array}{r}393 \\ 122 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 388 141 | ${ }_{926}^{752}$ | ${ }^{635}$ |
| Detrolt \& Mackinac. | 228 | 析 | ${ }^{465}$ | ${ }_{1324}^{152}$ | 156 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detrott Toledo \& Iront | 3,168 | 1,941 | 1,836 | 1,324 | ${ }^{1,003}$ | Total | 119,343 | 98,061 | 90,910 | 87,133 | 63,519 |
|  | 15,995 | 12,507 | 12.215 | 15,405 | 11,596 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk | 6.669 | ${ }_{4,543}$ | 4,484 | ${ }^{9,145}$ | 6,750 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Huds | 2, 2293 | 210 1.910 | 150 1.728 | - ${ }_{2}^{2,550}$ | 1.732 | Chleago \& North Wester | 21,883 2,647 | 19,382 | 16,695 2 2 | 12,346 3,107 | - ${ }_{2}^{9.112}$ |
| Lehigh Valley | 10.783 | 9.204 | 7.890 | 9.641 | 7,510 | Chicago Mllw. St. | 21,577 | 18,780 | 17,745 | ${ }^{9,023}$ | 7.059 |
| Maine Centr |  | ${ }^{2,618}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,548}$ | 2,842 | 1,937 | Chicaso St. P. Minn. \& Om |  |  |  | -850 | 3,180 |
| Mononga | ${ }_{2,262}^{6,012}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4.875}$ | -3,422 | ${ }_{29}^{446}$ | ${ }_{30}$ | Duluth Mlissabe \& fron Rang | 22,181 1,266 | 19,374 | ${ }^{12,757}$ | 522 | ${ }_{523}^{176}$ |
| New York Central | 52,482 | 42,7 | 35.0 | 249 | 39.925 | Elgin Jollet \& Easte | 10,358 | 8,641 | 6,281 | 300 | 5.428 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& C Hartford |  |  |  | 16,779 | ${ }_{1}^{12,242}$ | Ft. Dodje D | 558 |  |  |  |  |
| N. Y. Chicaso \& St. Louls | 1,123 | 1,189 5,730 | - ${ }_{5}^{1,512}$ | ${ }_{1}^{23,092}$ | 9,948 | Great Northe | 22.619 | - 524 | ${ }_{547}^{16,506}$ | 804 | 611 |
| Y. Susquehanna \& Wes | 433 | 401 | 418 | 1,928 | 1,637 | Lake Superior \& Ifl | . 930 | 3,024 | ${ }^{1,923}$ | ${ }^{74}$ |  |
| tsburgh \& Lake | 8.8 | 7,327 | 4,964 | ${ }^{9,296}$ | 6,710 | Minneapolis \& St. | 1,810 |  | ${ }^{1,671}$ | 2,031 | ${ }_{2}^{1,683}$ |
| Pere Marquette--.-- | 7,642 733 | 5,774 | 4,992 | 6,325 | ${ }^{4,662}$ | Minn. St. Paul fe | - ${ }_{9,297}^{7,450}$ | -6,053 <br> 9,43 | 5,302 | ${ }_{4,329}^{2,182}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2} 538$ |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& No |  | 362 | 284 | 435 | 249 | Spokane International |  | 33 |  |  |  |
| Plitsburgh \& West Virgini | 1,245 | 776 | 683 | 2,254 | 1.767 | Spokane Portland \& Seattle | 2,631 | 1,798 | 2,069 | 2,100 | ,443 |
| Rutland | 545 | 658 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 643 | 71 |  |
| Wheelling ${ }_{\text {d }}$ Lake Erie | 5,437 | 4,547 | - ${ }_{3,665}^{4,646}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,216 \\ 4,433 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.632 \\ & 3,307 \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal | 188,165 | 152,011 | 132,436 | 207,002 | 157,177 | Central Western |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Top. \& Santa | 22,316 | 19,222 | 22,925 | 7.051 | 4,994 |
| Alleghany Dist |  |  |  |  |  | Alton--- | ${ }_{63} 64$ | 485 | , 625 |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio | ${ }^{4,662}$ | 31.428 | 27,950 | 21,961 | 19,451 | Chicago Burlington \& Quinc | 15,945 | 13,635 | 13,158 | 9,010 | ,173 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erie | 6,359 | ${ }^{6.171}$ | 4.532 | 2,318 | 2,360 | Chtago \& Illinols Midand | ,583 | 1,835 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Butralo Creek \& }}$ Gau | 224 | 332 | 307 |  |  | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific- | 12,516 | 11,550 | 13,427 | 06 | 8.580 |
| Cambriad | 2, | 1,325 | 1,205 | 16 | 11 | Chicago \& Eastern Ilunoi | 27,786 | +625 | 151 | 383 | ${ }_{1}^{2,409}$ |
| Cornwat | - 624 |  | , 583 | 16,28 50 | -11,722 | Denver \& Rio Grande western- | 2,329 | ${ }_{2,060}^{625}$ | 1,847 | 3,330 | 2,639 |
| Cumberland \& P | 276 | 227 | 190 | 44 | 44 | Denver \& Salt Lake | 264 | 299 |  |  |  |
| Ligomer |  |  | 67 |  |  | Fort Worth \& Denve | 1,053 | 1,132 | 1,270 | 1,022 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Penn-Reading }}^{\text {Long }}$ | +1.801 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { [ } \\ \hline 1.253 \\ \hline 58\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}625 \\ \hline 041\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{3,232}$ | 2, ${ }_{1}^{2,741}$ | ${ }_{\text {Illinots }}$ | 1,897 | (742 | +1,669 | ${ }_{486}$ | ${ }_{442}$ |
| Pennsylvanla Sy | 89,384 | 66,214 | ${ }^{55,296}$ | 61,450 | 47,276 | Nevada Nort | 1.962 | 1,452 |  | 116 |  |
| Reading Co--urg) | 18,569 1932 | 15.429 <br> 17915 <br> 17 |  | $\begin{array}{r}22.533 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | North Western P | ${ }_{12}^{934}$ | ${ }_{14}$ |  | 16 | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ |
| Western Maryland | 4,258 | 3101 | 3139 | ${ }_{8,415}$ | 5,972 | Southern Pactil | 776 | 25,367 | 23,368 | 564 | 4,633 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Toledo Peorla \& West |  | 449 |  |  |  |
| Total | 195.068 | 152,475 | 122,120 | 145,956 | 113,822 | Union Pacilic System | 14,101 | 12.255 | 12,345 | 9,758 | ,543 |
| oca |  |  |  |  |  | Western Pacil | 1,705 | 1,676 | 1,493 | 2,458 | 1,907 |
| Chesapeake | 29,246 | ${ }^{25,002}$ | 21,356 | 13,932 | 11,571 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginlan --- | 24, 4,930 | + ${ }_{4,101}$ | +1, $\begin{array}{r}17,242 \\ 4,092\end{array}$ | 1,860 | 51,015 <br> 1,151 <br> 17 |  |  |  |  | ,470 |  |
| Total | 59,013 | 48,685 | 42,692 | 22,495 | 17,737 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rock Isl | 183 | 177 | 149 | 212 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lin | 2.898 | 2,6 | 2,0 | 1,800 | 55 |
|  |  | 173 | 21 | 182 | 186 | International-Great | 131 | 1,728 | 2,007 | ,126 | ${ }^{1673}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Atlanta }}^{\text {Alirmingham }}$ \& $\mathbf{C}$ | 769 | 600 | 709 | 1,854 | 1,263 | Kansas Oklahoma \& | 176 | 29 | ${ }_{748}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }_{4} 816$ |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line. | 941 | ${ }_{724}$ | ${ }^{689}$ | ${ }_{6,219}^{1,092}$ | 4.309 | Kansas City sourhern | 2,127 | 1,852 | 1,626 | ${ }_{1}^{2,847}$ | 1,330 |
| Central of Georgia | 4,411 | 3,964 | 3,874 | 4.035 | 2,747 | Litchfield \& Madiso |  | 380 | 268 | 1.142 |  |
| Charleston \& Wester |  | 478 |  | 1,787 | 1.140 | Midland Valley | 410 | 376 | 421 | 78 | 33 |
| Columb | 1,6 | +1,291 | 1,314 | - 2765 | 2,085 | Missour \& Arkans |  | 81 | 98 |  |  |
| Durham \& South | 198 | ${ }_{162}$ | 158 | ${ }_{500}^{245}$ | ${ }_{661}$ | Missouri-Kansas-Texa | 4.117 | 3,858 | ${ }^{4} 12664$ | 3,345 | 15 |
| Florida East Coost | 515 | 414 | 476 | 782 | 783 | Quanah Acme of $\bar{P}$ | 15,17 | 1, 86 |  |  | 102 |
| Gainsville Midiand |  |  | 36 |  |  | St. Louls-San Franc | 7.999 | 6,709 | 7.912 | 5,376 |  |
| Georgia d Fiorida | ${ }^{1.156}$ | 96 | $\begin{array}{r}829 \\ 293 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{1,932}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4} 47$ | St. Louls southwe | - ${ }_{7}^{2,821}$ | 2,489 <br> 5 <br> 5 <br> 803 |  | - ${ }_{3,891}^{3,137}$ | ${ }_{2,631}^{2,427}$ |
| Gult Mobile \& | 3,853 | 3,119 | 554 | 3.135 | 2,931 | Texas \& Pacitic | 4,002 | 3,660 | 3,724 |  | ${ }^{11}$ |
|  | 26, ${ }_{2835}^{22,198}$ | ${ }_{2}^{18,916}$ | 18, $\begin{aligned} & 18,200 \\ & 18\end{aligned}$ | 13.752 6,709 | 9,880 5,191 | Wlebita Falls \& Southern | 165 20 | 161 18 | 199 25 | 50 | 21 |
| Macon Dublin \& Sa |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| issippl Central. | 167 | 111 | 124 | 430 | 240 | Total | 52.604 | 43,959 | 44,957 | 42.096 | 32,421 |

Note-Previous year's itgures revised. *Previous tigures. x Gult Moblle \& Northern only

Selected Income and Balance Sheet Items of Class I Steam Railways for March
The Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a statement showing the aggregate totals of selected income and balance sheet items for class I steam railways in the United States for the month of March and for the three months ended March, 1941 and 1940.
These figures are subject to revision and were compiled from 132 reports representing 137 steam railways. The present statement excludes returns for class A switching and terminal companies. The report is as follows:

TOTALS FOR THE UNITED STATES (ALL REGIONS)
Income Items

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Income Items |


|  | All Class 1 Railvays |  | Class I Railways Not tn Receivership or Trusteeship |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Balance at End of March |  | Balance at End of March |  |
|  | 1941 | 194 | 1941 | 19 |
| Selected Asset ItemsInvest. in stocks, bonds, \&c., other than those of aftillated companies. | 8 | \$ | s |  |
|  | 560,4 | 615,633,198 | 480,902,885 | 534, |
| Cash........-.- | $\begin{aligned} & 676,219,124 \\ & \hline 69,937.442 \\ & 13,178.027 \\ & 1,10450 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 496,503,407 \\ 43,332,794 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |
| Temporary cash invest' Special deposits. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 502,845,953 \\ 62,227,358 \\ 105,782,810 \end{array}$ |  |
| Loans and bills rec |  | 1,537,592 | 1,330,174 | $1,321,148$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Traffic and }{ }^{\text {batances-Dr }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,610,450 \\ 33,275,676 \end{array}$ | 24,397,414 | 30,756,130 | 22,280,336 |
| Net bal. receivable fr agents and conducto | $\begin{array}{r} 33,275,676 \\ -62,198,086 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Miscell. ${ }^{\text {acce ts }}$ Receival | ${ }_{\text {137, }}^{136,831,892}$ |  | $48,341,813$ $103,771,864$ 287126 |  |
| Materials and supplie |  | $\begin{array}{r} 366,362,534 \\ 19,720,682 \\ 1,268,675 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | - ${ }_{\text {14,461,913 }} 881,629$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,429,407 \\ 17,264,167 \\ 838,463 \end{array}$ |
| Rents reeelvable--t | $1,148,572$ <br> $6,271,181$ |  |  |  |
| Total current assets.. | 1,506,232,004 | 1,248,357,984 | 1,161,741 | ,2 |
| Selected Llability Items- <br> Funded debt maturing within six months.c.- | 96,317,217 | 189,942,091 | 67,720,365 | 146,875,37 |
| Loans \& bllls payable_d Trattic and car-service balances-Cr-C-....-Audited accounts \& wages | 77,982,4 |  | 21,026,361 | 78,562.421 |
|  | $49,695,908$ | 39,224,028 | 34,499,744 | $26,513,650$ |
|  |  | 225,545,779 <br> 64,514,971 |  |  |
| Miscell. accots payab | $\begin{array}{r} 237,312,405 \\ 52,587,914 \\ 5 R \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 184,036,336 \\ 40,930,932 \\ 81 \\ \hline 100 \end{gathered}$ | 174,929,429 53,072,169 |
| Interest matured unpai | $14.330,714$$78,378,923$ | - $40,276,116$ | $51,738,245$ $13,966,522$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,824,597 \\ & 11,908,204 \end{aligned}$ |
| Unmatured int. accrued |  | 80,120,547 1 |  |  |
| Unmatured divs. decla | 78,378,923 |  |  |  |
| Unmatured rents accrue | $\begin{array}{r} 228,788,432 \\ 39,530,315 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 22,382,022 \\ 197,881,630 \\ 50,171,701 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $18,715,560$$188,531,992$$27,858,531$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,388,078 \\ 158,058,176 \\ 40,657,342 \end{array}$ |
| Other current liablitiles.- <br> Total current llabilities- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 858,347,483 | 890,191,107 | 641,178,614 | 657,588,447 |
| Analysls of accr. tax liab.: Other than U.S. Govt taxes axes | 120,619,363 108,159,069 | $82,602,980$ $115,278,650$ | $109,122,622$ $79,409,370$ | 72,181, 85,876, |

## a Represents accruals, including the amount in default.

b For rallways not in recelvership or trusteeship the net income was as follows: March, $1941, \$ 33,821,398 ;$ March, $1940, \$ 4,355,166 ;$ for three months
March, 1941, $\$ 73,092,506 ;$ three months ended March, $1940, \$ 15,375,813$.
c Includes payments of principal of long-term debt (other than long-term debt in default) which will become due within six months after close cf month of report. d Includes obligations which mature not more than two years after date of issue. e For railways in receivership and trustesship the ratio was as follows: March,
1941, 1.15; March, 1940, 0.42; three months 1941, 0.96 ; three months 1940, 0.42 .

Truck Freight Volume in May Sets All-Time Record
The volume of revenue freight transported by motor truck in May climbed $2 \%$ over April to reach an all-time peak, according to reports compiled and released on June 23 by the American Trucking Associations. The May volume was $35 \%$ over that carried in May, 1940. The Association further reported:
Comparable reports were received by A. T. A. from 194 motor carriers in 39 States. The reporting carriers transported an aggregate of $1,399,952$ tons in May, as against $1,372,560$ tons in April and $1,037,021$ tons in May, 1940.
The A. T. A. index figure, computed on the basis of the average monthly representing 100, stood at 146.47 for May. The index figure for April was 143.24 .

Slightly more than $79 \%$ of all the freight transported in the month was reported by carriers of general freight. The volume in this category increased $1.5 \%$ over April and $38.5 \%$ over May of the previous year.
Transporters of petroleum products, accounting for a little more than $6 \%$ of the total tomage reported, showed a decrease of $4.3 \%$ in May, as compared with April, and a very slight increase of $0.2 \%$ over May, 1940 . Movement of new automobiles and trucks, constituting $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of the total tonnage, increased $16.1 \%$ over April and $44.4 \%$ over May, 1940. Haulers of iron and steel products reported almost $4 \%$ of the total tonnage. The volume of these commodities showed a decrease of $4.4 \%$ under April, but increased $29.2 \%$ over May of last year.
A little more than $5 \%$ of the total tonnage reported was miscellaneous commodities, including tobacco, milk, textile products, building materials, coal, cement and household goods. Tonnage in this class increased $11.3 \%$ over April and $34 \%$ over the volume hauled in May, 1940.

## Commodity Price Indexes of 10 Countries Compiled <br> by General Motors and Cornell University

General Motors Corp. and Cornell University, which prior to the European war had collaborated in the publication of a world commodity price index, have resumed issuance of international price statistics, but on a different basis than before the war. Instead of a composite index of world prices, these organizations now are publishing the information only as individual country indexes.

The index is built upon 40 basic commodities and the list is the same for each country in so far as possible. Each commodity is weighted uniformly for each country, according to its relative importance in world production. The actual price data are collected weekly by General Motors Overseas Operations from sources described as "the most responsible agencies available in each country, usually a government department." The commodities involved include "a comprehensive list of several groups, including grains, livestock and livestock products, miscellaneous foods (coffee, cocoa, tea, sugar, \&c.), textiles, fuels, metals, and a list of other miscellaneous materials (rubber, hides, lumber, newsprint, linseed oil, \&c.)." Weights assigned in the index to the different commodity groups are as follows: Grains, 20 ; livestock and livestock products, 19 ; vegetable fats and other foods, 9 ; textiles, 12; fuel, 11 ; metals, 11 ; miscellaneous, 18.

The indexes which are based on prices expressed in the currency of each country, were reported June 23 as follows: (August, $1939=100$ )

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Argen- } \\ \text { tina } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus- } \\ & \text { tralla } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Can- } \\ & \text { ada } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eno- } \\ & \text { land } \end{aligned}$ | Java | $\underset{\text { Mco }}{\text { Mex- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Zeal'd } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Swe- } \\ & \text { den } \end{aligned}$ | Switz- erland | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { States } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 145 | 116 | 110 | 122 | 135 | 153 | 111 |
| October...- | 113 | 123 | 122 | 145 | 117 | 110 | 120 | 139 | 158 | 114 |
| November-- | 113 | 125 | 124 | 146 | 118 | 111 | 118 | 142 | 164 | 118 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { December } \\ & \text { 1941- } \end{aligned}$ | 113 | 126 | 126 | 149 | 120 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 168 | 118 |
| January...- | 114 | 127 | 126 | 150 | 121 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 171 | 120 |
| February..- | 114 | 126 | 127 | 150 | 121 | 113 | 119 | 147 | 171 | 120 |
| March...-- | 119 | 122 | 129 | 150 | 123 | 114 | 119 | 154 | 176 | 122 |
|  | 121 | 121 | 131 | 150 | 125 | 115 | 119 | 156 | 180 | 125 |
| Weeks end.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 3-- | $r 121$ | 120 | $r 131$ | 150 | 127 | 116 | 120 | 156 | 189 | 126 |
| May 10-- | 121 | 120 | 132 | 150 | 128 | 117 | 120 | 156 | 190 | 127 |
| May 17-- | 124 | 120 | -134 | +150 | 129 | 117 | 119 | 155 | 190 | 130 |
| May 24-- | 126 | 120 | ${ }_{134} 135$ | ${ }^{*} 1490$ | ${ }_{131}^{131}$ | 117 | 120 | 155 | *190 | 131 |
| June 7-- | $r 132$ | 121 | 135 | ${ }_{* 150}$ | 131 130 | 117 118 | 119 | 155 |  | $r 130$ 130 |
| June 14-- | ${ }^{132}$ | 121 | 136 | *150 | 133 | 119 | 120 | 155 | -- | 131 |

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced $0.9 \%$ During Week Ended June 14
Commodity prices in wholesale markets were generally higher during the second week of June. Led by further sharp gains in prices for farm products and foods, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of approximately 900 price series rose $0.9 \%$ to the highest level since early in October, 1937 , Acting Commissioner Hinrichs reported on June 19. "This week's index at $86.7 \%$ of the 1926 average is $2.5 \%$ above the corresponding week of May and $12 \%$ above a year ago," Mr . Hinrichs said. The Labor Bureau's announcement further explained:
Each of the 10 major commodity group indexes advanced during the week. Farm product prices were up nearly $2 \%$ and are now $21 \%$ higher than on June 15, 1940. Foods rose $1.3 \%$ to $173 \%$ above last year's level. Hides
and leather products, textie products, fuel and lighting mater and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials and
miscellaneous commodities increased about $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ during the weels while miscellaneous commodities increased about $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ during the week while
metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and allied prow metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and allied pro
ducts and housefurnishing goods rose less than 1 of $1 \%$ ducts and housefurnishing goods rose less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$.
Important increases in agricultural commodity markets were $5.4 \%$ for cattle feed, $2.8 \%$ for grains, $3.3 \%$ for meats and $2.4 \%$ for livestock and poultry. Higher prices were reported for barley, rye and wheat and for
cattle, hogs, sheep and live poultry, also for cotton, eggs peanuts, cattle, hogs, sheep and live poultry, also for cotton, eggs, peanuts, flaxseed, onions and potatoes. Quotations were lower for apples, citrus fruits, milk at Chicago and sweet potatoes. Fiour prices advanced over $5 \%$ and prices were also higher for cheese and meats, including fresh beef and fresh and
cured pork, lamb, mutton and dressed poultry while veal declined cured pork, lamb, mutton and dressed poultry while veal declined. Marked increases were reported in prices for canned salmon and for leading edible imports such as cocoa beans, coffee and pepper. Quotations for butter, however, were lower than for last week.

In textile markets widespread increases occurred in cotton goods with higher prices being reported for drills, duck, print cloth, sheeting, muslin, percale, tire fabrics and carded yarns. Burlap, jute and silk continued to advance. Prices for' work clothing and shoes also were higher. Cotton
blankets were up over $9 \%$. blankets were up over $9 \%$.
Further incris to a 3-year peak.
the primary metal markets were comparatively steady except for higher prices for pig tin and quicksilver. Prices were slightly higher for cement. common building brick and sand. Paint and paint materials, including of advand ethyl acetate, averaged higher. Lumber rose nearly $1 \%$ because drop siding and timbers and for spruce. Yellow pine boards and finish declined.
Market advances were recorded in prices for acetone, butyl alcohol and phenol. Average prices for industrial fats and oils rose nearly $1 \%$ and prices were higher for cylinder oils, paraffin wax, soap and boxboard. Following the sharp decline of the past few weeks, crude rubber prices reacted and rose over $2 \%$

Furniture prices wfre generally higher
The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commodities for the past three weeks, for May 17, 1941 and for June 15, 1940 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago, (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from June 7 to June 14, 1941.

| Commodity GToups | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 144, \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 7 \\ 19 \dot{1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } \\ 31, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & 17941 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { June } \\ 15 . \\ 1940 \end{array}\right\|$ | Percent, Chanjes to June 14, 1941 from- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | June <br> 7 <br> 1941 | May 174 1941 | June 15 1940 |
| All | 86.7 | 85.9 | 85.2 | 84.6 | 77.4 | +0.9 | +2.5 | +12.0 |
| Farm products | 81.1 | 79.6 | 77.3 | 76.3 | 66.8 | $+1.9$ |  |  |
| Foods....-.- | 82.6 108.4 | 81.5 | 79.2 | 79.7 | 70.2 99.6 | +1.3 +0.7 | +3.6 |  |
| Hides and leathe Textile products. | 108.4 83.8 | $\begin{array}{r} 187.6 \\ 83.2 \end{array}$ | 107.8 | ${ }_{82.4}^{106.1}$ | 99.6 71.8 | +0.7 +0.7 | +2.2 +1.7 | +8.8 +16.7 |
| Fuel and lighting materials | 78.7 | 78.3 | 77.7 | 75.6 | 72.2 | +0.5 | $+4.1$ | +9.0 |
| Metals and metal products | 98.4 | 98.3 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 94.9 | +0.1 | $+0.3$ | $+3.7$ |
| Bullding materials | 100.9 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 92.4 | +0.4 | +0.7 | +9.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 83.7 | 83.6 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 76.4 | +0.1 |  | +9.6 |
| Housefurnishing goods | 93.7 | ${ }_{79}^{93.3}$ | 92.7 | ${ }_{79}^{92.3}$ | 89.9 | +0.4 |  | +4.2 |
| Miscellaneous. | 880.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 79.7 \\ & 81.9 \end{aligned}$ | 79.7 80.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 79.4 \\ 79.3 \end{array}$ | 77.2 | +0.6 +1.2 | +1.0 +4.5 | +3.9 +16.9 |
| Raw materials. Semi-manufactur | $\begin{aligned} & 82.9 \\ & 87.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81.9 \\ & 86.9 \end{aligned}$ | 880.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 79.3 \\ 86.4 \end{array}$ | 77.8 | +1.2 +0.5 | +1.5 +1.0 | +16.9 +12.2 |
| Manufactured products......- | 88.7 | 88.0 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 80.7 | +0.8 |  | $+9.9$ |
| All commodities other than farm products. | 87.9 | 87.3 | 87.0 | 86.5 | 79.7 |  |  | +10.3 |
| All commoditles other than farm products and foods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN SUBGROUP INDEXES FROM JUNE 7 TO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Increases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cattle 1 | 5. | . 4 | Cemen | t |  |  |  | 0.4 |
| Meats | 3. |  | Bitumi | nous | coal. |  |  | 0.3 |
| a in | 2. |  | Other | miscel | lane |  |  |  |
| Livest | 2. |  | Paper | and p | pulp.- |  |  |  |
| Crude | 2. |  | Other | textlle | produ |  |  | 0.3 |
| Slik | 2. | . 2 | Woole | n and | worst | g |  |  |
| Cereal produc | 1. |  | Clothi | ng. |  |  |  | 0. |
| Cotton goods | 1. | 4 | Other | bulldin | ng m | eria |  | 0.2 |
| Other farm |  |  | Fruits | and v | e |  |  | 0.1 |
| Other foods | 1. | 1 | Anthra | acite |  |  |  | 0.1 |
| Shoes Lumb | 1. |  | Motor | vehicl |  |  |  | 0. |
| Olls an | 0. | . 9 | Nonter | rrous | me |  |  | 0. |
| Furniture | 0. | 7 | Furnis | shings |  |  |  |  |
| Petroleum and products | 0. |  | Brick | and tit |  |  |  |  |
| Paint and paint materials. | 0. | . 6 | Chemi | cals. - |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and skins...-.-........ | -- 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decreases <br> Dairy products $\qquad$ 0.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Industry

The following statistics for the month of March, 1941, covering $100 \%$ of the electric light and power industry, were released on June 17 by the Edison Electric Institute:

SOURCE AND DISPOSAL OF ENERGY-MONTH OF MARCH

|  | 1941 | 1940 | Per Ct. Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Generation* (Net)- | 8,979,294,000 | 7,582,732,000 |  |
| By fuel burning plants By water power plants | 4,405,192,000 | 3,931,996,000 | +12.0 |
| Total generation | 13,384,486,000 | 11,514,728,000 | +16.2 |
| Add-Net imports over internat' boundaries | Detalls | 80,140,000 |  |
| Less-Company use.. | Not | 154,677,000 |  |
| Less-Energy used by | Yet | $\begin{array}{r}465,856,000 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ |  |
| Net energy for distribut | Avail- | 10,974,335,000 |  |
| Losses and unaccounted |  | 1,651,300,000 |  |
| Sales to ultimate customer | 10,895,228,000 | 9,323,035,000 | +16.9 |
| Classification of Sales- <br> Number of Customers-As of March 31- |  |  |  |
| Residential or domestic....- | 25,097,009 | 24,163.208 | +3.9 |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) | 912,276 | 645,671 |  |
| Commercial or industrial: |  |  |  |
| Smallilght \& power. Large lignt and power | $\begin{array}{r} 4,245,557 \\ 172,217 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,194,898 \\ \quad 178,738 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +1.0 |
| ther customers - - - - | 118,052 | 113,505 |  |
| Total ultimate custom | 30,545,111 | 29,296,020 | +4.3 |
| Kilowatthour Sales-During Month of Mar. Residential or domestic | 2,060,243,000 | 1,925,651,000 | +7.0 |
| Rural (distinct rural rates) | 117,186,000 | 92,604,000 | +26.5 |
| Commercial or industrial: |  |  |  |
| Smaillight and power | 1,924,313,000 | 1,768,582,000 | +8.8 |
| Large light and power | 5,749,779,000 | 4,531,348,000 | +26.9 |
| Street and hlghway lighti | 179,481,000 | 173,560,000 | +3.4 |
| Other public authorities. | 247,982,000 | 225,868,000 | +9.8 |
| Railways and railroads: <br> Street and Interurban rallways | 365,854,000 | 364,570,000 | +0.4 |
| Electrified steam railroads | 186,708,000 | 172,612,000 | +8.2 |
| Interdepartmental | 63,682,c00 | 68,240,000 | 6.7 |
| Total to ultimate customers. | 10,895,228,000 | 9,323,035,000 | +16.9 |
| Revenue from ultimate customers | \$212,602,700 | \$197,224,600 | +7.8 |


|  | 12 Months Ended March 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | \% Change |
| Averape Customer Data- Kilowatthours per customer | 964 | 913 | $+5.6$ |
| Kilowatthours per customer Average annual bill | \$36.73 | \$36.06 | +1.9 |
| Revenue per kilowatthour. | 3.81c. | 3.95 c . | -3.5 |

* By courtesy of the Federal Power Commission.


## Dollar Volume of Department Store Sales in May Increased 20\% Over Year Ago, According to Board

 f Governors of Federal Reserve SystemThe Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on June 20 that the dollar volume of May department store sales for the country as a whole was $20 \%$ larger than in the corresponding period a year ago. This compares with an increase of $24 \%$ for April and a gain of $15 \%$ for the five months of 1941 over the same periods of 1940. These figures are based on reports received from each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. The following tables, issued by the Board, show the percentage changes from a ysar aro for the country as a whole, for Federal Reserve districts, and for leading cities:

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN MAY, 1941
Report by Federal Reserve Districts


Report by Cities


## Commodity Price Index Continues Upward Swing in Week Ended June 21, According to National Fertilizer Association

Wholesale commodity prices continued to move to higher levels last week, according to the price index compiled by The National Fertilizer Association. This index in the Theek ended June 21 advanced to $110.2 \%$ of the 1935-39 averweek ended June 21 advanced to $110.2 \%$ of the $1935-39$ average, compared with 108.9 in the preceding week, 106.7 a month ago, and 95.8 a year ago. The all-commodity index Bureau's announcement, issued under date of June 23 , continued as follows:
General rising of prices in foods and farm products as well as industrial commodities were responsible for the upturn in the all-commodity index. The farm products index advanced sharply because of higher prices

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for cotton, corn, eggs, hogs, lambs, and poultry, and in spite of lower quotations for wheat and other grains, and cattle. The foods price average rose as a result of 16 items included in the index advancing and only five declining. The fuels index advanced sharply because of higher quotations for petroleum and gasoline. The textiles index was carried to a new high point, with 12 items included in the index showing advances. Higher prices for feedstuffs and lubricating oils resulted in a new high point for miscellaneous commodities. The mixed fertilizer index also registered an advance. The buin pin mate prices for Southern pine. All other group indexes remained unchanged. Duning in the 15 declined; in the preceding week there were 40 advances and nine declines in the second preceding week there were 36 advances and 24 declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. (1935-1939=100*)

| Per Cent Eaeh Group Bears to the Total Index | Groul | $\begin{gathered} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { June 21, } \end{gathered}$ $1941$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ \text { Wune 14, } \\ \text { Ju41 } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May } 17 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { June } 22, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 105.4 | 104.3 | 102.6 | 88.0 |
|  | Fats and olls | 118.2 | 113.9 | 111.1 | 68.4 |
|  | Cottonseed | 136.0 | 127.7 | ${ }_{122.0}^{122}$ | ${ }_{88}^{68.1}$ |
| 23.0 | Farm products | 108.1 | 106.0 | 102.8 | 82.4 |
|  | Cotton | 133.4 | 128.5 | 119.6 | 99.5 |
|  | Livest |  | 103.8 | 90.1 |  |
| 17.3 | Fuels. | 110.2 | 107.6 | 104.5 | 103.5 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commoditles.- | 118.5 | 116.8 | 115.0 | 112.4 |
| 8.2 | Textiles | 132.7 | 130.5 | 126.0 | 104.3 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 103.5 | 103.5 | 103.4 | 101.9 |
| 6.1 | Bullding materials | 115.4 | 117.6 | 116.6 | 102.5 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 105.0 | 105.0 | 104.5 | 100.7 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Fertilizer ma | 104.7 | + 104.7 | 107.1 | 100.6 |
| .3 | Fertilizers | 102.0 | 101.1 | 101.1 | 101.3 |
| . 3 | Farm machinery | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined... | 110.2 | 108.9 | 106.7 | 95 |

* Base period changed Jan. 4 from 1926-1928 average to $1935-1939$ average a,
00 . Indexes on 1926-1928 base were: June 21, 1941, 85.8; June 14, 84.8; June 22 , 100. Index


## Electric Output for Week Ended June 21, 1941, Shows Gain of $15.2 \%$ Over Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended June 21, 1941, was $3,055,841,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $10.2 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1940 , when production totaled $2,6 \overline{6} 3$, $788,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended June 14, 1941 , was estimated to be $3,036,047,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $15.1 \%$ over the like week a year ago.


Bank Debits for Week Ended June 18, 1941, 25.5\%
Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended June 18 aggregated $\$ 11,494,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended June 18 amounted to $\$ 131$,$044,000,000$, or $19 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of $13 \%$ compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an incease of $23 \%$. These figures are as reported on June 23, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS In Millons of Dollars

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 18, 1941 | June 19, 1940 | June 18, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 19, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | \$578 | \$478 | \$7,275 | \$5,891 |
| New York | 4,733 | 4,017 | 53,786 | 47,429 |
| Philadelphia | 842 | 465 | 9,278 | 7,156 |
| Richmond | 455 | 340 | 5,028 | 3,992 |
| Atlanta | 355 | 262 | 4,168 | 3,290 |
| Chicago | 1,804 | 1,285 | 20,011 | 16,331 |
| St. Louts. | 361 | 276 | 4,207 | 3,362 |
| Minneapolis. | 200 | 167 | 2,393 | 2,296 |
| Kansas Clty | 358 | 291 | 3,906 | 3,419 |
| Dallas.-...- | 304 908 | 230 718 | 3,244 10,276 | 2,693 8,592 |
| Total, 274 reporting centers | \$11,494 | \$9,157 | \$131,044 | \$110,115 |
| New York City *-...- | 4,310 | 3,589 | 49,107 | 43,366 |
| 140 Other leading centers* | 6,210 | 4,788 | 71,022 | 57,690 |
| 133 Other centers.......... | 974 | 781 | 10,914 | 9,059 |

## United States Foreign Trade with Geographic Areas

 and Leading Countries in April, 1941Increases in exports to the United Kingdom during April largely accounted for the gain of $\$ 28,000,000$ in total United States exports over March. April shipments to the United Kingdom of $\$ 128,000,000$, a 20 -year record, were $\$ 32,000,000$, higher than in March, and nearly two and one half times the export value in April, 1940. Other export developments worthy of note were the continued decline in exports to Japan and the sustained relatively high level of exports to Latin America.
The $\$ 20,000,000$ increase in the value of total United States imports in April over March was largely accounted for by the gain of $\$ 16,000,000$ in general imports from Latin America. The value of total imports from Latin America in April, 1941 was $\$ 101,000,000$ as compared with $\$ 55,000,000$ in April, 1940. The value of goods imported from the United Kingdom also increased during April, 1941, although the value of imports from British Empire countries as a the value of imports from
The value of exports to the British Empire increased from $\$ 216,000,000$ in March to $\$ 246,000,000$ in April. In addition to the substantial gain recorded for exports to the United Kingdom during April, shipments to Canada advanced about $\$ 2,000,000$, to $\$ 70,000,000$, while those to New Zealand increased from $\$ 2,000,000$ in March to $\$ 3,700,000$. Among other British Empire countries, the value of shipments to Australia and British India, and British West Africa were smaller in April than in March.
Imports from the British Empire in April, at $\$ 116,000$, 000 , declined about $\$ 5,500,000$ as compared with March, but with this exception were the highest of the war period. The decline was primarily the result of a drop in the value of imports from British Malaya from $\$ 35,000,000$ to $\$ 27,000$,000 . The smaller amounts of crude rubber imported from that Far Eastern area followed heavy importations of the first quarter. Imports from other leading British countries increased in April over March as follows: Canada by $\$ 1,500,000$ to a value of $\$ 39,400,000$; Australia, by $\$ 2,000,000$ to $\$ 15,700,000$; and the United Kingdom by $\$ 2,500,000$ to over $\$ 15,000,000$. Each of these monthly totals is comparatively large.
Imports from the United Kingdom have exceeded $\$ 15,000$,000 in only four months during the past three years-in May' and in December, 1939, and June and July, 1940. Among commodities imported, the value of fibers and textile manufactures advanced to nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ in both March and April, 1941, after fluctuating between $\$ 2,500,000$ and $\$ 4,000,000$ during the seven months immediately preceding. In April, imports from the United Kingdom of undressed furs, whisky, cut diamonds, and tin showed substantial increases over March totals.
In the trade with Latin America, April exports were valued at approximately $\$ 75,000,000$, a slight gain over March. while imports of merchandise at $\$ 101,400,000$ were $19 \%$ larger than in March and nearly double the value in April of last year. In recent months imports of merchandise from Latin America have increased more substantially than exports to Latin America, with the result that the import balance of merchandise from that area during the first four months of 1940 reached $\$ 69,000,000$. In addition to net purchases of merchandise, imports of gold and silver from Latin America, primarily newly mined metal, amounted to approximately $\$ 37,000,000$ in the first four months of 1941. In view of the war's interference with Latin Americi's large markets in Europe, these net purchases of merchandise and money metals by the United States take on added significance in the balance of payments of Latin America.
The April merchandise imports from Latin America represent the largest aggregate value of Latin American coods received in the United States during any month since April, 1929, while the export value in April was the largest for any month of the war-period, except December, 1939.
Exports to and imports from the continent of Europe showed a gain in April as compared with March, but both continued small in comparison with shipments in pre-war periods. Trade with Axis-controlled areas remained negligible. The U.S.S.R., Greece, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland,
Sweden and Finland were the principal destinations of shipments to EuSweden and Finland were the principal destinations of shipments to Europe, these countries also constituting sources for imports.
Exports to the U.S.S.R., valued at $\$ 5,200,000$ were $31 \%$, while imports from that country at $\$ 2,750,000$ were $14 \%$ of the trade with continental Europe in April.
The large value of $\$ 5,000,000$ reported for imports from Norway in April represented whale oil entered into bonded Custom warehouses, This oil arrived in the United States during 1940, but was not formally entered
for Customs purposes until April, 1941.

Belgian cut diamonds continued to arrive from various parts of the world, but in accordance with usual practice are credited in the statistics to the country of origin.

Exports to Japan decreased to $\$ 8,400,000$ from $\$ 10,000,000$ in March and $\$ 15,300,000$ in April of last year. Im
Exports to and imports from China in April were valued at $\$ 9,500,000$ and $\$ 8,000,000$ respectively. Both of these figures showed a gain over March, but only in the case of imports did the cumulative four months total for 1941 advance higher than in the corresponding four months of 1940.

Following are the complete tabulations covering the months of March and April:

| Geographtc Diviston and Country | EXPORTS |  |  | IMPORTS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A prill, } \\ \mathbf{1 9 4 0} \end{gathered}$ | Mari' | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1940}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 194 i \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A p q i l, \\ 1941, \end{gathered}$ |
| Europ | 139,375 | 113,233 | 145,964 | 40,806 | 26,099 | 35,794 |
| Northern North America | 54,912 | 69,898 | 72,137 | 30,581 | 38,594 | 40,189 |
| Southern North America | 25.248 | 37,200 | 38,226 | 25,993 | 33,948 | ${ }^{39,787}$ |
| South America | ${ }^{36,721}$ | 37,029 57181 | ${ }^{36,681}$ | 29,048 <br> 74 | ${ }_{91} 51,246$ | 61,597 <br> 81 <br> 156 |
| Oceanta | 5,477 | 7,572 | 8,337 | 3,213 | 14,323 | 16,681 |
| Africa. | 13,941 | 35,121 | 28,354 | 8,041 | 11,593 | 12,345 |
| Tot | 322,938 | 357,233 | 385,454 | 212,352 | 267,784 | 287,550 |
| Argent | 8,326 | 6.400 | 5,858 | 5,036 | 12,624 | 15,718 |
| Australla | 3,882 | 5,526 | 4,557 | 2,262 | 13,625 | 15,683 |
| Belgium | 4,228 |  |  | 3,886 | 585 | 1,807 |
| Belglan Cong | 426 | 1,009 | 576 | 769 | 1,834 | 3,152 |
| Bolivia. | 565 | 596 | 884 | 721 | 560 | 2,639 |
| Brazil | 10,360 | 11,992 | 10,505 | 7,196 | 13,295 | 15,944 |
| British Ea | 309 | 767 | 594 | 657 | 710 | 710 |
| British India | 4,153 | 10,868 | 9,155 | 6,814 | 8,925 | 6,117 |
| British Malay | 1,329 | 3,131 | -3,574 | 23,303 | 34,849 | ${ }_{3}^{27,271}$ |
| Canada. | 54,149 | 68,616 | 70,813 | 29,888 | 37,836 | 39,357 |
| Ceylon | ${ }_{3} 1398$ | ${ }_{4} 161$ | 4103 | 2,605 | 2,128 | 1,585 |
| Chile. | 3,078 | 4,463 | 4,107 | 6,792 | 7,917 | 10,848 |
| China | 5,690 | 6,431 | 9,477 | 3,907 | 6,892 | 7.965 |
| Costom | 4,956 807 | ${ }_{1,829}^{4,860}$ | 5,922 | 3,725 | 4,407 | 4,816 |
| Cuba. | 6,913 | 9,654 | 10,842 | 11,811 | 14,843 | 19,967 |
| Curacao (Netherlands W. Indies) | 1,768 | 1,700 | 1,213 | 1,792 | 2,692 | 3,292 |
| Dominican Republle...........-. | 558 | 583 | 565 | 505 | 697 | 801 |
| Ecuador. | 654 | 646 | 585 | 266 | 557 | 714 |
| Egypt. | 2,054 | 11,312 | 7,638 | 1,119 | 1,480 | 1,609 |
| El Salv | 380 | 438 | 455 | 791 | 668 | 1,184 |
| Fintand | 751 | 1,514. | 1,089 | 405 | 385 |  |
| France | 45,985 | 1,329 | 634 | 4,220 | 672 | 890 |
| French Indochina | 1,022 | 1,288 | 226 | ${ }^{323}$ | 2,420 | 43 |
| Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland | 35 |  |  | 363 | 296 | 288 |
| Gold Cos | 217 | 4,676 | 2,335 | 816 | 1,336 | 914 |
| Greeco- | 1,428 | 2,638 | 5,622 | 1,048 | 1,067 | 365 |
| Guatem | 671 | 916 | 746 | 1,603 | 1,662 | 1,227 |
| Honduras | 550 | ${ }^{608}$ | 754 2 | 768 | ${ }^{666}$ | 703 |
| Hongkong | 1,589 | 2,532 | 2,414 | 251 | 188 | 196 |
| Iran (Persl | 577 | 947 | 868 | 775 | 795 | 525 |
| ${ }_{\text {Iraq}}$ | 489 | 522 | 566 | 249 | 967 | 523 |
| Ireland | 450 | 375 | 37 | 231 | 408 | 347 |
| Italy | 9,233 |  |  | 4,953 | 20 | 18 |
| Japan | 15,277 | 10,112 | 8,419 | 8,760 | 10,488 | 11,020 |
| Kwantun | 1,031 | 187 | 235 | 110 | 272 | 295 |
| Mexico | 6,623 | 11,745 | 13,193 | 6,652 | 8,936 | 9,237 |
| Netheriands | 4,616 |  |  | 1,384 |  | 128 |
| Netherlands Indies | 4,136 | 7,722 | 7,955 | 14,848 | 14,494 | 14,504 |
| Newfoundand and | 1,549 | 1,967 | 3,738 | ${ }_{930}^{693}$ | $\begin{array}{r}324 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{966}$ |
| Norway. | 420 |  |  | 844 |  | 5,045 |
| Panama, Repu | 1,974 | 1,178 | 1,540 | 393 | 421 | 373 |
| Panama Canal Zon | 2,706 | 5,127 | 4,516 | 54 | 19 | 18 |
| Peru. | 1,823 | 1,936 | 2,216 | 1,091 | 1,415 | 1,884 |
| Phillppine Is | 8,384 | 9,764 | 9,487 | 7,440 | 6,657 | 8,422 |
| Portugal | 931 | 1,607 | 1,419 | 554 | 1,266 | 1,886 |
| Spala | 2,670 | 947 | 1,722 | 1,276 | 798 | 1,988 |
| Sweden | 1,496 | 2.934 | 276 | 2,591 | 157 | 727 |
| Bwitzerland | 3,745 | 1.419 | 521 | 2,531 | 2,331 | 3,416 |
| Thailand (Slam) | 580 | 389 | 727 | 56 | 195 | 122 |
| Trinidad and Tobago. | 428 | 1,417 | 899 | 143 | 558 | 169 |
| Union of | 7,563 | 1;760 | 683 | 2,378 | 1,774 | ${ }_{3}^{1,023}$ |
| Union of Sovlet Soc. Repubilics -- | 6,081 | 4,237 | 5,186 | 2,595 | 4,878 | 2,748 |
| United Kingdom.. | 53,341 | 95,509 | 127,623 | 12,674 | 12,583 | 15,050 |
| Uruguay | 753 | 1,263 | 1,207 | 817 | 4,944 | 4,572 |
| Venezuela | 5,405 | 4,335 | 4,993 | 2,994 | 4,705 | 3.620 |

a Less than $\$ 500$.
Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries Reached New Record High Levels in April, According to Secretary of Labor Perkins
New record high levels were reached in April for hourly and weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing in dustries, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on June 14. "The gain in earnings from March to April was primarily the result of wage increases," she said. "More workers were affected by general wage-rate increases than during any month since April, 1937. These increases averaged $9.6 \%$ and affected more than 800,000 wage earners in 1,222 manufacturing establishments out of a reporting sample of 33,850 plants employing nearly $7,000,000$ workers. In the blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills industry more than 400,000 workers received wage increases averaging $11.3 \%$. This accounted for the $9.2 \%$ increase in average hourly earnings reported for that industry." Secretary Perkins further stated:

Other industries in which the reported wage increases affected substantial numbers of workers were cotton goods ( 70,500 ), aircraft ( 22,000 ), woolen and worsted goods ( 20,300 ), electrical machinery ( 19,200 ), silk and rayon goods $(18,800)$, petroleum refining $(15,900)$, foundry and machine shop products $(14,800)$, shipbuilding $(11,300)$, and pottery (10,500).
Aresenting representing a gain of $1.7 \%$ over March and $7.0 \%$ over Aprli, 1940. April, 1940. Average hours worked per wage earner declined from in to 40.0 in April, a decrease of $1.1 \%$, but were $7.6 \%$ higher from 40.4 corresponding month of last year. Significant decreases in hours the March to April occurred in automobiles (a result of nerotiations from wages and union recognition) and aero-engines (observance of Good Friday holiday). Weekly earnings of both full- and part-time wage earners
averaged $\$ 29.10$, or $0.5 \%$ higher than in March and $15.8 \%$ above April, 1940.
Three prominent defense industries maintained operations above 50 hours per week per wage earner-firearms 51.9 hours, machine tools 51.1 hours, and machine tool accessories 51.0 hours. Other important defense industries operated at the following levels: Screw machine products 46.6 hours; aircraft, 45.4 hours; foundry and machine shops, 44.8 hours; electrical machinery, 44.1 hours; brass, bronze and copper products, 43.8 hours; abrasives, 43.6 hours; ammunition, 43.3 hours" shipbuilding, 42.7 hours; aluminum, 41.7 hours; explosives, 41.0 hours; blast furnaces, 39.8 hours, and smelting and refining-copper, lead and zinc- 39.1 hours. Average hours in the engines, water wheels and windmills industry (43.1) showed a substantial decline $(6.3 \%$ over the month and $0.1 \%$ over the year) mainly because of the observance of Good Friday in certain States where hese plants are located.
Comparisons with April of 1940 indicate the more pronounced effect of the defense program on earnings and hours in the durable than in the nondurable goods industries. Hourly earnings in durable goods advanced $8.2 \%$ from April, 1940, to April, 1941, as compared with a gain of $3.9 \%$ for the non-durable goods camp ond average hours amounted to 41.5 per week in durable goods, a rise of 8.7 over the year, compared with 38.4 in nondurable goods, a rise of $5.9 \%$. As a result of these increases, weekly earnings in the durable goods industries of $\$ 33.49$ were $17.9 \%$ above April, 1940, compared to weekly earnings of $\$ 23.57$ in non-durable goods, an increase of $10.5 \%$ over the year.
Among the non-manufacturing industries surveyed the bituminous coal industry showed a reduction in average hours between March and April of $23.5 \%$, as a result of the stoppage of operations pending wage negotiations. Weekly earnings in the bituminous coal industry showed a decline of $29.1 \%$ over the month and $12.7 \%$ over the year. In anthracite mining a material decrease in production resulted in widespread part-time employmen,t, and average hours indectined earnings in that industry were $40.9 \%$ lower in April than in Weekly earnings in that industry were $40.9 \%$
March and $29.5 \%$ below the April, 1940, level.
March and $29.0 \%$ below the Apri, 1940, level.
Quarrying and non-metallic mining showed an increase in weekly earnings of $14.2 \%$ over the year, while in the crude petroleum producing industry a rise of $1.2 \%$ was shown during this period. Street railways and buses reported increases over the year on weeky electric light and power companies showed a
and telegraph companies an increase of $1.2 \%$.
Average weekly earnings in wholesale trade amounted to $\$ 31.37$ in April, a gain of $3.8 \%$ over the year. Retail trade establishments showed The greatest proportionate gains in the retail field occurred in the automotive $(9.0 \%)$ and furniture $(6.6 \%)$ groups.

Further Increases Reported in Factory Employment and Payrolls in Pennsylvania and Delaware During May
Employment in Pennsylvania factories increased 2\% further in May to approximately $1,080,000$ workers, and wage disbursements advanced an additional $5 \%$ to about $\$ 32$,000,000 a week, according to reports to the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia received from 2,419 establishments. The number employed was the largest since 1923 , and the volume of wage payments was the greatest since the last war. Gains in virtually all lines continued to exceed seasonal expectations by a wide margin; the production of defense materials expanded sharply further. Factory working time increased $4 \%$ from April to May, continuing the steep upward trend which began in the spring of 1940 . Increases over a year ago were $23 \%$ for employment and $51 \%$ and $44 \%$, respectively, for payrolls and working time. The Reserve Bank's announcement further stated:

In the heavy industries, including those producing iron and steel and transportation equipment, wage payments increased $5 \%$ in May to a level $69 \%$ above a year ago. Payrolls in consumers' goods lines also increased $5 \%$ in the month, and were $25 \%$ above the level of 1940 . Substantial improvement was reported by textile mills, where activity usually declines in May.

Earnings of factory workers in Pennsylvania advanced for the seventh successive month to a new peak of $791 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. an hour, as against 78 c . in April, and about 72c. in May, 1940. Working time increased from an average of 40 to nearly 41 hours a week, and was the highest since early 1937. Average weekly wages increased to a new high of $\$ 32.33$, or more than $\$ 6$

## a week above a year ago.

Regarding conditions in Delaware factories the Reserve Bank said:
In Delaware factories the volume of employment in May was $4 \%$ larger than in April and $30 \%$ greater than a year ago. Wage payments increased nearly $9 \%$ to a level $54 \%$ above 1940. The most pronounced increases in actvity last month were at establishments producing foods and tobacco, building materials, and metal products.

## Illinois Industrial Employment and Payrolls Increased from April to May

Reports from 6,346 Illinois manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments show increases of $4.0 \%$ in the number of wage earners and $7.1 \%$ in total wage payments from April to May, 1941, it was announced on June 20 by the Illinois Department of Labor. These percentage changes are based on reports covering a sample group of 727,614 wage earners for May. The Department's announcement wage earners
further said:

## further said:

The employment and payroll gains, which are exceptionally large for a single month, were due to three factors-an increase in industrial activity, resumption of work in coal mines, and the large volume of wage rates increases from April to May. Approximately two-thirds of the increase in employment may be attributed to increased industrial activity, while the other third was caused by the return of coal miners to work in May. Approximately three-fifths of the increase in payrolls may be attributed to increased industrial activity, with the remainder due to resumption of production by coal mines and the large volume of wage rate increases. believed due to seasonal factors. Average Amril to May change thonth is believed due to seasonal factors. Average April to May changes in employmeriod (1923-1940) were an average decline of $0.1 \%$ for employment and
an average increase of $0.3 \%$ for payrolls. Increases in both employment and payrolls were recorded in nine of the 18 years, and declines in both series for seven years.

The all-industry indexes of employment and payrolls for May were 122.2 and 147.3 , respectively ( $1935-39$ equals 100). In other words, employment was $22.2 \%$ higher and payrolls were $47.3 \%$ higher than average employment and payrolls for the 60 months in the years 1935 through 1939 The May, 1941, indexes of employment and payrolls for all-reporting industries were $18.9 \%$ and $33.7 \%$ hirher, respectively, than the indexes for May, 1940 ; were $26.8 \%$ and $47.0 \%$ higher than the indexes the indexes for
and were $8.1 \%$ and $21.3 \%$ higher, respectively, than the and were
May, 1937.

Conference Board Reports Manufacturers' Shipments, New Orders, Backlogs and Inventories Higher in May
That manufactured goods are continuing to come through in increasing volume is shown by the Conference Board's index of shipments, which advanced seven points to a new high record in May. The Board's indexes of new orders, backlogs and inventories also advanced. The Board's announcement, issued June 26, further said:

Shipments
The value of manufacturers' shipments rose from an index number of 178 in April ( $1935-39$ equals 100) to 185 in May. The May index was 4\% higher than in April and $59 \%$ higher than in May, 1940. Shipments of both durable and non-durable goods increased. Shipments of durable goods were $74 \%$ higher than in May, 1940, and shipments of non-durable
goods were $43 \%$ higher. goods were $43 \%$ higher
From April to May the greatest increase was in the automotive equipment and textile industries. There was a fairly large gain in shipments of iron and steel products, the index of which reached a new high record. Non-ferrous metal shipments declined slightly from an all-time high record in April. Shipments of clothing and housefurnishings declined rather sharply.

## New Orders

The value of new orders in the 17 industries included in the Board's compilation advanced $2 \%$ from April to May, bringing the adjusted index (1935-39 equals 100) to 247, an increase of $90 \%$ over the figure for May, 1940. New orders are now more than two and one-quarter times the level for August, 1939, the last month prior to the outbreak of the
European war.
Among the industries commonly associated with defense work the only decline registered was for the iron and steel group, where orders were the lowest in several months. Even with this decline steel orders were considerably above deliveries, with the result that a sharp increase occurred in the industry's backlog. Other industries reporting a dechin inew business, after adjustment for usual seasonal changes, were clothing, office lower than in April, was also in excess of ability to deliver.

## Unfilled Orders

The Board's index of unfilled orders ( $1935-39$ equals 100 ) rose to 512 , an advance of $8 \%$ during the month and of $263 \%$ since May, 1940. Backlogs increased in every one of the 17 industries included in the index.

## Inventories

The value of inventories rose $2.4 \%$ from the end of April to the end of May. Stocks held by the durable goods manufacturers continued the upward trend which has been reported in every month except one since 1939 low, and are $14 \%$ above the 1937 peak. Inventories in the hands of manufacturers of non-durable goods also advanced, after receding during March and April. These are now $20 \%$ higher than the 1939 low point (registered in March), but are still slightly below the 1937 high.
Among individual industries, the greatest month-to-month gains in inventories were reported for the clothing, electrical equipment and machinery and machine tool manufacturers. Other major groups reporting gains were boots and shoes, building equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, ubber, housefurnishings and metal products. Lower inventories were reported in the non-ferrous metals, paper and paper products, and textile industries. Stocks in the hands of railroad equipment producers showed ittle change.
The following table gives the Conference Board's indexes of the value of manufacturers' inventories, shipments, new orders and unfilled orders for May, for the preceding month, and for the corresponding month of 1940, together with percentage changes. These indexes, all based on the 1935-39 monthly average as 100 , are adjusted for seasonal change:
INDEXES OF INVENTORIES, SHIPMENTS AND ORDERS, MAY, 1941
1935-39=100

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ (\text { Revised }) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { May, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | Percent. Change from |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apral, } 1941 \\ & \text { May, } 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { May, } 1940 \\ & \text { May, } 1941 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Inventories | 137.7 | 134.5 | 117.3 | $+2.4$ | +17.4 |
| Durable goods. | 150.9 | 146.8 | 120.4 | +2.8 +2.0 | +25.3 +5.2 |
| Non-durable goods | 120.0 | 117.7 | 114.1 | +2.0 +4.0 | +5.2 +59.0 |
| Durable goods. | 207.0 | 199.0 | 119.0 | $+4.0$ | +74.0 |
| Non-durable goods | 160.0 | 153.0 | 112.0 | +5.0 | +43.0 |
| New orders.---. | 247.0 | 241.0 | 130.0 | +2.0 +8.0 | +90.0 +263.0 |
| Unfilled orders...-.....- | 512.0 | 472.0 | 141.0 | +8.0 | +263.0 |

Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended June 14, 1941 Lumber production during the week ended June 14, 1941, was $3 \%$ greater than in the previous week; Shipments were $0.8 \%$ greater; new business $12 \%$ greater, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $0.2 \%$ above production; new orders $20 \%$ above production. Compared with the corresponding week of 1940 , production was $5 \%$ greater, shipments $12 \%$ greater, and new business $38 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $120 \%$ of the average of production in the corresponding week of 1985-39 and 129\% production in the corresponding week of $1935-39$ and $129 \%$ ciation further reported:

Reported production for the 24 weeks of 1941 to date was $13 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1940 ; shipments were $15 \%$ above the shipments, and new orde 22 above the orders of the 1940 period. For the shipments were $6 \%$ above production.

> Supply and Demand Comparisons

The ratio of unfilled orders to gross stocks was $42 \%$ on June 14, 1941, compared with $20 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $85 \%$ greater than a year ago; gross stocks were $15 \%$ less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods
Record for the current week ended June 14, 1941, for the previous week and for the corresponding week of a year ago follows, in thousand board feet:

|  | Softwoods |  | Hardwoods. |  | Softwoods and Hardwoods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $1941$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { (Reeked) } \\ \text { Revised) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Mills-.-. |  |  |  |  | 452 253.154 | 242,209 | 466 246397 |
| ${ }_{\text {Production }}$ | 241,406 241,261 |  | 11,748 12,363 | 105 ${ }^{100}$ | 253,624 | ${ }_{226,463}^{242,209}$ | 251,419 |
| Shipments | 290,838 | 120.9 | 12,363 12,748 | 109 | - ${ }_{303,586}^{253,624}$ | 219,829 | 269,901 |

## 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 $83 \%$ of the total industry, and its program includes a statement each week from each member of the orders and production, and also a figure which indicates the activity of the mill based on the time operated. These figures are advanced to equal $100 \%$, so that they represent the total industry.
statistical reports-orders, production, mill activity

| Pertod | Orders Received Tons | ProductionTons | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unflled } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { Remaining } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Activity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Current | Cumulative |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1940-Month of } \\ \text { January } \end{gathered}$ | 528,155 | 579,739 | 167,240 | 72 | 1 |
| February-. | 420.639 | 453,518 | 137,631 | 70 | 71 |
| March. | 429,334 | 449,221 | 129,466 | 69 | 70 |
| April. | 520,907 | 456,942 | 193,411 | 70 | 70 |
| May. | 682,490 508.005 | 624,184 509,781 | -236,693 | 76 79 | 72 |
| July.: | 544,221 | 587,339 | 196,037 | 72 | 73 |
| August | 452,613 | 487.127 | 162,653 | 74 | 73 |
| Septembe | 468,870 | 470,228 | 183,769 | 72 | 73 |
| October | 670,473 4889 | 648.611 50945 | 184,002 161,985 | 77 | 73 |
| December | 464,537 | 479,099 | 151,729 | 71 | 73 |
| 1941-Month | 673,446 | 629,863 | 202,417 | 75 |  |
| February | 608,521 | 548,579 | ${ }^{261,650}$ | 81 |  |
| March. | 652,128 | ${ }^{571.050}$ | 337,022 | 82 |  |
| Aprl1...------. | 857,732 656,437 | 726,460 602,323 | 488,993 | 84 |  |
| May $\qquad$ Week Ended -1941- | 656,437 | 602,323 | 488,993 |  |  |
| Mar. 1. | 155,262 | 141,176 | 261,650 | 82 | 77 |
| Mar. 8 | 154,001 | 138,165 | 277,115 300,378 | 80 | 78 |
| Mar. ${ }_{\text {Mar. }}$ | 168,701 167,430 | 143,788 141,874 | 320,605 3268 | 82 | 78 |
| Mar. 29 | 161,996 | 147,263 | 337,022 | 84 | 79 |
| Apr. | 183,264 | 146,578 | 368,304 | 83 | 79 |
| Apr. 12 | 181,778 160769 | 150,259 <br> 134,853 | 393,732 415.485 | 85 | 80 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {Apr. }} 26$ | 160,769 168,388 | -117,582 | 431,859 | 84 | 80 |
| May 3 | 165,583 | 147,188 | ${ }^{447,525}$ | 83 | 80 |
| May 10 | 170,436 | 148.381 | 466.064 4728 | 84 84 8 | 80 |
| May 17 | 161,295 168,875 | 159,410 | ${ }_{489,915}^{472,782}$ | 85 | 81 |
| May 31. | 155,831 | 151,648 | 488,993 | 84 | 81 |
| June 7 | 156,188 | 144,481 | 500,252 | 84 | 81 |
| June 14 | 158,821 | 156,439 | 504,786 518,755 | 888 | 81 |
| June 21. | 168,561 | 153,364 | 518,755 | 88 | 82 |

Note-Unfilled orders of the prior week plus orders recelved, 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 adjustreports, orders made for or
ments of unfilled orders.

## Brazil Regulates Rubber Market

Cable advices from Rio de Janeiro, June 20, to the New York "Times" reported the following:
President Getulio D. Vargas today signed a decree regulating the raw rubber market. Foreign raw rubber buyers who purchased stock at fancy prices had depleted the market and placed local rubber manufac turers at a disadvantage, it was stated in explanation.
The Vargas' decree stated that until the market becomes normal local manufacturers would receive a two days' option on the new raw rubbe crop to allow them to purchase their entire needs. The balance of the crop will be released by export.
While this prorection lasts the government is also authorized to regulate the prices of rubber products manufactured in Brazil. The government also assumes the right to regulate prices 1 or
that speculators are workhg to regulate profits.

## Automobile Financing in April

The dollar volume of retail financing for April, 1941, for 400 organizations amounted to $\$ 236,800,153$, an increase of $16.8 \%$ as compared with March, 1941; an increase of $43.3 \%$ as compared with April, 1940, and an increase of $94.2 \%$ as compared with April, 1939. The volume of wholesale financing for April, 1941, amounted to $\$ 243,103,334$, a decrease of $10.1 \%$ compared with March, 1941; an increase of $12.1 \%$ as compared with April, 1940, and an increase of $56.1 \%$ as compared with April, 1939.
The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of April, 1941, as reported by 214 organizations, amounted to $\$ 1,340,696,165$. These 214 organizations
accounted for $95.1 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing, $\$ 236,800,153$, reported for that month by the 400 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of March, 1941, were published in the May 17, 1941 issue of the page 3099.
The following tabulations on automobile financing for 400 organizations for April, 1941, were released on June 26, 1941, by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.
aUtomobile financing

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Month } \end{aligned}$ | WholesaleFinanc-ingVolumeininousandDollars | Retail Financing |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total |  | New Cars |  | Unclassified Cars |  |
|  |  | Number of Cars | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Thou- } \\ & \text { sand } \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | Volume Thour sand Dollars | Number Volume <br> in <br> in <br> Cars <br>  Thour <br> sand <br> Dollars |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1941- \\ \text { January. } \end{gathered}$ | 236,870 | 323,220 | 147,186158,693202,792236,800 | 112,588 | $\begin{array}{r} 80,738 \\ 89,540 \\ 118,369 \\ 136,463 \end{array}$ | 210,632 | $\begin{array}{r} 66,448 \\ 69,152 \\ 84,423 \\ 100,336 \end{array}$ |
| February | 248,288 | 346,450 |  | 125,094 |  | 221,356 |  |
| March | 270.486 | 434,723 |  | 166,791 |  | -267,932 |  |
|  | 243,103 | a 507,929 |  | 192,750 |  | 315,179 |  |
| Total 4 months ended Aprll. | 998,748 | 1,612,322 | 745,472 | 597,223 | 425,112 | 1,015,099 | 320,360 |
| 1940- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar | 187,466 | 264,028 | 110,371 | 92,024 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,395 \\ & 83,053 \end{aligned}$ | 172,004209,670 | 49,97560,428 |
| March | 212,330 | 337,337 | 163,482 <br> 165,304 | 127,667 |  |  |  |
|  | 216,817 | 388,381 |  | 148,884 | $\begin{aligned} & 83,053 \\ & 96,272 \end{aligned}$ | 239,497 | 69,032 |
| Total 4 months ended April. | 805,798 | 1,235,986 | 524,435 | 457,888 | 298,881 | 778,098 | 225,553 |
| 1939- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Februar | 128,377 | 209,512 | 81,914 | 66,364 | 42,157 | 138,927 | 39,75839770553 |
| March | 158,512 | 299,439 | 120,906 | 105,894 | $\begin{aligned} & 67,200 \\ & 69,086 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 193,545 \\ 190,701 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 155.736 | 300,365 |  | 109,665 |  |  | -52,833 |
| Total 4 months ended April.- | 581,524 | ,015,555 | 406,492 | 349,234 | 221,017 666,321 185,474 |  |  |
| a of this number, $37.8 \%$ were new cars, $61.7 \%$ were used cars and $0.3 \%$ unclasslfled. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 214 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1941}{8}$ |  | $1940$ |  |  | $1941$ | $1940$ |  |
|  |  | 876,699, | 79 July |  | 1,105,275,234 |  |  |
|  |  | 887,096, | 773 | August....-: |  |  |  |  |  |
| February .-. $1,208,702,083$ |  | 918,645, |  |  | -.-....- 1,116,928,055 |  |  |
| April_.....1,340,696,165 |  | 971,940, | b70 Oc | ctober---- | --....-- 1,114,526,850 |  |  |
|  |  | 1,021,533, | 732 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June......-- |  | 1,063.638, |  | ovember-: | …..... 1.166.050.596 |  |  |

Department of Agriculture Repôrts Demand for Farm Products Continues to Rise-Outlook for 1941 Favorable
The demand for farm products continues to be favorably influenced by extension of the gains in industrial activity and the accompanying rise in consumer buying power, while the upward trend in conditions affecting consumer demand for farm products is expected to continue throughout the year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's monthly analysis of economie conditions, issued June 18. Industrial production rose to a record level in May, is rising further in June, and is expected to continue to follow a general upivard course during the remainder of to follow a general upward course during the remainder of
the year. The income of industrial workers has already the year. The income of industrial workers has already
risen about $20 \%$ from the 1940 average. Despite increased taxes and purchases of Government securities by the public, the total amount of money income left in the hands of consumers in the next 12 months will approach the record established in 1929, although on a per capita basis it probably will not reach that peak. The Department's announcement further stated:
Agricultural exports are rising gradually from the extreme low level reached early in 1941. Operation of the lend-lease program will result in considerable increases in exports of hog products, some dairy and poultry products, and some specialty crops. Tobacco exports may also However, the export outlopending on the ocean transportation situation, marked increases in exports are in prospect for several of the commodities such as cotton, wheat and fresh fruit--which ordinarily are most dependent on export outlets.
The wholesale price index of 28 basic commodities declined moderately during the last 10 days of April but has since reached the highest point since May, 1937, and is now $45 \%$ higher than when the war in Europe began. The broader weekly measure (based on 889 commodities), which has also risen moderately during the past month, is up $15 \%$ since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and is now at the highest point since October, 1937. According to the weekly index, wholesale prices of farm products are still $17 \%$ lower than at the 1937 peak, when they were under the influence of the after-effects of the droughts of 1934 and 1936 but the index of prices of all commodities except farm and food products is the highest since 1930.
Price controls by the Government were extended to additional industrial commodities during the month, and other steps were taken to lessen speculative activity in several imported commodities. These measures, and the substantial adjustment of farm commodity prices to revised national programs which had already taken place, account in large part for the reduced speed of the advance in wholesale prices. Underlying economic conditions remain definitely favorable to further advances in the general level of wholesale prices, but the extent and rate of further gains will continue to be modified by the vigor with which Government controls are applied.
Prices received by farmers rose two points in May to $112 \%$ of the $1910-14$ average, following the seven-point rise of April, but they were still $15 \%$ lower than in January, 1937. Farm income from sales increased
about the usual seasonal amount from April to May, but was up sharply from a year earlier. The index of prices received in June apparently wil show another gain, and income from sales is expected to rise seasonally and to again be up sharply compared with June, 1940.
With respect to wheat and cotton, the Department explained the situation as follows:

## Wheat

Domestic wheat prices in mid-June were close to the high for the season to date and moderately above a month earlier. Following a decline in th latter part of May, wheat prices have since advanced, influenced by an affirmative vote in the marketing quota referendum on May 31 and by destructive and high winds in the Southern Great Plains States.

## Cotton

Largely as an adjustment to the higher 1841 loan rate domestic cotton prices made an advance of slightly more than 1c. during the past month On June 14 middling $15 / 16$-inch in the 10 markets averaged 13.75 c ., the highest price in over four years. During the first 10 months of this eason cotton consumption which , 010 bales, a $20 \%$ gain over las the April record but the seasonally adjusted inder of was slighty below established a shortage may force a rucion in are Southeastern mills in the near future Activity in the oloth merket was outhea in marly resumed in early June following a slowing up which accompanied the prices. Manufacturers' cloth margins in May prices. Manufacturers eloth margins in May gained 1c, over April. Exports of 72,000 bales during May make the 10 -month total 976,000 is expected in domestic exports in the months immediately ahead.

Petroleum and Its Products-Railroads Oppose Cole Bill in Surprise Move-Gillette Hearings DeferredSeek to Ban Oil Executives from GovernmentRelief for Texas Oil Men Asked-July Crude Demand $6 \%$ Above 1940-Daily Average Crude Output Climbs
In a surprise move in view of previous declarations that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the proposed Cole pipe-line bill, representatives of the Southeastern railroads declared before the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee holding hearings on the proposed legislation that the new pipelines proposed under the Cole bill are unnecessary, will serve no national defense purpose and are designed merely to tighten the hold of the big oil companies upon the entire petroleum industry.
Bringing the question of disintegration of major oil companies into the picture, the railroad spokesman declared that enactment of the Cole bill would place the seal of Congressional approval upon oil company ownership of pipelines, a subject which President Roosevelt two years ago declared should be given consideration and on which Senator Gillette of Iowa, has legislation pending on which hearings are scheduled for the near future. The Gillette hearings have been postponed because of the death of Senator Harrison.

The Cole bill, which enjoys the sponsorship of President Rposevelt who notified Congress that he felt that this bill would go far toward filling the needs of the Eastern Coast refiners through substituting pipeline deliveries for the nowlacking tanker facilities, holds that pipelines proclaimed as necessary for national defense by President Roosevelt shall enjoy the right of condemnation and authorizes the Government to build the necessary pipelines or to aid in their financing by private interests. At week-end, Coordinator Ickes indicated he would issue a statement on oil pipeline locations next week.

The Southeastern railroads never have opposed the construction of pipelines "wholly necessary in the interest of national defense," W. L. Stanley, Vice-President of the Seaboard, and Chairman of a committee of all Southeastern Class I railroads, told the subcommittee but the railroads feel that neither the Port St. Joe, Fla.-Chattanooga line, nearly completed, or the Baton Rouge-Greensboro line, shortly to be put under construction, come within that classification. Neither line comes within 165 miles of the Atlantic Coast, where the threatened oil shortage will prevail, and neither is planned to carry oil to the most vitally affected North Atlantic area, he declared.

Although Mr. Stanley declared that half of the idle tank cars now on tracks in the Southeast could supply all of the oil needed south of Norfolk, he admitted that he had no information as to the needs of that point. In repeating testimony given before the House subcommittee, Mr. Stanely declared that the pipelines would seriously affect the Southeastern railroads after the emergency when he foresaw a depression more severe than any this country has ever experienced, and charged that the oil consuming public would receive no benefit from their construction since oil companies base their prices upon the cost of rail transportation whether or not that method is used.

In closing his testimony before the subcommittee, Mr Stanley urged that if the bill is enacted, some provision should be made for determination whether, in fact, projected pipelines are necessary for national defense and an amendment should be incorporated restricting to the period of this emergency the operation of any lines now to be built or, at least, to prohibit their operation by any oil company.

John T. Corbett, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and J. G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Association, also opposed the Cole bill in their testimony which held that the oil companies were guilty of "shady buildups" in seeking to expand their grip upon transportation facilities.

The problem of helping Texas oil men who are placed under operating handicaps through their cooperation with the Federal Government in national defense measures was brought to the attention of the Administration this week by E. O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission. First, he said, should the Government find it necessary to curtail Texas output, funds should be made available from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid small operators whose properties on which they have borrowed money are in danger of foreclosure. Another measure suggested by Mr . Thompson was that, in view of the shortage of tankers, the Interstate Commerce Commission allow an emergency reduction in rail races for movements of oil or gasoline to the Eastern seaboard. Tanker rates from the Gilf Coast to north of Hatteras are 55 cents a barrel, against tank-car rail rates of $\$ 2.33$ a barrel for gasoline and $\$ 2.01$ a barrel for crude from Texas points to New York, he pointed out.

Legislation has been submitted in both the House and Senate which would, in effect, tie the hands of Oil Coordinator Ickes in selecting members of industry committees in line with his recent decision to enlist the aid of the industry in coping with the problems arising out of the defense emergency. The bills introduced by Senator Gillette and Representative Jones, respectively, have been referred to the Representative Jones, respectively, have been referred to the
judiciary committees of the Senate and House. The bills propose "that no officers or employee of, or adviser to, any department, agency, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government shall perform duties in any field in which, or similar to the field in which, such person was previously engaged, if while so engaged and by reason of being so engaged he or the company of which he was an officer or director at the time, was convicted, or pleaded nolo contendre, or had a judgment or decree entered against him or it, in any case involving a violation of the anti-trust law or related statute of the United States."

The domestic demand for crude oil during July was placed at $119,260,000$ barrels, or a daily average of $3,847,100$ barrels, in the regular monthlv market demand forecast of the United States Bureau of Mines. This is 17,100 barrels above the Federal agency's estimate of June demand for domestic crude oil and represented an increase of $6 \%$ above the actual demand for July a year ago. The Bureau of Mines placed probable July exports of crude oil at 2,900,000 barrels, against a total of $5,607,000$ barrels in the comparable month a year earlier.
Estimated dailv average crude oil demand (in barrels) by States during July follow:

| State | July | June | State | July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Texas. | 1,324,000 | 1,371,700 | Indiana | 22,200 | 22,000 |
| Californi | 624,800 | 615,300 | Mississippi | 21,000 | 23,300 |
| Oklahom | 498,500 | 459,700 | Montana. | 19,900 | 19,700 |
| Illinols. | 384,800 | 345,300 | Kentucky | 16,200 | 16.300 |
| Loulsiana | 304,000 | 319,700 | New York | 15,000 | 14,000 |
| Kansas | 225,300 | 220,400 | West Virgin | 10,800 | 11,000 |
| New M | 108,600 | 113,000 | Ohlo | 10,800 | 11,000 |
| Wyoming. | 88,400 | 89,300 | Colorad | 5,100 |  |
| Arkansas. | 77,000 | 83,000 | Nebras | 4,200 | 4,300 |
| Pennsylvani | 49,300 | 48,000 38 |  |  |  |
| Michigan.- | 37,200 | 38,000 | Total | 47,100 | 830,000 |

July proration orders issued by the Texas Railroad Commission left the June well allowables unchanged but increased from 9 to 11 the number of shutdown days for July which set a new daily allowable of $1,347,926$ brrrels for the month. This is 23,926 barrels above the Bureau of Mines estimate for the State but on the average of $3.5 \%$ under-production, actual July production is estimated at about 24,000 barrels under the Bureau's recommendations. The Louisiana allowable for July was set at 303,397 barrels, against a June allowable of 319,700 barrels and actual demand in July last year of 278,900 barrels. The July allowable for Arkansas was set at 73,382 barrels, against 73,612 barrels in June.
For the first time in weeks, the nation's daily average crude oil flow was above the Bureau of Mines June estimate during the June 21 period. The American Pe roleum Institute reported a gain of 34,850 barrels, which lifted the net for the nation to $3,857,600$ barrels, against the Bureau's recommended figure of $3,830,000$ barrels. Sharpest expansion was shown in Texas, up 16,200 barrels, with Kansas, Caiifornia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma also showing higher totals. Stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil were off 492,000 barrels during the June 14 week, dropping to off 492,000 barrels during the June 14 week, dropping to
$260,464,000$ barrels, the Bureau of Mines reported. Stocks of American crude dipped 490,000 barrels.
Governor Sam Jones, of Louisiana this week was the last Governor to sign the agreement extending the life of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission an additional 2 years from its expiration date of Sept. 1, next. Other Governors who already had signed included those of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Michigan and Arkansas.

> Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, Michiga There were no price changes this week.


REFINED PRODUCTS-JULY GASIDEMAND 12\% ABOVE 1940 -MR. ICKES ASKS EASTERN SUPPLY COMPANIES' "OO-OPERATION"-ALSO SUGGESTS INCREASED USE OF RAIL ROAD TANK CARS-MOTOR FUEL INVENTORIES OFF, REFINERY OPERATIONS GAIN
Despite the uncertainty created by the transportation bottleneck from the Gulf Coast to the East Coast, the United States Bureau of Mines forecast July domestic demand for motor fuel at $60,300,000$ barrels, which is $12 \%$ above the abnormally low actual demand in the comparable 1940 year and $10 \%$ more than the bureau's estimated normal for last July, and represents a new all-time high. Exports of motor fuel during July were estimated at only $2,000,000$ barrels.
In discussing the question of the transportation bottleneck in its July forecast, the Bureau said that while its report reflects an at least temporary curtailment of Gulf Coast markets and an increase in relative production of refinery districts farther to the North and East, it, nevertheless, is too early to measure accurately the consequences of the transfer from the Gulf-East Coast movement of 50 tankers into British service. The net effect in the July forecast has been a reduction in the anticipated substantial increased total domestic demand for crude and refined products, it was pointed out.
Moving to freeze existing relationships between oil supplying companies and commercial outlets until a comprehensive plan can be worked out so as to prevent maladjustments, a wire was sent this week from the office of Oil Coordinator Ickes to $\leqslant 1$ large companies operating on the Atlantic Seaboard recommending that all supply companies on the Fast Coast refrain from establishing policies thatchange existing supply relationships "until a comprehensive plan can be worked out by this office." At the same time, Mr. Ickes asked that the industry utilize to the fullest possible extent the Nation's railroad tank car facilities even though extent the Nation's railroad tank car facilities even though
this method of transportation is far more expensive than any other.
In the letter asking for the freezing of existing relationships between oil supply companies and commercjal outlets, it was pointed out that the proration of petroleum products by supplying companies to commercial consumers, distributors and retailers may inadvertently cause maladjustments of wide variety and in some cases result in serious losses by those who can least afford them. In pursuance of the recommendation, the industry was asked by R. K. Davies, Assistant Oil Coordinator, to supply such data on existing supply and account relationships as would be considered necessary for a forthcoming conference on the subject.
Stocks of finished, unfinished and aviation fuel were drawn upon to the extent of 562,000 barrels during the week ended June 21, dropping to $91,916,000$ barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. Production of gasoline last week was lifted 229,000 barrels, totaling 12,875,000 barrels on June 21. A gain of 2.2 points in refinery operations lifted the total to $89.8 \%$ of capacity, with daily average runs of crude oil to stills gaining 90,000 barrels to $3,845,000$ barrels. Inventories of residual fuel oils gained 99,000 barrels with stocks of gas oil and distillates up 676,000 barrels.

Markets were generally quiet and strong during the past week, with the threat of action by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which already has cracked down upon advances of refined products in Ohio and on the West Coast, acting as an unofficial ceiling on the general price structure. The OPACS has requested that any company seeking to advance prices check with it first before making such a move.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

 $\leq$ Branded. y Super.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
New York-
(Bayonene)
Baltimore
-)......
-.. $5.052{ }^{-0525}$ N

N. Y. (Harbor)- Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

Gas OII, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne) -
 $\qquad$ $\left.\right|^{\text {Tulsa } . . . . . . . . . ~} \$ .031 / 1 / .031 / 6$

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended June 21, 1941, Gained 34,850 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended June 21, 1941, was $3.857,600$ barrels. This was a gain of 34,850 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were above the $3,830,000$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oil producing States during June. Daily average production pror the four weeks ended June 21, 1941, is estimated at for the four weeks ended June $3,820,800$ barrels. The daily average outnut for the week ended June 22. 1940, totaled $3,846,450$ barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

4040
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle
June 28, 1941
ing week. When compared with the output in the corres ponding week of 1940 there was an increase of 58,000 ton (about 5\%).
estimated united states production of soft coal
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Catendar Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { June } 14 \\ 1941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 7 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June } 15 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1941 | 1940 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal a- <br> Total, including mine fuel...... <br> Dally average | $\begin{gathered} 10,050 \\ 1,675 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,580 \\ & 1,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,756 \\ & 1,293 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 206,815 \\ 1,463 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 203,619 \\ 1,439 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 10,690 | a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenlence the

troduction of lignite. © 8 sum of 24 full weeks ended June 14,1941 , and corresponding production of lignite. c Sum
ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND
(In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 14 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 7 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{4} ^{\text {June } 15} \begin{gathered} 1940 \mathrm{a} \end{gathered}$ | 1941 | 1940 a b | 1929 b |
| Penn. Anthracte Total, incl. colliery fuel c | 1,278,000 | 1,125,000 | 1,220,000 | 23,463,000 | 23,013,000 | 32,722,000 |
|  | 1,244,000 | 1,069,000 | 1,159,000 | 22,292,000 | 21,862,000 | 30,366,000 |
| United States total | 149,900 | 121,800 | 33,700 | $\begin{gathered} 2,501,800 \\ 17.618 \end{gathered}$ | 847.400 | 3,030,500 | a Final figures. b Adjusted to comparable periods in the three years. c Includes

washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from author ized operations. d Excludes colliery fuel.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
The current weekly estimates are based on railiroad carloadings and river shipments and are subsect to revislan on reces or final annual returns from the operators.

| State | Week Ended - |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Avge. } \\ & 1923 \text { e } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 7 \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1941} ^{\text {May } 31}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 88 \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June } 10 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 8 \\ & 1929 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Alaska. | $3^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | 343 | 335 | 293 | 204 | 329 | 387 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma | , | 16 | 19 | 6 | 57 | 70 |
|  | 76 | ${ }^{76}$ | 64 | 57 | 104 | 175 |
| Georgia and North Carolina....- Iulnois | 787 | $\stackrel{*}{793}$ | 687 | 1 398 | 834 | $\mathrm{f}_{1}$ |
| Indiana | 364 | 357 | 267 | 181 | 309 | 416 |
| Yowa. | 32 | 36 | 39 | 32 | 56 | 88 |
| Kansas and | 77 | 75 | 76 | 39 | 93 | 128 |
| Kentucky-Eastern | 895 | 902 | 784 | 680 | 862 | 661 |
| Western | 155 | 118 | 85 | 71 | 195 | 183 |
| Maryland | 35 | 30 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 47 |
| Michigan. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 12 |
| Montana | 46 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 45 | 38 |
| Mew Mexico | 18 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 43 | 51 |
| North and South D | 19 | 16 | 16 | 12 | $f 12$ | $f 14$ |
| Ohio-.... | ${ }^{567}$ | 504 | 444 | 361 | 417 | 888 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,358 | 2,495 | 2,097 | 1,646 | 2,791 | 3,613 |
| Tennessee | 134 | 128 | 103 | 92 <br> 14 | ${ }_{21}^{98}$ | 113 |
| Texas | 8 45 | $4{ }_{6}^{7}$ | 16 43 | 14 26 | 21 58 | 21 89 |
| Virginia | 393 | 370 | 310 | 238 | 220 | 240 |
| Washington | 37 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 43 | 44 |
| West Virginia | 2,268 | 2,315 | 1,831 | 1,560 | 1,920 | 1,380 |
| Northern_b | 823 | 750 | 593 | 508 | 671 |  |
| W yoming. | 82 | 83 | 78 | 80 | ${ }_{8}^{84}$ | 104 |
| Other Western States | 1 |  |  |  | 12 |  |
| Total bituminous coal | 9,580 | 9,540 | 7,962 | 6,320 | 9,324 | 10,866 |
| Pennsylvanis anthracite_d | 1,125 | 1,043 | 978 | 839 | 1,021 | 1,956 |
| Total, all coal..... | 10,705 | 10,583 | 8,940 | 7,159 | 10,345 | 12,822 | 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 countles. \& Rest of State,
including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. © In ncluding the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties, e In cludes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Orego. d Data for Pennsylvania
antnracite 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," with "other Western States." *Less than 1,000 tons.

Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, April, 1941
The production of crude petroleum increased in April for the fifth successive month, states the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The daily aver age output in April was $3,702,700$ barrels, which was about 63,000 barrels above the average in March but about 165,000 barrels below the average of a year ago. The Bureau fur ther reported:
All of the leading producing States except Oklahoma registered gains in April over March. Production in Kansas, which passed the 200,000 barrel (daily) mark in March, rose to a new record of 207,900 barrels in April. A new peak of 235,800 barrels daily was also reached in the Louisiana Guif Coast. Mlinois continued to surprise with another gain in output-from 335,300 barrels daily in March to 343,200 barrels daily in April.
A record-breaking consumption of crude in April far outweighed the gain in output, so that the trend in supply and demand was reversed. In place of a gain of about $1,900,000$ barrels in crude stocks in March there was a decline of nearly 400,000 barrels in April. This brought the total of refinable grades on April 30 to $266,012,000$ barrels, compared with $258,066,000$ barrels on hand April 30, 1940.

## Refined Products

The seasonal trends in the yields of gasoline and distillate fuel oil were continued, with the gasoline yield rising from $43.4 \%$ in March to $43.7 \%$ in April, and the distillate yield dropping from 13.8 to 13.2 .
The demand for motor fuel in April continued the upward surge which has been so pronounced since the first of the year. Speculative buying, which was believed to have been a powerful stimulant in the first quarter of the year, was eclipsed in importance in April by the rise in industrial activity under the defense program. The domestic demand in April was $55,105,000$ barrels, or $16 \%$ higher than in April, 1940. Exports, including 760,000 barrels out of bond, totaled $2,288,000$ barrels compared with $2,075,000$ barrels a year ago. Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline deelined about $3,000,000$ barrels in April; the total on April 30 (95,931,000 ) was about $7,600,000$ barrels below last year's level.
Unlike the experience of March, the increase in the demand for residual fuel oil in April over a year ago was much larger than the increase in
distillate fuel oil. The increase in the domestic demand for lubricating oil, though overshadowed by the gain in motor fuel, continued phenomenal with April, 1941 (2,712,000 barrels), 27\% above April, 1940.
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products in April. 1941, was 51.0 , compared with 49.9 in March and 50.4 in Apri1, 1940.
The crude oil capacity represented by the data in this report was $4,360,000$ barrels, hence the operating ratio was $85 \%$, compared with $83 \%$ in March and $82 \%$ in April, 1940.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS (Thousands of Barrels)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { April, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } \\ 194 \mathbf{I}^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April, }, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. to } \\ & \text { April, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. to April, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Supply- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic production: | 111.080 | 112,817 | 116,045 | 435,335 | 457,928 |
| Crude petroleum ${ }^{\text {Daily }}$ average.- | - 11.703 | 112,639 | - | - | 3,785 |
| Natural gasoline | 4,980 | 4,916 | 4,414 | 19,345 | 17,353 |
| Benzol_a | 277 | 317 | 228 | 1,187 | 968 |
| Total producti | 116,337 | 118,050 | 120,687 | 455,867 | 476,249 $\mathbf{3} \times 36$ |
| Daily average | 3,878 | 3,808 | 4,023 | 3,799 | 3.936 |
| Imports b: ${ }_{\text {Crude }}$ petroleum for domestic use |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum for domestic use Crude petroleum in bond | 3,831 | 3,762 <br> 8 <br> 59 | 3,041 128 | 13,602 | 9,943 414 |
| Refined products for domestic use | c2,081 | 3,927 | 1,948 | 10,943 | 9,410 |
| Refined products in bond.d....-- | c2,514 | 1,555 | 1,089 | 6,571 | 5,771 |
| Total new supply, all oils.. | 124,763 4,159 | 127,353 4,108 | $\begin{array}{r} 126,893 \\ 4,230 \end{array}$ | 487,197 4,060 | 501,787 4,147 |
| Daily average | 4,159 | 4,108 |  | 4,060 |  |
| Increase in stocks, all oils | 2,290 | 476 | e11,590 | 7,197 | e30,663 |
| Demand- | 127,053 | 127,829 | 115,303 | 494,394 | 471,124 |
| Dally average | 4,235 | 4,124 | 3,843 | 4,120 | 3,894 |
| Exports b: |  | 1,988 | 4,262 | 7,520 | 15,837 |
| Crude petroleu Refined produ | f5,900 | 5,414 | 7,585 | 21,035 | 27,659 |
| Domestic demand: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor fuel | 55,105 | g48,563 | 47,683 | 191,265 | 170,217 |
| Kerosene | 5,549 | 96,821 | 5,621 | 26,623 | 25,799 |
| Distillate fuel | 12,634 | 19,753 | 11,849 | 71.105 | ${ }^{68.121}$ |
| Residual fuel oil | 31,452 | 32,735 | 26,887 | 128,442 | 117,671 |
| Lubricating of | 2,712 | 2,263 | 2,138 | 9,140 | 7,597 361 |
| Wax |  | 125 | 106 <br> 364 | 2.554 | 361 2,281 |
| Coke- | +181 | - ${ }_{1,627}^{57}$ | 1,661 1,61 | 6,160 | 2,668 4,601 |
| Road o | 192 | 66 | 190 | 447 | 501 |
| Still gas | 6.443 | 6,251 | 5,943 | 23,003 | 22,940 |
| Miscella | 193 | 311 | 156 | 978 | 554 |
| Losses. | 1,631 | 1,339 | 858 | 5,546 | 6,918 |
| Total domestic de | 118,650 | 120,427 | 103,456 | 485,839 | 427,628 |
| Dally average . . . - | 3.955 | 3,885 | 3,449 | 3,882 | 3,534 |
| Stocks- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crude petroleum: |  |  | 258,066 | 266,012 | 258,066 |
| Rennable in California.... | 11,802 | 11,776 | 13.516 | 11,802 | 13,516 |
| Natural gasoline. | 5,504 | 5,331 | 6.112 | 5,504 | 6,112 |
| Refined products. | 273,439 | 275,560 | 277,739 | 273,439 | 277,739 |
| Total, all ol | 556,757 | 559,047 | 555,433 | 556,757 | 555,433 |
| Days' supply .-..............-.-- | 131 | 136 | 145 | 135 | 143 |

a From Coal Economics Division. b Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Mines; all other imports and exports from Bureau of Forelgn and Domestic Com-
Dome merce. c Exclusive of imports into non-contiguous territores. 50,000 barrels; in bond, 154,000 barrels. d Partly for re export. e Increase. f Beginning April, 1941, data concerning shipments to and from non-contiguous territories not available. g Revised.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY ETATES AND RTNCL
(Thousands of Barrels)

|  | Aprit, 1941 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprill, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Jan. to Apra |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averape } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 1941 | 1940 |
| Arkansa | 2,147 | 71.5 | 70.7 | 2,114 | 8,446 | $\stackrel{8,347}{5,856}$ |
| California-Kettleman Hills | 1,161 | 38.7 | 38.8 418 | 1,413 | 4,676 <br> 5,039 | 5,856 5,452 |
| Long Beach. | 1,265 2.458 | 81.9 | 41.8 82.4 | 2,507 | 9,846 | 10,031 |
| Rest of State | 13,538 | 451.3 | 446.8 | 13,137 | 53,802 | 52,339 |
| Total Califo | 18,422 | 614.1 | 609.8 | 18,403 | 73,363 474 | 73,678 |
| Colorado | 152 1029 | 5.1 343.2 | 335.3 ${ }^{3.6}$ | ${ }_{12,911} 122$ | 474 40.050 | 3888 49.718 |
| ${ }_{\text {Indinois }}$ | 10.296 | 343.2 18.5 | 335.3 17.9 | $\begin{array}{r}12,911 \\ \hline 103\end{array}$ | 40,050 2,301 | 49,718 1,060 |
| Kansas | 6.236 | 207.9 | 202.1 | 4,814 | 24.186 | 20,782 |
| Kentucky | ${ }^{407}$ | 13.6 | 13.4 | 446 | 1,632 | 1,686 |
|  | 7,075 467 | ${ }^{235.8}$ | 234.9 <br> 14.7 | ${ }_{622} 6$ | 27,859 | 15,889 2,519 |
| Rest of State | 1,650 | 55.0 | 54.3 | 1.440 | 6.488 | 5,752 |
| Total Louisians | 9,192 | 306.4 | 303.9 | 8,847 | 35,879 | 34.160 |
| Michigan. | 1,143 | 38.1 | 38.4 | 1,819 | 4,654 | 7,672 |
| Mississidp | 767 591 | ${ }_{19}^{25.6}$ | 18.4 | 231 530 | ${ }_{2}^{2,481}$ | 772 <br> 119 |
| Montana | + ${ }^{5919}$ | 107.3 | 105.2 | 3,282 | 12,486 | 13,657 |
| New York | 436 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 444 | 1,642 | 1,770 |
| Ohio- | 281 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 274 | 1,047 | 961 |
| Oklahoma-Oklaho | ${ }^{2,826}$ | 94.2 | 94.1 | 3,140 | 11,475 | 12,717 |
| Seminole | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{3 , 0 6 7}$ | ${ }_{2212}^{102.2}$ | 103.1 | 3,517 | 12,292 26 | 14,407 25,479 |
| Rest of St | 12,527 | 417.5 | 220.6 42 | 13,169 | 50.341 | 52,603 |
| Pennsylvania- | 1,382 | 46.1 | 43.1 | 1,582 | 5,365 | 6.139 |
| Texas-Gulf Coa | 10,648 | 355.0 | 343.4 | 11,298 | 41,017 | 44,357 |
| West Texas | 70,249 | 241.6 | 228.2 | 17, ${ }^{7,568}$ | 27,264 | 29,614 |
| East Texa | 2,289 | 76.3 | 73.4 | 2,320 | 8,373 | 9,395 |
| Rodess | 428 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 627 | 1,776 | 2,697 |
| Rest of State | 8.962 | 298.7 | 298.1 | 9,911 | 35,859 | 37,576 |
| West Virginla | 40,491 | 1,349.7 | 1,328.5 | 44.583 300 | 157.700 1.111 | 173.528 |
| West Virginia | ${ }_{421}$ | 10.0 | ${ }_{13.6}^{8.9}$ |  | 1.699 | 1.731 |
| Wyoming-Salt | 2,008 | 67.0 | 61.9 | 1,430 | 7,733 | 6,009 |
| Total Wyoming | 2,429 | 81.0 | 75.5 | 1,864 | 9,432 | 7,740 |
| ther_a_...-...-- | 108 | 3.6 | 3.2 |  | 398 | 28 |
| Total United St | 11,080 | 3.702 | 3.639 | 116,045 | 435,335 | 457,928 |

## a Includes Missouri (4), Nebraska (102), Tennessee (1) and Utah (1) in April, 1941.

Portland Cement Statistics for Month of May, 1941
The portland cement industry in May, 1941, produced $14,732,000$ barrels, shipped $16,048,000$ barrels from the mills, and had in stock at the end of the month $22,740,000$ barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior Production and shipments of portland cement in Interior. Production and shipments of portiand cement in May, 1941, showed increases of 16.6 ardand cement stocks at mills were $8.2 \%$ lower than a year ago.

The statistics given below are compiled from reports for May received by the Bureau of Mines from all manufacturing plants.

In the following statement of relation of production to capacity the total output of finished cement is compared with the estimated capacity of 160 plants at the close of May, 1940 and 156 plants at the close of May, 1941.

RATIO OF PRODUCTION TO CAPACITY:

|  | May, 1940 | May, 1941 | A pril, 1941 | Mar., 1941 | Feb., 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The month----- 12 months ended. | $57.8 \%$ $48.1 \%$ | 69.4\% <br> $57.4 \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.3 \% \\ & 56.5 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.8 \% \\ & 55.6 \% \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.4 \% \\ & 54.4 \% \end{aligned}$ |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLLAND EMENT, (In Thousands of Barrels)

| District | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |
| Eastern Pa., N. J. \& | 2,598 | 2,836 | 2,786 | 3,188 | 4,840 | 4,154 |
| New York and Maine | 900 | 1,142 | 820 | 1,155 | 1,960 | 1,947 |
| Ohlo, western Pa. \& W | 1,129 | 1.409 | 1,615 | 1,535 | 3,115 | 2,754 2,094 |
| Mlehigan. | 763 | 941 | 805 | ${ }^{953}$ | 1,966 | ${ }_{2}^{2,766}$ |
|  | 1,288 | 1,674 | 1,309 | 1,828 | 1,804 | 1,291 |
| East. Mo., Ia., Minn. \& S. Dak- | 991 | 1,006 | 1,110 | 1,234 | 3,074 | 2,757 |
| W, Mo., Neb., Kan., Okla. \& Ark | 871 | 1,039 | 734 | 995 | 1,909 | 1,840 |
| xas | 758 | ${ }^{832}$ | 712 | 89 | 821 | 50 |
| Colo., Mont., Utah, Wyo. \& Ida- | 1,287 | 1,695 | 1,206 |  | 1,565 | 1,124 |
| Cailiornia-- ${ }^{\text {Oregon }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.287 \\ \hline 539\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,695 \\ 419 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,206 504 | 1,708 | 1,562 492 | 1,698 |
| Puerto Rico.. | 3 | 17 | 31 | 30 | 3 |  |
| Total | 12,633 | 14,732 | 13,206 | 16,048 | 24,758 | 22,74 |

PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS, AND STOCKS OF FINISHED PORTLAND CEMENT, BY MONTHS, IN 1940 AND 1941
(In Thousands of Barrels)

| Month | Production |  | Shipments |  | Stocks at End of Month |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |
| January | 6.205 | 9,025 | 3,893 | 7,984 | 25,759 | 24,416 |
| February | 5.041 | 8345 10596 | ${ }_{7}^{4,907}$ | 7,456 9915 | 25,894 26.118 |  |
| March. | 7,918 10.043 | 10.596 12196 | 7,716 10,829 | 9.915 14132 | 25,348 | a 24.958 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | 12,633 | ${ }_{14,732}$ | 10,206 13,206 | 16,048 | 24,758 | ${ }^{22,740}$ |
| June | 12,490 |  | 13,223 | -...-- | 24,010 | -...-- |
| July. | 12,290 |  | 13,442 |  | 22,855 |  |
| August | ${ }_{13,105}^{12,712}$ | ---- | 14.018 14.741 |  | 21,549 19,921 |  |
| Septemb | 13,935 |  | 15,776 |  | 18,008 |  |
| November | 12,725 |  | 10.372 |  | 20.353 |  |
| December. | 11,195 |  | 8,192 |  | 23,379 |  |
| Total | 130,292 |  | 130,315 | --4--- | -..... | ---... |

Non-Ferrous Metals-Uniform Price for Copper Con-sidered-Zinc Pool on Unchanged Basis for July
"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of June 26 reported that producers of non-ferrous metals were occupied during the last week with developments in Washington that point to more exacting controls on prices and the distribution of defense materials. Meetings took place with defense authorities on molybdenum, manganese ore, titanium, zinc, and copper. The lead situation is being studjed and consumers are looking for some action to speed imports. Prices showed little variation in major products. Tin and quicksilver quotations averaged higher for the week. Chrome and manganese ore prices are wholly nominal, owing to the shipping situation. The publication further reported:

## Copper

The complicated problem of fixing ceiling prices received a thorough airing in Washington during the last week. Apparently the immediate objective is to bring the copper price down to a uniform 12c. basis, so far as purchases by consumers are concerned. The question of the Government entering into the picture as a buyer and paying a premium or subsidy to small high-cost producers was considered. Arizona miners orggested that 14c. would bring in a good tonnage not a vallable in a 12 c . mare. Leon Henderson told a House Approprions co be hortage in copper supplis a higher mines in Michigan, and action is expected soon

- Sales in the domestic market during the last week totaled 15,854 tons, bringing the total for the month so far to 61,203 tons. Copper was released from the emergency pool aum to level prevasis during the last week, with custom smelters and some small producers at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.


## Load

Consumers were just as eager to accumulate lead as in recent weeks, but the quantity sold was held down by limiting offerings. Sales for the week totaled 4,935 tons. It was claimed that four times this tonnage could have been (1) af and (2) Government purchases of foreign lead plus assured shipping arrangements. ead plus assured hinued 585 c . New
The qutatis
Defis of country came to the record total of Deliveries of lead refined in this country came to the record total of deliveries, which would include foreign pig lead, amounted to about 90,000 tons, according to trade estimates.
ons, according to trade estimates. the Jan.-May periods of 1940 and 1941, in tons, compare as follows
Batteries
Brass-making

```
Cable_-_-...-...-. 13,7730
Cable_-_-...-...-. 13,7730
Foil_..-
Foil_..-


Totals............. \(\overline{218,819}\) Zine

The amount of zinc to be set aside in July for the emergency pool wil qual \(22 \%\) of the May output, it was announced by the Division of Pri
orities last week. The percentage is the same as that established for the current month. It was also revealed that producers of zinc oxide will be required to set aside \(10 \%\) of their May production, or approximately 1,500 thens.
Westernarket situation in zinc was unchanged, the quotation on Prime last calenar week amounted to 1,744 tons, shipments, 5,110 tons. The backlog was reduced to 95,399 tons.
Metals Reserve Co., the Government's stockpil
100,000 tons of zinc concentrate from the Argentine.
Tin
Straits tin quotations a veraged a little higher for the last week, compared with the previous week, with demand fairly active, particularly on Tuesday Consumers were concerned about the tight shipping situation. Tin-Plate operations are holding at around \(90 \%\) of capacity
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & June & July & August & September \\
\hline June 19- & 52.750 & 52.625 & 52.500 & \\
\hline June 200.......-- & 52.875
53.000 & 52.700
52.875 & 52.800
52.750 & 52.850
52.625 \\
\hline June 23.......... & \({ }_{52.875}^{53.00}\) & 52.875
52.800 & 52.750
52.700 & 52.625
52.500 \\
\hline June 24- & 52.625 & 52.375 & 52.250 & 52.125 \\
\hline June 25.......-- & 52.875 & 52.625 & 52.375 & 52.250 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Chinese tin, \(99 \%\), spot, was nominally as follows: June 19, 52.250 c ., \(20 \mathrm{th}, 52.375 \mathrm{c}\)., \(21 \mathrm{st}, 52.500 \mathrm{c} ., 23 \mathrm{~d}, 52.375 \mathrm{c} ., 24 \mathrm{th}, 52.125 \mathrm{c} ., 25 \mathrm{th}, 52.375 \mathrm{c}\).
During the month of April the United States Imported tin ore containing 2,459 tons of tin. Of this total Bolivia supplied 2,330 tons, Argentina 102 tons, Mexico 9 tons, other countries 18 tons.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. \& M. J." QUOTATIONS)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Electrolytic Copper} & Stratts TYn & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Lead} & 2 nc \\
\hline & Dom., Refv. & Exp., Refy. & New York & New Yotk & St. Louts & St, Louts \\
\hline June 19.. & 11.800 & 10.950 & 52.875 & 5.85 & 5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline June 20..... & 11.850 & 10.950 & 53.000 & 5.85 & 5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline June 23....- & \begin{tabular}{l}
11.775 \\
11.900 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 10.950
10.950 & 53.125
53.000 & 5.85 & 5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline June 24 & 11.800 & 10.950 & 53.000
52.750 & 5.85
5.85
5 & 5.70
5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline June 25. & 11.775 & 10.950 & 53.000 & 5.85 & 5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline Average - - & 11.817 & 10.950 & 52.958 & 5.85 & 5.70 & 7.25 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Average prices for calendar week ended June 21 are: Domestio conper, fo.b refinery, 11.829 c .; export copper, 1.0.b. refinery, 10.950 c .; Straits tin, 52.708 c . New York lead, 5.850 c .; St. Louls lead, 5.700 c .; St. Louls zinc., 7.250 c .; and silver, 34.750 c .
The above quotations are "M. \& M, M.'s" appralsal of the major United states to the basis of cash, New York or st. Louls, as noted. All prices are in in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zine auotations are based on sales for both prompt and future dellveries; tin quotations are for prompt dellivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basis; that is, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. De-
the dintion,
uvered prices in Hvered prices in New England average 0.2250. per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic
seaboard. On forelgn business, owing to the European Wer seaboard. On forelgn business, owing to the European War, most sellers are
restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactlons, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present reflect thls change in method of dolng business. A total of 0.05c. , is deducted from
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: June 19, spot, £263; three months, £265; June 20, spot, £2611/2; three months, \(£ 2633 / 4\); June 23 , spot, \(£ 2611 / 4\); three months, \(£ 2633 / 4\); June 24 , spot, £2601/2; three months, £263; and June 25, spot, \(£ 2591 / 2\); three months, \(£ 262\).

World Tin Production in May Above Previous Month
-Five Months' Output Higher Than Similar 1940 Period
World production or un in May, 1941, is estimated at 22,200 long tons, compared with 17,100 long tons in April 1941, according to the current issue of the "Statistical Bulletin", published by the Tin Research Institute, London. Production for the first five months of 1941 was 96,000 tons, against 85,400 tons in the first five months of 1940 .

Exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the position at the end of May, 1941, are shown below in long tons of tin:

\section*{Belgia
Bollvil \\ }
 Nigeria_-...........................
\begin{tabular}{r} 
March \\
\hline 721 \\
\(*\) \\
130 \\
9,398 \\
4,619 \\
675 \\
1.455 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{c|c|} 
& April \\
\hline 1 & \(*\) \\
& \(*\) \\
& 130 \\
9 & 4,508 \\
5 & 4,576 \\
Nill \\
5 & 1,467 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ot yet avallable}

The announcement in the matter further states:
United States deliveries totalled 10,490 tons in May, 1941, against 13,955 tons in April, 1941. For the first five months of 1941, United States deliveries totalled 65,492 tons compared with 41,384 tons in the corresponding period of 1940
1941 was 9,509 tons against 9,695 King indom for the first four months of 1941 was 9,509 tons against 9,695 tons in the corresponding period of 1940. by 3,693 tons during May, 1941, to 57,140 tocks and carryover increased Stocks at ths during The average cash price for standard tin in 0.783 tons.
May, 1941, compared with \(£ 270.0\) in the previous mon 267.7 per ton in May, 1941, compared with \(£ 270.0\) in the previous month and \(£ 264.3\) in
May, 1940.
in May, 1941, as against 51.96 cents in 1940. was 51.48 cents per pound.

\section*{Steel Supply Lines Being Tightened-Further Curtail-} ment in Non-Defense Manufacturing Expected
The "Iron Age" in its issue of June 26 reported that the new phase of the war in Europe will undoubtedly result in
an intensification of the effort to aid Great Britain and build up our own defense. As this prospect looms, the lines are being drawn tighter on supplies of steel and other metals of those not engaged in defense activities. Some manufacturing plants have already been forced to curtail operations because of inability to obtain sufficient steel, and a further tendency in this direction appears to be inevitable over the coming months. The "Iron Age" further reported:

Shipments of steel to the automobile industry are being delayed or cut down in anticipation of the approaching end of the current model season and the fact that motor car production is to be curtailed beginning in August. It now appears that this curtailment may be considerably more at \(50 \%\) or at \(50 \%\) or more on plate tonnage, the inability of the motor car makers to obtain a sufficient supply of sheets and strip will in itself dictate further reduction of automobile production schedules.

With the growing use of preference ratings for direct and indirect defense requirements, the amount of steel remaining for civilian consumption is shrinking to such an extent that non-defense consumers are likely to be pinched much more severely than has been generally expected.
pipe lines and for shipment to Great Britain has complicated the shells, pipe lines and for shipment to Great Britain has complicated the delivery
situation for commercial steel users to a serious extent. It is estimated at Pittsburgh that fully 65 to \(70 \%\) of current steel production is earmarked for preferential treatment, leaving a relatively small amount for other consumers. The fact that railroad requirements have been given an A-3 preference rating and the growing volume of railroad orders have complicated the production and delivery problem for the steel mills. Railroad orders in the past week included 12,000 freight cars, 12 locomotives and 160,000 tons of rails. About 500,000 tons of rails have recently been ordered, but these are for 1942 delivery. Cars and locomotives are wanted earlier.
The Treasury Department has allocated 462,000 tons of semi-finished and finished steel for the British and the balance of a 1,000,000-ton requirement is to be placed later.
Meanwhile, the steel industry is pushing operations upward to the cullest extent possible, but is hampered somewhat by the growing shortage of scrap. However, this week the industry average has risen above \(100 \%\) for the first time this year, being estimated by the "Iron Age" at \(100.5 \%\). Only 5 of the 13 districts for which calculations are made by the "Iron Age" are at less than \(100 \%\), most of the others being well above that figure. A definite development in projected increase in capacity is the announcement by the O.P. M. that western companies will undertake programs to add \(1,556,000\) tons of ingot capacity, divided among the Columbia Steel Co., Bethlehem Steel Co., Colorado Fuel \& Iron Corp., and the Pacific State Steel Co. The United States Steel Corp. is considering the removal of 2 old blast furnaces at Braddock, Pa., or 2 at Joliet, Ill., to Provo, Utah, where its western iron mines are situated. The adequacy of pig iron supplies is as serious a question now as the scrap supply situation in efforts to increase steel production
A measure of relief from the stecl price ceiling order was afforded last week by Price Administrator Henderson, who has permitted the steel companies to quote prices predicated on the basing point nearest to place haul deliveries, and also to quote higher than higher net price on long sales. The effective date of the steel ceiling order was chic prices on export 31 to April 16, thus siving pfect to pow was changed from March between those dates notably one of 86 a ton on calvanized pipe order will also expedite the defense effort as eastern and midwestern mills rill be nurage to take West Coast buciness, to which ther have object because the net loss involved through the current necessity of sing because of thers
The Price Administra
rator also amended the scrap price order, permitting ome minor adjustments designed to facilitate the flow of scrap.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel
June 24, 1941, 2.261c. a Lb. 2.261 c . Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, One month ago.........................261c. 2.261 c . Wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and ho Hion
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Htoh & & owo \\
\hline 1941 & -2.261c. Jan, 7 & 2.261 c . & Jan. \\
\hline 1940 & 2.261c. Jan. 2 & 2.211 c . & Apr. \\
\hline 193 & 2.286c. Jan. 3 & 2.236 c . & May \\
\hline 19 & 2.512c. May 17 & 2.211c. & Oct. \\
\hline 1937 & 2.512c. Mar. 9 & 2.249 c . & Jan. \\
\hline 1936 & 2.249c. Dec. 28 & 2.016 c . & Mar. \\
\hline 1935 & 2.062c. Oct. 1 & 2.056 c . & Jan., \\
\hline 1934 & 2.118c. Apr. 24 & 1.945 c . & Jan. \\
\hline 1933 & 1.953c. Oct. 3 & 1.792c. & May \\
\hline 1932 & -1.915c. Sept. 6 & 1.870c. & Mar. 15 \\
\hline 1931. & -1.981c. Jan. 13 & 1.883 c . & Dec. 29 \\
\hline 1930 & 2.192c. Jan. 7 & 1.962c. & Dec \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Pig Iron
June 24, 1941, \(\$ 23.61\) a Gross Ton \(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on average for basic fron at Valley } \\ \text { furnace and foundry fron }\end{array}\right.\)
 One month ago
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Hioh} \\
\hline & \$23.61 & Mar. 20 \\
\hline 194 & 23.45 & Dec. 23 \\
\hline 1939 & 22.61 & Sept. 19 \\
\hline 1938 & 23.25 & June 21 \\
\hline 1937 & 23.25 & Mar. 9 \\
\hline 1936 & 19.74 & Nov. 24 \\
\hline 1935 & 18.84 & Nov. 5 \\
\hline 1934 & 17.90 & May 1 \\
\hline 1933 & 16.90 & Dec. 5 \\
\hline 1932 & 14.81 & Jan. 5 \\
\hline 1931 & 15.90 & Jan. 6 \\
\hline 1930 & 18.21 & Jan. 7 \\
\hline & 18.71 & May 14 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Steel Scrap
June 24, \(1941, ~ \$ 19.17\) a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel ne week ago........................ 19.17 19.17 \(\quad\) quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphla One month ago


The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 23 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having \(91 \%\) of the steel capacity of the industry will be \(99.9 \%\) of capacity for the week beginning June 23, compared with \(99.0 \%\) one week ago, \(98.6 \%\) one month ago, and \(86.5 \%\) one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.9 point, or \(0.9 \%\), from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since June 10, 1940, follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1940 & & 19 & 941 \\
\hline June 10...--84.6\% & Sept. 23_-.--92.5\% & Jan. 6....-. \(97.2 \%\) & Apr. 21-----96.0\% \\
\hline June 17.....-87.7\% & Sept. 30_.... \(92.6 \%\) & Jan, 13_....-98.5\% & Apr. 28....- \(94.3 \%\) \\
\hline June 24.....-86.5\% & Oct. 7.....-94.2\% & Jan, 20..---96.5\% & May 5---.-96.8\% \\
\hline July 1......74.2\% & Oct. 14....-. \(94.4 \%\) & Jan. 27-...-97.1\% & May 12 \\
\hline July 8-.---86.4\% & Oct. 21-...- \(94.9 \%\) & Feb. 3-..--96.9\% & May 19.-.--99.9\% \\
\hline July 15-..-. \(86.8 \%\) & Oct. 28_....-95.7\% & Feb. \(10 \ldots-\ldots-97.1 \%\) & May 26..-.- \(98.6 \%\) \\
\hline July 22....-88.2\% & Nov. 4-...- \(96.0 \%\) & Feb. 17-..-- \(94.6 \%\) & June 2 \\
\hline July 29......90.4\% & Nov. 11....-. \(96.1 \%\) & Feb. 24.-.-. \(96.3 \%\) & June 9 .-.-. \(98.6 \%\) \\
\hline Aug. 5-.-..90.5\% & Nov. 18-..--96.6\% & Mar 3-_---97.5\% & June 16 \\
\hline Aug. 12-.---89.5\% & Nov. 25.....-96.6\% & Mar. 10...-. \(98.8 \%\) & June 23_....-99.9\% \\
\hline Aug. 19...-. \(89.7 \%\) & Dec. 2--.-.96.9\% & Mar. 17---.. \(99.4 \%\) & \\
\hline Aug. 26-----91.3\% & Dec. 9 -.... \(96.0 \%\) & Mar. 24-...--99.8\% & \\
\hline Sept. 2-..--82.5\% & Dec. 16....- \(96.8 \%\) & Mar. 31.----99.2\% & \\
\hline Sept. \({ }^{\text {9 }}\)-...-. \(91.9 \%\) & & \({ }_{\mathrm{Apr}}^{\mathrm{Apr}} . \mathbf{1 4}^{7}----99.3 \%\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on June 23 stated:
Between \(40 \%\) and \(50 \%\) of current inquiries for steel carry priority certificates, or photostatic copies of the same, the highest percentage to date and a percentage which is increasing constantly. One large com pany reports having made sales the past week on a \(100 \%\) priority basis, tomers are taken care of for the time being.
The possession of a priority rating does not of itself guarantee securing of steel, especially from a maker who is other than the usual source of supply for that consumer. However, such a priority holder, if turned
down by a steel supplier, fills out blanks and reports to Washington and usually gets his steel eventually.
A recognized danger of the priority system is that holders of certificates A recognized danger of the the dertificates was devised Perhans the most difficult sales problem of steelmakers today is making decisions on cases on the fringe of defense.
Take the instance of small hand tools for skilled artisans in aircraft factories, who must furnish their own tools, usually of alloy material factories, who must furnish their own tools, usually of alloy material. further tool making. They secure oral orders from Washington to apply to certain steelmakers, but, having no priority certificates to display, are refused.
Again, makers of stoves and ranges, made of sheet steel, being ostensibly civilian manufacturers, do not have access to priority ratings, yet claim their stoves are needed, not only for armed forces but for absolutely essential civilian requirements to survive rigors of winter.
Despite this comparatively new civilian problem steelmakers, after scanning figures pertaining to probable amount of steel going into defense and total steel manufacture, conclude that eventually there will be enough steel to go around.
The volume of sales holds to levels of the past several months, usually around \(40 \%\) greater than production capacity. Many report fewer number sales are made with definite delivery promises, the usual phrase being "early next year." A maker of sheets sometimes tells customers delivery will be in January-if there are no further important changes in the general steel situation.
Raw materials' scarcity is again at the forefront, particularly scrap and pig iron. Producers of the latter are inclined to attribute scrap
using higher pig iron percentages. Moreover many materials which are now used strictly for direct defense, such as aluminum, find cast iron as a substitute. Because of scarcity of forgings cast iron or steel are frequently used as substitute. The greatly enlarged car-building program requires much cast iron for wheels, couplings, brakes, \&c.

Because of scrap steel scarcity some steel company officials predict that present high production rate cannot be maintained much longer. Republic will build two more electric furnaces, rated 122,000 tons annually, and has bought 400 tons of structural steel to house them; also 240 tons steelmaker is sounill extension, South Chicago, Il. Another open-hearths, requiring 1,500 tons of structurals.

Oil authorities estimate that, with the commandeering of tankers for service to Great Britain, transportation facilities from Oklahoma and Texas to the Atlantic Coast are \(40 \%\) short; preliminary negotiations for new pipelines are under way. More tank cars may be built.
Inquiries and awards by the railroads have been the most impressive this year to date. The Pennsylvania has bought 150,000 tons of rails and 15 locomotives and will build 6,020 ireight cars in its own shops. The Chicago Burlington \& Quincy will build 4,425 freight cars in its own shops. Other locomotive purchases were: New York Central 7, Nickel Plate 15, and Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis 10.
About 460,000 tons of finished and semi-finished steel for Great Britain is being divided among American producers through the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, with an additional 540,000 tons to come up shortly.
Scheduled automobile production for the week ended June 21 was 133,565 units, down 1,117 from the previous record 1941 week, comparing with 90,060 for the corresponding 1940 period.
The national steel ingot production rate last week was unchanged at \(99 \%\). Gains took place at Cleveland, by 3 points to \(95 \%\); at Cincinnati, by 6 points to 95 , and at Detroit, by 2 points to 94 . Pittsburgh dropped \(11 / 2\) points to 99 . Unchanged were the following: Chicago at 102, eastern Pennsylvania at 97, Wheeling at 88, Buffalo at \(901 / 2\), Birmingham at 95 , New England at 94, St. Louis at 98, and Youngstown at 98.
"Steel's" three composite price groups for last week were unchanged: iron and steel at \(\$ 38.15\), fished steel at \(\$ 56.60\), and steelworks scrap at \(\$ 19.16\).

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 23, is placed at \(991 / 2 \%\) of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 26. This compares with \(99 \%\) in the previous week and \(981 / 2 \%\) two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at \(981 / 2 \%\) against \(971 / 2 \%\) in the week before and \(97 \%\) two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with \(100 \%\), compared with \(991 / 2 \%\) in the preceding week and \(99 \%\) two weeks ago.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of prom the week immediately preceding: approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


1932 not avallable.

\section*{Current Events and Discussions}

The'Week with the Federal Reserve Banks During the week ended June 25 member bank reserve balances decreased \(\$ 146,000,000\). Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of \(\$ 57,000,000\) in money in circulation, \(\$ 57,000,000\) in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, \(\$ 36,000,000\) in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and \(\$ 17,000,000\) in Treasury cash, offset in part by increases of \(\$ 8,000,000\) in Reserve bank credit, \(\$ 8,000,000\) in gold stock and \(\$ 6,000,000\) in Treasury currency. Excess reserves of member banks on June 25 were estimated to be approximately \(\$ 5,150,000,000\), a decrease of \(\$ 160,000,000\) for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended June 25 will be found on pages 4080 and 4081 .
Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended June 25, 1941, follow: Increase \((+\) ) or Decrease ( - Since
June 25, 1941 June 18, 1941 June 26, 1940
8,



\section*{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 benks 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 WEEELY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS


\section*{Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week \\ As explained above, the statement of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simul-}
taneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of renorting 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 June 18:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended June 18: An increase of \(\$ 28,000,000\) in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, decreases of \(\$ 54,000,000\) in holdings of "other securities," \(\$ 163,000,000\) in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks, and \(\$ 199\),000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted, and an increase of \(\$ 67,000,000\) in deposits credited to domestic banks.
Commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans inćreased \(\$ 17,000,000\) in New York City and \(\$ 28,000,000\) at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities decreased \(\$ 7,000,000\).
Holdings of Treasury bills increased \(\$ 22,000,000\) in the Chicago district and \(\$ 26,000,000\) at all reporting member banks. Holdings of United States Government bonds increased \(\$ 17,000,000\) in the Cleveland district and \(\$ 30,000,000\) at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securities" decreased \(\$ 24,000,000\) in the Chicago district, \(\$ 21,000,000\) in New York City, and \(\$ 54,000,000\) at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted decreased \(\$ 169,000,000\) in New York City, \(\$ 45,000,000\) in the Chicago district, and \(\$ 199,000,000\) at all reporting member banks, and increased \(\$ 41,000,000\) in the New York district outside New York City.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased \(\$ 22,000,000\) in New York City, \(\$ 17,000,000\) in the Kansas City district, and \(\$ 67,000,000\) at all reporting member banks.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended June 18, 1941, follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 18, 1941 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Increase }(+) \\
& \text { June 11, } 1941
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { or Decrease ( }- \text { ) } \\
& \text { ince } \\
& \text { June 19, } 1940
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {Assecs-m }}\), & 8,155,000,000 & & \(+4,559,000,000\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Loans-total - -} \\
\hline & ,000,000 & 0,000 & \\
\hline Open market paper-... & 370,000,000 & -3,000,000 & +61,000,000 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline  & 471,000, & -7,000,000 & ,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{carrylng securit} & 4,000 & 0 & \\
\hline & 246 & & \\
\hline Real estate loans & 000 & & \\
\hline Loans to banks, & ,897,00 & \(2,000,00\) & +279,000,000 \\
\hline Treasury bills & 1,056,000, & . 000 & +271,000,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Treasury yotes} & 2,232,000,0 & -3,000,000 & 174,000.000 \\
\hline & 1,000,000 & +30,000,000 & +1,578,000,000 \\
\hline  & & & \\
\hline States Government & 800. & 1,000.000 & 0 \\
\hline Other securitie & & - 54.0000 .000 & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Reserve }}\) Cash In & 531 & 63,00 & 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Balances with} & 581 & -15,000 & - \\
\hline & , & +35,000 & 0 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline Deman & 23,872,000,000 & -199,000,000 & +3,377,000,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {U }}^{\text {Time }}\).} & 0 & \(-1.000,000\) & +101,000,000 \\
\hline & 481,000,000 & \(+3,000,000\) & -101,000,000 \\
\hline Inter bank dep & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Chile Resumes Redemption of Its Bonds}

Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, disclosed in a statement issued in Washington on June 19 that Chile has resumed "little by little" the redemption of its bonds which had been temporarily postponed fol lowing the earthquake in 1939. The amortization funds were required to finance the plan for reconstructing the area devastated by the earthquake. The Chilean Embassy's statement said:
Although there still exist circumstances which induced the Government of Chile to apply the funds for the amortization of the foreign debt to financing the plan for reconstructing the region devastated by the 1938 earthquake, the redempting of bonds, temporarily postponed by that meas ure, has been renewed little by little.
The Government cherishes the
The Government cherishes the hope that these redemptions will be continued and even increased until the normal scale is reached as 1s desired in the amortization plan set up under Law No. 5580 provided that the disturbances of the present war do not aggravate more intensely or economic situation.
Suspension of the Chilean foreign debt retirement was reported in our issue of Dec. 7, 1940, page 3315 .

\section*{Indian Purchasing Mission to Come to United States for War Supplies}

The following is learned from an Associated Press London dispatch of June 19:
The India Office announced tonight the establishment of an Indian Purchasing Mission in the United States for procurement of war supplies. It will collaborate closely with the British Purchasing Mission.
Sir Shanmukham Chetty, former First Minister of Cochin, will go to
the United States soon to head the mission. the United States soon to head the mission.

\section*{Boston Stock Exchange Admits Corporation to Full Membership-Marks First Such Action by Major Securities Exchange}

For the first time in the history of the 107 -year-old Boston Stock Exchange an incorporated securities firm has been admitted to full membership, it was announced June 23 by John E. Yerxa, President of the Exchange. With the purchase of a seat by Perrin, West \& Winslow, Inc., the

Boston Exchange becomes the first of the larger national securities exchanges to extend full membership to a firm organized as a corporation, although associate membership has been available to cornorations on the New York Curb Exchange. This departure from a traditional exchange restriction, which, it is said, may be the forerunner of a similar broadening of the membership of other stock exchanges, was made possible by a recent change in the Constitution of the Boston Stock Exchange. As an additional safeguard for investors, it is provided that corporations becoming members of the Exchange segregate in separate bank accounts cash balances held for customers, in the same way as stock exchange firms now "earmark" securities held in safekeeping for customers. Commenting on the matter President Yerxa said:
Rules adopted years ago. long before the development of the modern corporate form of organization, should be revised in the light of present accepted methods. With appropriate regulations for the protection of the public, such as Boston has now provided, there is no sound reason for excluding responsible incorporated investment firms from exchange membership.
The Boston Stock Exchance believes that the recent change in its Constitution will enable it to provide still broader service to the investing public, and cordially welcomes Perrin, West \& Winslow, Inc., as its first member-corporation.
John Perrin is President, Thomas A. West is Treasurer, and Andrew N. Winslow Jr. is Secretary of Perrin, West \& Winslow, Inc.

\section*{Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended June 14}

The Securities and Exchange Commission made public yesterday (June 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 June 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 June 14 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 601,330 shares, which amount was \(19.34 \%\) of total transactions on the Exchange of \(3,162,510\) shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended June 7 , of 407,985 shares or \(18.32 \%\) of total week ended June, of
trading of \(2,311,230\) shares. On the New York Curb Exchange, member trading during the week ended June 14 amounted to 84,340 shares, or \(15.51 \%\) or the total volume on that Exchange of 497,285 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 74,415 shares was \(15.89 \%\) of total trading of 464,405 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the week ended June 14.
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by thair respective members. These reports are classified as follows

Total num
1. Rep
1. Reports showing transaction -...............
1. Reports showing transactions aspecialisis.
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the
floor.
3. Reports showing other transactions intiated off the
4. Reportashowing no transactions
\begin{tabular}{cc} 
Newt York & New York \\
Stock & Curb \\
Exchange & Exchange \\
1,070 & 784 \\
189 & 97 \\
199 & 32 \\
223 & 77 \\
578 & 588 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Note-On the New York Curb Exchange, odd-lot transactions are handled solel
oy specialists in the stocks in whtch they are registered and the round-lnt transactions of speciallsts resulting from such odd-lot transsetlons are not segregated from the spectalists' other round-lot trades. On the New York Stock Exechange, on the other hand, all but a fraction of the odd-lot transsactions are effected by dealers speclalists 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 EXOF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline & Total for \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{A. Total round-lot sales:} \\
\hline Short sales.- & 110,100 \\
\hline Other sales-b & 3,052,410 \\
\hline Total sales & 3,162,510 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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

322,730
```

Other sales.b

``` \(\qquad\) 49,770
260,750
Total sales
2. Other transactions initlated on the floor-Total purchases Short sales...
Other sales.b

Total sales
\(\qquad\) 23,540
166,660 190,200 3. Other transactions initlated off the floor-Total purchases Short sales-

Total sales
\(\qquad\)
6,200
94,410
\(\qquad\)
Short sales-
Total sales \(\qquad\)
622,210
79,510
521.820
601,230

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND ST
BERS * (SHARES)

*The term "members" neludes all Exchange members, their tirms and their partners, including special partners
10 Calcures in mempers' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. 0 ctal 0 Whmbere total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total volume tnoludes only sales
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission cer are included with "other sales,"
c Sales marked "short exempt" are Included with "other sales."

\section*{Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended June 21}

The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 20 made public a summary for the week ended June 14, 1941, of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and pecialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists:
STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT
DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended June 21, 1941

Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases):
Number of orders
Total
for Week

Number of shares
11,326
301,818
Dollar value. \(\frac{301,818}{11,863,008}\)

Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):

\(\qquad\)
Customers' total sales .................................................. 13,232

Number of shares:
Customers' short sales.
Customers' total sales
Dollar value.
Round-lot sales by dealers
Number of shares:
Short sales.-.
Other sales.b.
Total sales. \(\qquad\)
Round-lot purchases by dealers:
Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales."
b Sales to offset customers odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position bich is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales.

SEC Adopts Rule Exempting Certain Notes and Bonds from Registration and Filing RequirementsAmendment to Proxy Solicitation Rule-Action Under Investment Company Act
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on June 21 the adoption of a regulation exempting certain notes and bonds from the requirements of registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and from all filing requirements. The Commission stated that the regulation, effective imme diately, applies to notes or bonds secured by a first mortgage or first deed of trust on real estate upon which is located a small family dwelling where the amount at which the notes or bonds are offered for sale does not exceed the notes or bonds are offered for sale does not exceed
\(\$ 25,000\). Under the regulation, it is added, an exemption
will be arailable for such notes or bonds without any filing whatsoever.

The Commission announced on June 23 a clarifying amendment to paragraph (g) of Rule U-62, relating to solicitations in connection with a reorganization or a transaction which is the subject of an application or declaration under the Holding Company Act. The amendment becomes effective July 15.
The SEC announced on June 20 the adoption under the Investment Company Act of 1940 of two rules relating to the filing of copies of sales literature with the Commission pursuant to Section 24 (b) of the Act. At the same time the Commission made public a letter from its General Counel Chester T Lane to Paul Bartholet, Executive Director of the National Committee of Investment Companies, discussing the scope and oneration of Section 24 (b). With regard to this action it was stated:
The rules are limited to brief definitions of the terms "form letter" and "distribution" as used in Section 24 (b), and to certain formal requirements relative to filing. Mr. Lane's letter, however, deals specifically and at some length with various types of selling literature which may have to be filed with the Commission, such as prospectuses, reports
security holders, "tombstone" advertisements, form letters, and certain types of communications to dealers and salesmen.

SEC Analysis Lists Combined Assets of 218 Operating Utility Companies in 39 Registered Holding Company Systems at \(\$ 11,498,983,735\) on Dec. 31,1940
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on June 20 that the combined assets of 218 operating electric and gas utility companies in 39 registered public utility holding company systems aggregated \(\$ 11,498,983,735\) as of hec. 31, 1940. This is approximately \(75 \%\) of the combined Dec. 31, 1940. This is approximater company systems. The 1940 financial statistics for the 218 operating utilities are contained in an analysis prepared by the Public Utilities Division of the Commission. Heretofore the yearly analysis has been based on a study of 188 operating electric and gas utility companies. The additional companies included in the 1940 report were previously omitted because all or a majority of their securities were owned by their parents majd securities. Further details of the study were given by the securities. Furth
SEC as follows:
SEC as follows: The 218 operating companies, according to the analysis, had to \(12,239,065\) ing revenues of \(\$ 1,911,126,570\) during the year 1940 and served \(22,239,060\) electric and gas customers. The total capitalization outstanding amounted to \(\$ 9,598,498,631\) and consisted of \(\$ 4,184,695,313\) of bonds, \(\$ 231,243,900\) of debentures, \(\$ 320,819,727\) of notes and miscellaneous debt securities, \(\$ 1,704,884,674\) of preferred stock, and \(\$ 2,332,706,197\) of common stock Surplus totaled \(\$ 824,148,820\). Bonds, debentures and notes made up \(49.35 \%\) of the total capitalization, while preferred stock accounted for \(17.76 \%\) and common stock and surplus for \(32.89 \%\).
Of the total earnings during 1940, operating expenses took \(39.87 \%\); maintenance, \(5.25 \%\); depreciation, \(10.47 \%\); taxes, \(15.09 \%\); funded debt interest, \(10.04 \%\); pher deductions \(1.58 \%\); preferred stcck dividends, \(5.40 \%\); common stock dividends, \(9.05 \%\), and balance, \(3.25 \%\).
According to the analysis, interest on funded delbt of the 218 operating comparis the the in 70 companies earming their interest companies was eare 34 , the 218 companies earned their full interest requirements.
Arrearages in preferred stock dividends existed in 36 companies at Dec 31,1940 , compared with 42 companies covered in the 1939 analysis. During 1010 , During 1910 sen the arres on 28 companies con compants tinued to incras, but the preferred stock
Fixed charges and preferred dividend requirements for the 218 companies Fixearn 1.72 tip in 1940 , with 65 companies earning their require were eam ments more than two times and 27 companies more thand charges and There were preferred dividend requirements. Earnings available for common stock preferred dividend requirements. Earnings avainable For common theck amonnies There were 69 companies which had earnings available for companies.

The average interest rate on all funded debt outstanding as of Dec. 31 1940 was \(413 \%\) At Dec. 31, 1939, the average for twe 188 companie 1940 was 4. which had an interest rate of \(3.50 \%\) or less. The average dividend rate on preferred stock of the 218 companies was \(5.95 \%\), whereas in the 1938 survey of 188 companies, the average was \(6.05 \%\)
Accordinc to the survey, depreciation charges to income during 1940 amounted to \(10.53 \%\) of operating revenue, with 44 of the 218 companie having charges of \(12 \%\) or more. The percent of Depreciation Reserve to hroperty was 1271 , with 54 of the companies having a percentage of 20 or more. Percent of capitalization and surplus to property and investments amounted to 91.63 , with only 19 companies having ratios of over \(100 \%\). The percert of taxes to operating revenue was 15.18 , with 96 companies having a tax percentage of more than 15 and 17 companies having a percentage of 20 or more.
The analysis includes a statement classifying the 218 companies by size based on total assets. Thirty companies had assets of over \(\$ 130,000,000\) each and combined assets of \(\$ 5,469,843,273\), or \(48 \%\) of the combined assets of the 218 companies. Several charts are included in the report illustrating the statistical compilations between capitalization, expenses and other items.

SEC Publishes Report on Sales Record of Unseasoned Registered Securities 1933-39-Total Sales for 757 Companies \(\$ 97,832,000\)
The Securities and Exchange Commission made public on June 19 a renort entitled "Sales Record of Unseasoned Registered Securities, 1933-1939" which deals with certain types of issues registered under the Securities Act of 1933. The report was prepared bv the staff of the Research and Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division
and does not represent the official or unofficial views of the Commission. The SEC in its announcement said:

The present publication brings up to date the statistics which were presented in an earlier staff report entitled "Selected Statistics on Securities and on Exchange Markets" under the chapter heading "Sales of Small and Unseasoned Registered Issues." However, considerably more detailed data are made available for the first time in the present study.
Issues included in the study are restricted to securities registered on Form A-1, which is used primarily by new and unseasoned enterprises, and Form A-0-1, which is used by companies organized within two years to engage in the exploration of mineral deposits. Within this limit some further selection of cases was made to ensure that the securities were unseasoned and were registered for the account of the issuing company. This report is made possible by the cooperation of registrants in furnishing replies to questionnaires which were sent out by the Trading and Exchange Division about one year after the effective date of registration. The data are based on these questionnaire replies.
Most of the issues included in this
Most of the issues included in this survey are of comparatively moderate size. The study, therefore, may be regarded as a further contribution toward an understanding of the broad problem of small-scale financing.
The principal findings of the study are summarized below:
1. Total sales for the 757 companies with securities registered during the period July 27, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to \(\$ 97,832,000\), which was equivalent to \(23.9 \%\) of the amount registered by these companies.
2. A study of individual issues reveals that out of 849 issues no sales were reported for 294 issues, while complete sales were reported for 138 issues. A very substantial number ( 136 issues) had sales of less than \(10 \%\) of the amount registered.
3. In general, sales volume of unseasoned issues tended to reflect activity in the new issue market, rising sharply in early 1936 and declining subsequently up to the middle of 1938. The ratio of sales to registrations of unseasoned issues, however, was affected by the wide fluctuations in registrations, with the result that high sales ratios prevailed more in periods of low registration volume than in periods of high sales volume. pon further analysis it appears that in periods of low general capital market activity the registration of unseasoned issues with very uncertain sales prospects falls off with particular sharpness.
4. Approximately \(70 \%\) of all sales occurred within three months after registration, \(16 \%\) within three to six months, and the remaining \(1^{14} \%\) after six months from registration.
15. Of the 757 companies, 497 were new ventures, and these sold only \(15.2 \%\) of the amount registered. The 260 going concerns, by contrast, old \(39.9 \%\) of the amount registered.
6. Only \(20.9 \%\) of common stock registered was sold, as compared with \(22.8 \%\) for preferred stock, \(30.6 \%\) for certificates of beneficial interest, and \(57.4 \%\) for bonds.
7. Financial and investment companies (a category which in this report excludes investment companies) had the lowest sales ratio, \(18.9 \%\), as against \(20.1 \%\) for extractive companies and \(29.1 \%\) for manufacturing companies.
8. Sales success showed some tendency to be greater for the smaller issues and for the issues of the larger companies. The results, however, were not especially consistent.
9. Cost of flotation averaged \(15.0 \%\) of the amount sold for common stock, \(13.0 \%\) for preferred stock, and \(8.4 \%\) for bonds. Costs were relatively the highest for extractive companies, amounting to \(20.2 \%\), followed in order by \(14.6 \%\) for manufacturing companies and \(11.2 \%\) for financial companies.
10. Cost of flotation failed to show any consistent connection with size of issue, although the cost ratio tended to decline somewhat as the size of the issuing company increased.
11. Unseasoned registered issues of the type covered in this study were sold mostly through agents or directly by issuers (underwriters distributing less than one-fourth of the total), and the net proceeds were used mainly for new money purposes. These characteristics were the exact opposite of those which existed during the same period for seasoned registered

\section*{Federal Reserve Report on Brokers' Balances for May Customers' Debit Balances for New York Stock} Exchange Firms Increased \(\$ 16,000,000\) and Firms' Borrowings Were Up \(\$ 35,000,000\)
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced on June 20 that member firms of the New York tock Exchange carrying margin accounts for customers reported for May, 1941, an increase of \(\$ 16,000,000\) in their 'customers' debit balances and an increase of \(\$ 35,000,000\) in money borrowed by the reporting firms. These firms also reported an increase of \(\$ 16,000,000\) in the debit balances in their firm and partners' investment and trading accounts and a decrease of \(\$ 14,000,000\) in their cash on hand and in banks. During the year ending May 31, 1941, customers' debit balances decreased by \(\$ 80,000,000\) and money borrowed by \(\$ 256,000,000\).
The Board's summary of the customers' debit balances and principal related items of the member firms of the New York Stock Exchange that carry margin accounts, together with changes for the month and year ended May 31, 1941 ,
follows: follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May 31, } \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Increase or Decrease Since} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April 30. } \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
M a y 31, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Debit balances: & & & \\
\hline Customers' debit balances & \$622,000,000 & & \\
\hline Debit balances in tirm and partners' investment and trading & \$62,000,000 & + \(816,000,000\) & -\$80,000,000 \\
\hline Cash on hand and in banks & 112,000,000 & +16,000,000 & +33,000,000 \\
\hline Credit balances: & & -14,000,000 & -54,000,000 \\
\hline Money borrowed & 403,000,000 & +35,000,000 & -56,000,000 \\
\hline Free & 262,000,000 & -3,000,000 & \\
\hline Credit balances in firm and part- & 61,000,000 & +1,000,000 & -7,000,000 \\
\hline L. ners \({ }^{\text {acounts }}\) investment and trading & & & \\
\hline Credit balances in capital accounts & \[
\begin{gathered}
24,000,000 \\
223,000,000
\end{gathered}
\] & -4,000,000 & \(-4,000,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{New Member of Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis}

The total membership of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis was increased to 425 on June 21 when the Bank of Middletown, Middletown, Ky., became a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member has a capital of \(\$ 25,000\), surplus of \(\$ 6,300\), and total resources of \(\$ 369,400\). It was chartered in 1910 with a capital of \(\$ 15,000\). Its officers are: L. P. Wetherby, President; C. H. Schrader and T. C. Gaines, Vice-Presidents; R. M. Ross, Cashier.

\section*{New York Banks Make 2,401,000 Loans Totaling \(\$ 7,247,000,000\) in Last Half of 1940}

Of the banks in New York State, \(60 \%\) made more than \(2,401,000\) loans totaling \(\$ 7,247,000,000\) to business firms and individuals throughout the State during the second half of 1940, according to the semi-annual survey of bank haff of 1940, according to the semi-annual survey of bank
lending activity made by the Research Council of the lending activity made by the Research Council of the A. B. A. loan survey was participated in by 499 New York banks, or \(60.4 \%\) fo the 826 banks in the State.

These 499 banks reported that they made between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1940:
1,539,376 new loans totaling.-
788,070 renewals of laans totaling
14,140 new mortgage loans tota

\section*{2,401,586}

Tixanaiz wa

\section*{\$7,247,702,185}

It is announced that the survey showed that business firms in the State used only a third of the "confirmed open lines of credit" maintained for their use on the books of banks. A total of 136 banks in the larger centers of the State reported that they carried on their books \(\$ 2,751,361,933\) in "open lines of credit" offered to and kept available for regular borrowers for use as needed by them. Of this amount \(\$ 958,434,668\) or \(34.8 \%\) was used

Eighty-eight banks out of a total of 132 in Greater New York City reported 1,382,764 credit transactions totaling \(\$ 6,522,826,290\), of which \(1,281,721\) were new loans in the sum of \(\$ 5,286,203,027\). These 88 banks reported that they made:
1,281,721 new loans totaling.-
\({ }_{1}^{5,5858,20,2027}\)
7,548 new mortgage loans totaling
\(\begin{array}{r}1,187,683,999 \\ \hline 6,522,826,290\end{array}\)
The Association's announcement concerning the survey further said:
Twenty-two banks in Greater New York City reported offering "open lines of credit" totaling \(\$ 2,521,943,563\), of which \(\$ 876,536,981\), or \(34.8 \%\). was in use on Dec. 31.
The average number of new loans made per bank by the up-Sfate banks -that is, the banks outside of Greater New York City-was 863 and the average size of new loan was \(\$ 768\).

The average number of loans renewed per bank outside of New York City was 1,887 and the average renewal was for \(\$ 654\).
The average number of new mortgages made per bank outside New York City was 16 and the average mortgage was for \(\$ 4,030\).
The average number of new loans made by the banks in Greater New York City was 30,517 and the average size of new loan was \(\$ 4,124\).
The average number of loans renewed per bank in New York City was 2,226 and the average renewal was for \(\$ 12,289\).
The average number of new mortgages made by the banks in New York
City was 86 and the average mortgage was 111.617 City was 86 and the average mortgage was \(\$ 11,617\).

\section*{State Bank Earnings up Moderately in 1940,}

According to A. B. A. Survey
Earnings of state banks engaged in commercial business increased moderately in 1940, according to the seventh annual survey of earnings and expenses made public on June 26 by the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association. Expenses of state banks also were larger, the survey shows, but they did not rise enough to offset increased gross earnings, with the result that in a majority of States net current earnings were higher than the year before. The survey included 8,236 state banks engaged in commercial banking business in 45 States. These banks reported total gross earnings of \(\$ 706,627,000\) for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1940. Their operating expenses in 1940 totaled \(\$ 501,703,000\), resulting in net current earnings of \(\$ 204,924,000\) before recoveries and charge-offs. The Association's announcement regarding the study also said:
The percentage of net earnings to gross earnings for the 45 States reporting in 1940 rose to \(29.0 \%\), one point higher than the percentage of \(28.0 \%\) shown for 45 States in 1939 . The highest percentage of net to gross earnings shown during the five-year period was \(29.4 \%\) and 47 reporting States in 1937, while the lowest percentage was \(27.8 \%\) for 45 States in 1938.

Gross losses on loans, securities, \&c., in 1940 amounted to \(\$ 148,523,000\). After deducting recoveries on loans and investments of \(\$ 129,143,000\) from gross losses, net losses for 1940 were only \(2.7 \%\) of gross earnings, comNet profite losses of \(\mathbf{3 . 5 \%}\) of total earnings in 1939 and \(10.6 \%\) in 1938. 1940 amounted to \(\$ 185,544,000\), or \(26.3 \%\) of gross current operating earnings, which is the highest percentage of earnings conserved for dividends and reserves during the five years under review. In 1936 net profits were \(24.0 \%\) of gross earnings in 44 States reporting profits, in 1937 they amounted to \(19.5 \%\) in 46 States, in 1938 to \(17.0 \%\) in 44 States, and in 1939 to \(24.5 \%\) in 45 States.
After the declaration of cash dividends of \(\$ 96,390,000\) net profits in 1940 were reduced to \(\$ 89,154,000\), or \(12.6 \%\) of gross earnings, compared with net profits after dividends of \(15.3 \%\) in \(1935,5.8 \%\) in \(1937,7.4 \%\) in 3, and \(11.0 \%\) in 1939.
Measured in terms of dollars for each \(\$ 100\) of deposits, net profits before dividends in 1940 ranged between \(\$ 1.77\) and \(\$ 0.46\) per \(\$ 100\), with 20 States showing net profits of \(\$ 1.00\) or over for each \(\$ 100\) of deposits.

The average net profit for the 44 States in 1940 was \(\$ 0.95\) per \(\$ 100\) of deposits, in comparison with an average net profit of \(\$ 1.01\) among 45 reporting States in 1939 and \(\$ 0.91\) in 43 States showing profits in 1938.

\section*{May Advances by Chicago Home Loan Bank Were Highest in 1941}

May was the busiest lending month so far in 1941 of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, the bank announced on June 20. Total advances of \(\$ 1,845,000\) to member savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin increased \(79 \%\) from those of April, A. R. Gardner, President of the Chicago bank, said. The announcement continued:

The number of associations using the regional bank's credit facilities numbered 306. more than at any time in three months. As compared with a year ago there are 11 more institutions supplementing available local home financing funds with Home Loan Bank advances, and the gain in loans outstanding is \(\$ 1,707,244\).

Only seven previous months out of the \(81 / 2\) years during which the Chicago bank has functioned have seen so large a credit expansion as in May, this year, it was pointed out, Only one of these months, May of 1940, achieved such a peak so early in the year. The past two years' conspicuous home building and buying activity, with spring the top season for building, account for a significant part of the local institutions'
calls on the bank for the kind of funds it was created to supply, Mr. calls on the bank
Gardner explained.

\section*{Tenders of \(\$ 267,792,000\) Received to Offering of \(\$ 100,-\)} 000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- \(\$ 100,068,000\) Accepted at Average Rate of \(\mathbf{0 . 0 6 6 \%}\)
A total of \(\$ 267,792,000\) was tendered to the offering on June 20 , of \(\$ 100,000,000\), or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated June 25 and maturing Sept. 24, 1941, Seeretary of ithe Treasury Morgenthau announced on June 23. Of this amount, \(\$ 100,068,000\) was aceepted at an average price of approximately \(0.066 \%\).
The tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p . m. (EST) June 23. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of June 21, page 3898. The following rogarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement:

\section*{Total applied for, \(\$ 267,792,000\) \\ Range of accepted bids: \\ High_............................. 99 \\ .978 Equivalent rate a pproximately \(0.087 \%\) \\ ( \(88 \%\) of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)}

Treasury 7 Offers \(\$ 500,000,000\) of \(1 \%\) RFC Notes-Plan Involves Refinancing \(\$ 211,000,000\) of Maturing Notes and Providing Additional Funds for Cor-poration-Subscription Books Closed
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced on June 23 the plan for refinancing the outstanding notes of Series \(\mathbf{N}\) of the Corporation maturing July 20,1941 , and raising additional funds for the Corporation through offering for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve banks, notes of the Corporation, designated \(1 \%\) notes of Series \(W\), in the amount of \(\$ 500,000,000\), or thereabouts, and at the same time offering to purchase on July 3, 1941, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding notes of Series \(N\) to the extent the holders of such maturing notes subscribe for the new notes. The Series \(\mathbf{N}\) notes are outstanding in amount of approximately \(\$ 211,000,000\), thus outstanding in amount of approximately \(\$ 211,000\), indicating that the amount of "new money" to be provided indicating that the amount of new money to be provided the RFC by
\(\$ 300,000,000\).

The subscription books for the offering of the \(1 \%\) Series W RFC l notes closed at the close of business on June 24, except for the receipt of subscriptions from those holders of Series \(N\) notes who wished to exchange them for the Series W notes. In the latter case subscription books closed on the following day (June 25).
The notes of Series \(W\) now offered will be dated July 3 , 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of \(1 \%\) per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis on April 15 and Oct. 15 in each year. They will mature of April 15, 1944, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
Plans for this note offering were discussed in these columns June 21 , page 3897 .
The text of the official circular follows:
RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION \(1 \%\) NOTES OF SERIES \(W\), DUE APRIL 15, 1944
Dated and bearing interest from July 3, 1941
Fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States, which guaranty is expressed on the face of each note.
1941-Department Circular No. 664-Fiscal Service, Bureau of the Public Debt
Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, June 24, 1941. 1. Offering of Notes and Invitation for Tenders
1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the RFC, designated \(1 \%\) notes of Series W. The amount of the offering is \(\$ 500,000,000\), or thereabouts.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the RFO, offers to purchase on July 3, 1941, at par and accrued interest, the outstanding
notes of the Corporation designated Series N, maturing July 20, 1941, to the extent to which the holders thereof subscribe to the issue of Series W notes hereunder. Tenders of Series N notes for that purpose are invited.

\section*{II. Description of Notes}
1. The notes will be dated July 3,1941 , and will bear interest from that date at the rate of \(1 \%\) per annum, payable on a semi-annual basis on Oct. 15, 1941, and thereafter on April 15 and Oct. 15 in each year until the principal becomes payable. They will mature April 1 .
will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.
2. The notes will be issued under authority of an Act of Congress (known as "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act") approved Jan. 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented. The income derived from the notes shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any Terrtiory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. These notes shall be lawful municipality, or local taxing authority. Th, for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority public funds the investment or deposit of which or officers thereof.
3. The authorizing Act provides that in the event the RFO shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal or interest on notes issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes.
4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of \(\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000\) and \(\$ 100,000\). The notes will not be issued in registered form.

\section*{III. Subscription and Allotment}
1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must arree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or the securi ties which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve bans and the reasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be per own account. Subscriptions from holders of Series \(N\) notes tendered for purchase should be accompanied by such notes a par amount equal to the par amount of notes of series \(W\) subcir from banks and trust coll port not without depur of the subscribing exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trist \(10 \%\) of the amount of notes applied for
accompanied by
2. The secretary of the 1reasury reserves the right to reject any subscription applied ior, and time final Subject to these reservations, subscriptions from holders o be N N Not purchase hereunder will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

\section*{IV. Payment}
1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before July 3, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed the payment with application up to \(10 \%\) of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Notes of Series N tendered for purchase must have coupons dated July 20,1941 , attached, and payment will be made at par and accrued interest to July 3, 1941. The principal proceeds of the Series \(N\) notes will be applied in payment of the Series \(W\) notes, and accrued interest from Jan. 20, 1941, to July 3, 1941, on Series N notes ( \(\$ 3.96409\) per \(\$ 1,000\) ) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.
V. General Provisions
1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR., Secretary of the Treasury.

\section*{New Offering of \(\$ 100,000,000\) of 91 -Day Treasury Bills-} Will Be Dated July 2, 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 under competitive bidding, were invited on June 27, by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p . m. (EST) June 30, but will not be re-
ceived at the Treasury Department, Washington. The ceived at the Treasury Department, Washington. Treasury bills will be dated July 2 and will mature on Oct. 1, 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 July 2 in amount of \(\$ 100,571,000\).
Mr. Morgenthau in his announcement of the offering further said:
They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in denominations of \(\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000, \$ 100,000, \$ 500,000\), and \(\$ 1,000,000\) (maturity value).
Each tender must be for an even multiple of \(\$ 1,000\), and the price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e.g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used.

Tenders will be received without deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment
securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by payment 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, tenders will be opened at the Federal Reserve banks and branches, following which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount and price range of accepted bids. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance right to accept or reject any or all tenders, in whole or in part and his action in any such respect shall be final. Payment whole or in part. and his action offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in prices other immediately a vailable funds on July \(2,1941\).
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exempain from the and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have and special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taza tion now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considired to be interest.
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 Department Acts to Prevent Italian Na tionals from Leaving United States-Action Taken to Insure Compliance with President Roosevelt's Fund-Freezing Order-Italy Retaliates
In order to insure compliance with President Roosevelt's Executive Order of June 14, regulating transactions in foreign exchange and foreign-owned property, the Treasury Department on June 23 ordered Customs officials to take all neces sary steps to prevent any I talian national from departing from the United States pending further instructions. It is understood the Department of Justice has issued similar instructions to Immigration officers. As noted in our issue of June 21, page 3892, the Treasury Department on June 17 had taken similar action affecting German nationals.
In a retaliatory move, Italian authorities announced on Rome on June 24 (according to the Associated Press) that special authorization would be required for the departure of Americans desiring to leave Italy under new measures described as analogous to those applied to Italians in the United States, The announcement, which was reported by the Associated Press in advices from Rome, June 24, said:
With regard to the measures adopted by the American Government by Which Italian citizens are prohibited from leaving territory of the United States without special authorization on the part of Federal authorities, the Italian Government has ordered an analogous measure regarding American citizens residing in the Kingdom and territories placed under Italian sover-
ignty or occupied by our troops.
In an announcement issued June 23 in explanation of its action, that day, affecting Italian nationals, the Treasury Department had the following to say:
The Executive Order and the regulations approved by the President prohibit Italian nationals from exporting or withdrawing from the United States any gold or silver coin or bullion or any currency and require reports with respect to any and all property situated in the United States in which uch Italian nationals have any interest whatsoever
The Treasury instructions require Customs officials to cover all possible means of departure, including vessels, trains, busses, airplanes and inhaving fully
ving fully complied with the Executive Ofder and the regulations.
President's Roosevelt's fund freezing order of June 14 was given in these columns of June 21, page 3892.

\section*{General Licenses Under European Freezing Order \\ Granted to Soviet, Sweden and Switzerland}

General licenses were issued this week by the Treasury Department to permit Russia, Sweden and Switzerland
and their nation and their nationals some freedom over their funds, securities, \&e., in the United States, frozen, together with all other European assets, by Exxecutive Order of President Roosevelt on June 14. At the time the order was announced it was indicated that such general licenses would \(b\) issued to certain countries, including these three, upon the receipt of assurances that the funds released would not be employed for the benefit of Germany and Italy.
The requirement of formal assurances, however, was waived in the case of Russia, the German invasion of that country being regarded as ample assurance in itself. In addition the Russian license was a brief statement without qualification, while the Swiss and Swedish licensess specified various conditions and restrictions to be observed in their application.
Following are the texts of the licenses issued June 24 to Russia and on June 20 to Sweden and Switzerland:
General License No. 51 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940,
as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to
Transactions in Foreign Exchange, \&c.
(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing the Union of Soviet ciailist Repubrics as a generally licensed country.
(2) As used in this general license:

Any foreign country licensed as a "generally licensed country," and nationals therzof, shall be regarded for all purposes as if such foreign untry were not a fortign country designated in the order.
Following is a statement issued by the Treasury Department June 24 pertaining to the Russian license:

A general license under the freezing control order was issued today with respect to trantastions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and its nationals. The State Department requested, and the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice approved, the issuance of the license without requirement of the formal assurances which have been requested of European neutral nations affected by the freezing order.
At the time the freezing order was extended to all of continental Europe, the President announced that it was intended through the medium of general licenses to facilitate transactions of certain countries and their nationals. Issuance of such licenses was to be conditional upon the receipt of adequate assurance from the governments of such countries that the to evald the Union of Soviet of the freezing order. Recent events concerning the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have made such assurances
unnecessary. un
General License No. 50 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as
Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, \& c.
(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the order, if such transaction is by, or behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse, provided, that:
(a) such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Switzerland or a national of Switzerland, and
(b) such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or national thereof, other than Switzerland or any national of Switzerland, has at any time or since the effective date of the order had any interest.
Any transaction engaged in by the Government of Switzerland or the
Banque Nationale Suisse pursuant to the order Banque Nationale Suisse pursuant to the order or for the account of any other national of Switzerland is also hereby authorized to the same extent and under the same circumstances, as though such transaction were solely Sor the account of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque Nationale Suisse,
(2) This general license shall not be deemed to permit any payment transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account, other than blocked accounts in the name of the Government of Switzerland or the Banque
Nationale Suisse, except as provided in paragraph Nationale Suisse, except as provided in paragraph (3) of this general (3)
(3) This general license also authorizes any payment or transfer of credit or transfer of securities from a blocked account in which any nationa the name of the Banque Nest o a blocked account in a domestic bank in or transfer, the instructions to effect such payment to any such payment firmed by the Banque Nationala Suisse, provided or transfer are con authorization shall not be deemed to authorize any, however, that this of credit or transfer of securities from a blocked account in which any national of a blocked country, other than Switzerland has in interest or has had an interest at any time on or since the effective das an interest (4) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Switzerland who is also a national of any other blocked country
(5) Banking institutions within the United States engaging
transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly any the appropriate Federal Reserve bank weekly reports setting forth the details of transactions effected by them under this license.
(6) As used in this general license, the "Government of Switzerland"
shall include the government of any ploitical subdivision shall include the government of any ploitical subdivision (territories, dependencies, possessions, states, departments, provinces, counties, municipalities, districts or other places subject to the jurisdiction thereof), or any political agency or inftrumentality of the government.
General License No, 49 Under Executive Order No. 8389, April 10, 1940, as Amended, and Regulations Issued Pursuant Thereto, Relating to Transactions in Foreign Exchange, dec
(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the order, if fi) such transactions is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Sweden, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Sweden, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of the order had any interest provided, that:
(a) such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Sweden or any (b) such Sweden, and
(b) such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked Sweden, has at any time on or since the than Swdeen or any national of Sweden, has at any time on or since the effective date of the order had any interest, and
direction of the Gaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the dransaction shall not be effected until a representatives Riksbank. such New York, of the Swedish Legation, Minister of Sweden to the United States, has certified in priting by the Government of Sweden has determied, has certified in writing that the with the conditions of paragraphs (a) and (b) above.
(2) This license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer the name of the Government of Sweden or the Sveriges Riked accounts in the said representative in New York, New York, of the Swedish has certified, with respect to the transaction, as provided in paragraph (1) (c) above.
(3) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Sweden who is also a national of any other blocked country.
(4) Banking institutions within
(4) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with
the appropriate Federal Reserve bank weekly reports setting forth the
datails of transactions effected by them datails of transactions effected by them under this license.
(5) As used in this general license, the "Government of Sweden" shall include the government of any political subdivision (territories, dependencies, possessions, states, departments, provinces, counties, municipalities. districts or other places subject to the jurisdiction thereof), or any political
agency or instrumentality of the government. agency or instrumentality of the government.
Reference to the freezing order was made in our issue of June 21, page 3892.

United States Credits to Finland Declared "Inoperative" by President Pierson of Export-Import Bank-Shipping Difficulties Given as Reason
Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, in Washington, declared on June 23 that due to shipping and monetary difficulties the Bank's credits to

Finland were "inoperative." Declaring that "as a practical matter, they (Finland) can't use their credits with us," Mr. Pierson, according to Associated Press advices from Washington, June 23, also said: "They can't ship things that they could buy here with the money and President Roosevelt's freezing order has tied up their money along with all other European countries."
Mr. Pierson, the advices pointed out, said he did not know exactly how much of the credits were still unused but believed that little of a recent \(\$ 5,000,000\) food loan had been spent. He was of the opinion, however, that mos of the \(\$ 30,000,000\) previously advanced had been used up since some of these credits date back to the fall of 1939 .

President Roosevelt Requests Closing of Italian Consular Offices in United States by July 15-Personnel Ordered to Return to Italy-President's sonnel Ordered to Return to Italy-President's
Message on Sinking of American Liner Robin Moor Sent to Germany
Following on a similar order directed against Germany, President Roosevelt on June 20 requested the Italian Embassy in the United States to close all its consular offices and other agencies in this country having connections with the Italian Government by July 15, and that their employees the Italian Government by July 15, and that their employees be removed from American territory by that date. The President had previously directed Germany (on June 16) agencies in the United States by July 10, and this action brought demands by Germany and Italy on June 19 that all United States consulates in those two countries and occupied territories be closed by July 15. Reference to the President's action against Germany and the retaliatory steps taken by Germany and Italy, was made in our issue of June 21, py German 3892 .

The request that the Italian Embassy close its consular offices in this country was contained in a note (dated June 20 and made public on June 21) by Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles to Don Ascanio dei Principi Colonna, Italian Ambassador to the United States, sent at the request of President Roosevelt. The action was being taken, the note states, because "in the opinion of the Government of the United States it is obvious that the continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose."

Under-Secretary Welles also announced on June 21 that he had formally transmitted to Germany through the German Embassy in Washington, the text of President Roosevelt's special message to Congress June 20 on the sinking of the American steamer Robin Moor by a German submarine. The text of the message was sent to the German Charge d'Affaires, Hans Thomsen, and was accompanied by a note from Mr. Welles which read:

June 20, 1941.
Herr Hans Thomsen,
Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Germany.
- Sir:

I am directed by the President of the United States to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of a message addressed today by the President to the Congress of the United States.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.
For the Secretary of State,
SUMNER WELLES.
The text of the President's message to Congress on the sinking of the Robin Moor was given in our issue of June 21, page 3899 .
As to the number of Italian agencies and persons affected by the President's order announced June 21, Associated Press advices from Washington, that day, had the following to say:

The American request for closing the Italian consulates affects 49 Italian establishments and 105 persons. There are 33 Italian consular offices. The order also applied to all Italian Government agencies in this country, except for embassy personnel here. Non-consular organizations Library of Information, the Italian Information Service, the Italfan Tobacco Monopoly, the Italian Commission for the New York World's Fair, the Monopoly, the Italian Commission for the New York World's Fair, the
Italian National Institute of Exchange and the Custodian of the Leonardo Da Vinci Exhibition.
Below is the text of Mr. Welles note to Italian Ambassador Colonna:

June 20, 1941.

\section*{His Excellency}

Don Ascanio dei principi Colonna
Royal Italian Ambassador
Excellency:
I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the President has directed me to request that the Italian Government promptly close all Italian consular establishments within United States territory and remove therefrom all Italian consular officers, agents, clerks and employees of Italian nationality. In the opinion of the Government of the United States it is obvious that the continued functioning of Italian consular establishments in territory of the United States would serve no desirable purpose.

I am likewise directed to request the closing of all agencies in this country connected with the Italian Government, together with the cessaz tion of their activities, and, furthermore, the removal of all Italian nationals in any way connected with organizations of the Italian Government in the United States, with the exception of its duly accredited representation in Washington.
It is contemplated that all such withdrawals and closures shall be ef ected before July 15, 1941.
Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. For the Secretary of State,

SUMNER WELLES.

Russia to Receive Materials from United States if Available-President Roosevelt Decides Against Declaring Existence of State of War Between Germany and Russia-Acting Secretary of State Welles Receives Russian Ambassador
Russia was encouraged this week by American official statements and actions to expect moral and possibly material support from the United States in the war it is waging against Germany. As referred to in detail, elsewhere in today's issue, a general license was issued on June 24 to free Russian assets, frozen in this country. This action was perhaps foreshadowed by a declaration issued the previous day by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, on behalf of President Roosevelt, in which, although both Communism and Hitlerism were denounced, it was contended that the Russian system did not constitute as serious a threat to the Americas as Nazism. On June 24, following the freeing of the Russian assets, President Roosevelt told his press conference that the United States would give Russia all the aid possible, subject to the prior claims of Britain and our own defense program for materials. He did not specify the type of assistance nor did he say if materials would be shipped under the Lend-Lease Act.
That the United States does not propose to apply the Neutrality Act to Russia was revealed on June 25, when Acting Secretary Welles announced that President Roosevelt had authorized him to say that he did not intend to proclaim that a state of war existed between Germany and Russia. The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Constantine A. Oumansky conferred with Mr. Welles on June 26 to officially notify him of the German attack upon Russia. Mr . Welles is reported as saying after the conference that he had told the Ambassador that any requests for material assistance by the Soviet Government would receive immediate attention and as favorable consideration as possible The following is taken from an Associated Press Washington dispatch of June 23:
A Government declaration issued on behalf of President Roosevelt by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, asserted that the principles and doctrines of "Communistic dictatorship" were as "intolerable and as alien" 0 the American people as were those of "Nazi dictatorship."
But it branded Adoif Hitier's arnies as "the chief dangers of the Americas" and said that "any defense against Hitlerism" and "any rallying of of German leaders and "'redound to the benefit of our own defense and of Gecurity."
Russia has not yet asked for "lease-lend" aid from the United States Welles explained, and until such a request is received the American Government is withholding any decision on the question.
He pointed out, however, that President Roosevelt had full authority under the Act to extend "lease-lend" aid to all countries defending themselves against aggression.

Concerning President Roosevelt's announcement that aid would be extended to the Russians, Washington advices of June 24 to the New York "Journal of Commerce," said in part:
Repeated questions addressed to the President by reporters sought to clear up what type of assistance the United States would grant to the Societ cear up what type of assistance the United states woulu grant to the societ
Union and whether any materials would be shipped under the Lease Lend Act
Mr. Roosevelt's reply was that he did not know and would not know until the Russian Government submits a list of its needs. Even then, he said, this Government cannot just go to the nearest department store and take war supplies off the shelves. Planes and tanks and guns, he pointed out take time to manufacture.
Some materials, such as socks and shoes, he said with a smille, could be obtained at once. But when it comes to planes and other materials that have to be manufactured, he added, American and British orders and the Nation's capacity to produce will have to be taken into consideration.
"Will priorities be granted to secure production of supplies for Russia_ a reportar asked. The President replied that he would not know until a list of Russian requirements had been analyzed.
This list, Mr. Roosevelt indicated, would have to be prepared in Moscow and forwarded to the Soviet embassy here. He said he did not expect to see Ambassador Constancine Oumansky right away because the Ambassador himself did not know just what munitions the Red army needs.
International News Service advices from Washington June 25 reporting that a state of war would not be declared said:

The President's decision was announced by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who said Mr. Roosevelt had authorized him to announce that he did not intend to proclaim the existence of a state of war between Russia and Germany.
Mr. Welles said that normal relations between the United States and Soviet Russia will continue.

This action means that there will be no prohibition against the shipment of arms, munitions and other war supplies to Soviet Russia, providing the Government grants licanses for dispatch of such supplies. Furthermore American ships will
Mr. Welles, in announcing the President's decision, called attention to section one of the Neutrality Act. He pointed out that under this section the President is obliged to proclaim the existence of a state of war between foreign States only when such action "is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States."
Mr. Welles said he was authorized by the President to state that he, Mr. Roosevelt, finds it is unnecessary for him to issue any such proclamation in the Russo-German war for the purpose of preserving the peace of this country or promoting its security
The President, Mr. Welles added, has no intention therefore, of issuing a proclamation applying the Neutrality Act to Soviet Russia.
Mr. Wellss further stated that the President does not intend to proclaim the existence of any combat zone in the Pacific area along Russia's Pacific coast.

President Roosevelt to Address Nation July 4-Calls Upon Citizens to Join in Rededication of Country to Liberty-OCD Plans for All Americans to Renew Oath of Allegiance at Same Time
All American citizens were urged by President Roosevelt on June 25 to participate in a demonstration of national unity July 4 arranged by the Office of Civilian Defense, of which Mayor LaGuardia of New York is Director. The OCD has made arrangements whereby all Americans will have an opportunity to renew their oath of allegiance in unison, immediately following a radio address to be made by Presiimmediately following a radio address to be made by Presipate in the celebration, the President, in a statement issued June 25, said that "it is altogether fitting that we should rededicate ourselves to defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression in the immortal Declaration."
The following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement:

The approach of Independence Day this year will kindle in all American hearts an appreciation of the dark days that preceded and followed July 4, 1776. Those were the times that tried men's souls, even as are these times in another crisis in American life.
ind independence draws near it is altogether fitting that we should rededicate ourselves to defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression in the immortal Declaration. Those words never had a of anxiety and peril.
The Fourth of July has always been a happy festival, a day of joy and exaltation in which all Americans have caught something of the spirit of liberty which the Fathers of the Republic proclaimed to all the world on that midsummer day in Philadelphia in 1776. It has been essentially a home festival.
I am glad, therefore, to learn that the office of Civilian Defense is to lead the nation this year in a grand rededication to liberty on the Fourth of July.
I commend this celebration to Americans everywhere to the end that In this solemn commemoration we may find renewed faith in the blessings which are ours because of the struggle and sacrifice, the courage and fortitude and vision of those who made this nation a reality.
As to the plans of the OCD for the celebration it has arranged for July 4, Mayor LaGuardia issued the following statement:
Exactly at the same split second "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be played all across the country. This will be preceded by an address on the air by the President. Immediately after the President's address, at all Fourth of July celebrations, or wherever Americans may be, at meetings, at ball games, seashores, picnics, homes or hospitals, cities or farms, mountains or plains, respect will be paid to the flag, while bands locally and on he air play "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Thereaiter all Americans in unison, \(130,000,000\) strong, will renew their pledge of allegiance.
This solemn moment will start at 4 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, 5 o'clock Daylight Saving Time, 3 o'clock Central Standard Time, 2 o'clock in Alaska. n Alaska.
All organizations are urged to arrange their programs so as to synchronize With the grand climactic moment. The cooperation of every community
is requested in order to afford full and complete information to all Americans to avail themselves of this privilege.
This idea was concelved a few days ago by representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Spanish American Veterans, American Red Cross, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Boy Scouts of America and other fraternal, religious and civic organizations, and is the response to th
to express in some way national unity.

\section*{President Roosevelt Indorses British Efforts to Recruit} American Technicians-Reminds American Youth They Can Join British and Chinese Armed Forces Without Losing Citizenship
At his press conference June 24 President Roosevelt gave his endorsement of the British appeal for up to 30,000 American technicians to assist in aircraft detection and service and maintain her war equipment, and at the same time reminded American youths that they could join the British or Chinese armed forces without fear of losing their American citizenship. The President said that the youths could go to Canada or other point outside the United States and join the British and Chinese forces, so long as they do not take an oath of allegience to either country. Such an allegience, he stressed, is not required. In reporting the President's remarks, Associated Press advices from Washington, June 24, had the following to say:
England called last week for American volunteers to form a civilian technical corps, including radio experts to service her radiolocators-devices for spotting approaching aircraft-ongineers, machine tool operators, automobile mechanics and instrument makers and repairers.
When a reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of the project at a press conference yesterday, the Chief Executive fished a memorandum from a
basketful of papers and read from it, stressing the points that the volunt a basketful of papers and read from it, stressing the points that the volunteers Were not subject to combat duty and that if needed here they would be eturned to this country.
Another correspondent asked if it was permissible under the neutrality act for an American to enter a belligerent country and received the reply the corps.
Then he went on to say that Americans could even enter the armed forces of England so long as they did not take an oath of allegiance to the king. The British, he added, were not requiring such an oath.
"Are you for encouraging this?" Was the next question.
The President replied that he very much favored it (apparently referring to the plan to recruit non-combatant technicians) and he compared it with sending doctors and nurses to England. Great Britain needs the technicians

He was then asked whether this indorsement covered enlistment in the armed forces and replied simply that any boy who wants to go has a perfect right to do so. The same thing applies to enlistments in the Chinese forces, he sajd. He was unable to say whether such volunteers would be exempted from the draft here.

President Roosevelt Acts to Eliminate Discrimination in Defense Work-In Executive Order Establishes Committee on Fair Employment Practice in OPM Acting to prevent discrimination in defense work because of race, creed, color or national origin, President Roosevelt on June 25 issued an Executive Order creating a committee on fair employment practice within the Office of Production Management. The President's action was taken, it is pointed out, because of complaints of discrimination against Negro workers and other minority racial, national and religious groups in defense industries. Instructing official agencies groups in defense industries. Instructing official agencies
to play their part in eliminating this discrimination, the to play their part in eliminating this discrimination, the life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders."
The following bearing on the Executive Order is from Washington advices, June 25 , special to the New York "Times" of June 26:
The Executive gave these instructions:
"All departments and agencies of the United States concerned with vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special vocational and training programs for defense production shall take special
measures appropriate to assure that such programs are administered withmeasures appropria
"All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all defense contracts hereafter negotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate any worker.
"There is established in the Office of Production Management a committee on fair employment practice, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President."
"There is evidence available that needed workers have been barred from industries engaged in defense production solely because of considerations of race, creed, color or national origin, to the detriment of workers' morale
and of national unity," the President revealed. "It is the duty of em. ployers and of labor organizations to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in the defense industries without discrimination."
The new unit of the OPM created to deal with the situation was intion of the provisions of this order" and to take "appropriate steps to redress grievances which it finds to be valid."
"The committee shall also recommend to the several departments and
agencies of the Government and to the President all measures which may agencies of the Government and to the President all measures which may the President said.

On June 15 President Roosevelt had called upon the OPM to take action to eliminate discrimination in defense work; this was noted in our issue of June 21, page 3898.

President Roosevelt Says 4-H Clubs Constitute Great Stabilizing Influence in America-Urges Delegates to Have Unfaltering Faith in Nation-Remarks of Secretary Morgenthau
On June 23 Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., in a radio address before the encampment, congratulated the young people who have become members of the 4-H Clubs because he believes "rural America typifies to the greatest degree the things in which we Americans take the greatest pride, the things we value most highly." Mr. Morgenthau added:
A great part of our riches as a Nation has always come from our farms. A still greater part has come from the wonderful people, all of them pioneers in their own ways, who have tilled our soil and sown our crops and gathered the harvests from which America has lived and breathed. But the greatest riches of all has sprung from the freedom of activity, the freedom of thought, which comes from the rural way of living. Nobody has greater respect than the farmer for the beliefs of others, whether they pertain to politics, religion or seed corn. It has always seemed to me that the rural people get closer than any others to the fundamentals of the good life, closer to nature, closer to the Creator. That is part of the heritage of you boys and girls; it is the heritage of all Americans, but it is yours to the greatest possible degree.
In a message to the farm boys and girls gathered at the 4-H Club national encampment in Washington, on June 21, President Roosevelt said that with the training in work, self-reliance, \&c., the clubs "constitute a great stabilizing influence in America." The President expressed the wish that following their encampment the delegates may carry back home "an unfaltering faith in our Nation and a determination to do their part in maintaining it as a great democracy." The President's message, which was read by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, follows:
The 4-H Clubs, as a great educational and character-building movement, are contributing better living and a stronger Nation. With the training given the members in work, thrift, self-reliance and in the practice of democracy they constitute a great stabilizing influence in America.

I trust that, this week, through many conferences provided and in the contacts to be made with the various agencies of the Government, all 4-H delegates here may carry back to their homes and communities an unfaltering faith in our Nation and a determination to do their part in maintaining it as a great democracy.

\section*{President Roosevelt Suspends Eight-Hour Day for Defense Work at Panama Canal, Alaska and Puerto Rico}

Declaring that "an extraordinary emergency exists," President Roosevelt on June 19 issued an executive order suspending the eight-hour day for laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department on defense works in the

Panama Canal Zone, Alaska and Puerto Rico. He said the action was necessary because "the interests of national defense require the completion of such public works at the earliest practicable date." At the beginning of this year the President issued an executive order suspending the eighthour day on construction on the island bases leased from Great Britain; this was reported in our issue of Jan. 4 page 36.
"Whe executive order said:
"Whereas it appears that, unless the eight-hour limitation is suspended as to laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in construction of the foregoing public works, it will be impossible, because of the remote ness of such places from sources of labor supply in the United States and because of the difficulties of housing and transporting additional labor from the United States, to accomplish the work necessary to the completion of such public works within the time required by the interests of national defense."

\section*{President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Pass Legislation} Giving Government Power to Seize Property for Defense-Modified Bill Offered
President Roosevelt expressed the view on June 21 that the Government's power to obtain private property for public use "should now be broadened to meet the needs of the present national emergency." In a letter to Senator Rey nolds, Democrat of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the President stated that he favored pending legislation to give the Government the power to obtain whatever equipment and property is needed for the defense program, since "our national defense is a public use of the highest order." Citing the procedure fol public use of the highest order. "last similar emergency," when "piecemeal statutes" met the Government's need of broader requisition statutes" met the Government's need of broader requisition-
ing powers, the President asserted that "this prior experience shows that it would be difficult and even impossible for us now to catalogue each and every one of the Government's needs in advance.'

Pointing out the difficulty of the present situation, the President enclosed in his letter to the committee correspondence showing how one citizen who owned a needed transport plane had "set up his personal and private judgment against that of his own Government as to the Gov ernment's need for such a plane." This person, whose name was not disclosed, refused to turn over his airplane to the Government for allocation under the Lease-Lend Act, because he did not consider his "type plane essential for Eng land's defense and being more interested in America-first desire to keep it conserved for America's possible secondary defense." Asserting that this example was "relatively unimportant in itself," the President said it showed "how one citizen places his own predilection over and above the national need."

The President concluded by calling attention to the fact that the Government" has always paid and always will pay a fair compensation" for any essential equipment and property.

The text of the President's letter to Chairman Reynolds was as follows.

My dear Senator Reynolds: In connection with the pending legislation now being considered by your committee, the broad intent of which is to reinforce the defense program by providing for the use or acquisition of certain kinds of defense materials and properties now in private hands, I call your attention to the fact that while the Government should be in a
position to obtain this essential equipment and property, it is wholly willing to pay just and fair compensation for it.
It is apparent that our Government should be able, upon the payment of a just price, to obtain whatever equipment and property is needed for national defense.

Since its foundation our Government has had the power to obtain private property for public use. By this right of eminent domain our Government for many generations has acquired private property for post office sites, public buildings, roads, parks, and other public uses. This power I believe should now be broadened to meet the needs of the present national emergency. Our national defense is a public use of the highest order.
During the last similar emergency the Government's need of broader requisitioning powers was met piecemeal. When a particular kind of property was needed, a particular requisitioning statute was drafted to cover that need. These piecemeal statutes separately gave the Government requisitioning power over virtually everything from distilled spirits required in the making of munitions to lumber needed for making aircraft. This procedure caused unwarranted delays in waiting for the necessary legislation, and it resulted in the enactment of at least 17 different statutes, all containing language substantially similar to that of the present bill.
This prior experience shows that it would be difficult and even impossible for us now to catalogue each and every one of the Government's needs in advance. I cite an example, relatively unimportant in itself but significant of the difficulty. Who would have thought a few weeks ago that any American citizen who owned a needed transport plane would have set up his personal and private judgment against that of his own Government as to the Government's need for such a plane? The enclosed orrespondence shows how one citizen places his own preciliection over and above the national need. I think that this correspondence will be of some interest to your committee.
Some of the other foreseeable needs of the present time include machine tools, stocks of aluminum, and other similar raw materials and Germancontrolled patents. But they would obviously not cover the complete if its powers were limited to them. would be unable to obtain other types of equipment or property promptly if the powers-as occasionally happensof equipment or property promptly if the powers-as occasi
demanded exorbitant prices or refused to sell altogether.
Of course the Government has always paid and always will pay a fair ompensation.
I know that a people who have agreed to draft themselves into military service will not hesitate to approve any draft of their own equipment and property which is necessary for defense.

Very truly yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The text of the correspondence to which the President referred follows, according to the Associated Press:
Telegram, April 27, from A. D. Whiteside, Chairman of the OPM's Commercial Aircraft Priority Committee to a man whose name was withheld: In order to meet an immediate and urgent military requirement requests
are being made to all private owners of Lockhed model 18 airplanes, irrespective of the use to which those airplanes are now put, to make them available to fill this requirement. back your model 18 to the manufacturer at the earliest possible date, but bat later man May 2, either for cash reimbursement or peplacement at an indefinite future date. A prompt telegraphic response is requested. You
are reminded that such delivery for military purposes would call for no are remin.

Telegram, May 8, to the same man from Jesse H. Jones: All plane owners requested to transfer transport type planes to the
Government for emergency needs have responded except you. II do not
want to believe that you are less patriotic than others, but notwithstanding want to believe emat you are less patriotic than others, but notwi
epeated attempts to reach you we have had
Telegram, May 12, received by Mr. Jones:
Telegram, May 12, received by Mr. Jones:
Just returned from camping trip and found your wires. Do not consider my type plane essential for England's defense and being more interested in America-first desire to keep it conserved for America's possible secondary
defense. Therefore. refuse to turn this ship over and will protest any
seizure. If any time in future this country were attacked and our own seizure. If any time in future this country were attacked and our own
air service had need of my Lockheed in this country for actual defense of the United States, not only my plane but my own pilots' servicese would and contrary to my convictions, if you can assure me of immediate urgent need of my plane and the OPM will give Lockheed an irrevocable permit to supply me with another Lodestar not later than first week in November, Telegram, May 13, from Mr. Whiteside:
Re tel. I can only repeat and reemphasize my previous telegrams and inform you that you are the only private owner of a Lockheed Lodestar to fail to comply with the request made in those telegrams for airplanes eeded to fulfill and immediate and urgent military requirement. The President requested me to get from any source as many planes as
possible suitable for traneport purposes for allocation by him under the
Lend-Lease Act. You have my request made on his behalf. No one else refused to turn in their planes and none demanded that they be given

The introduction of the legislation empowering the Presi-
dent to take over property in the interest of national defense vas referred to in our issue of June 7, page 3580.
Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson on June 23 submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee a modified version of the original legislation, which it had been considering. The substitute carried a definition of what kind of property the Government would be authorized to commandeer in furthering the defense program. The origicommandeer in furthering the defense program. The original would have authorized the

\section*{President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Waive Compliance with Navigation and Vessel Inspection Laws When Necessary for Defense Purposes}

President Roosevelt sent to Congress on June 19 a special message requesting that statutory authority be provided the Secretary of Commerce to waive compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws whenever it is "deemed necessary for the national defense." These laws, which are generally designed to promote safety at sea and to regulate water-borne commerce, have been found, the President explained, to hamper the free movement of water-borne commerce because of some of the law's restrictive provisions. He added that while in normal times the laws "are and should be strictly enforced," during this emergency the "priority of national security and national defense must be recognized." Accompanying the President's message was a draft of a bill to accomplish this purpose. Following is the text of his message:
To the Congress of the United States:
In the administration of the navigation and vessel-inspection lawe it has been found that the free movement of water-borne commerce is being hampered because of the restrictive provisions of some of these laws. They are in general designed to promote safety at sea and to regulate
water-borne commerce. Their structure is such that they are and should be strictly enforced during normal times. During this emergency, however, the priority of national security and national defense must be ever, the
It is impossible to foretell what emergency may arise from day to day and to what extent the navigation or vessel-inspection laws may have to be waived to meet the situation. I am convinced, after consultation with the heads of interested departments and agencies of the Government, that it is vital to the national defense that a statutory authority ehould be provided to waive compliance with any of those laws if the need should arise. This authority should be sufficiently broad in its scope to allow the waiver to be made promptly to such extent and in such manner and upon such terms as may be deemed necessary for the national defense he should be vested with this further authority to waive compliance with them upon direction of the President, or upon the written recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Maritime Commission, or the office of Emergency Management.
I attach as of Dossible assistance to the Congress a draft of a bill to accomplish this purpose.

The White House, June 17, 1941 FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

\section*{President Roosevelt Asks Congress for Additional} \(\$ 300,000,000\) for Defense Housing
President Roosevelt asked Congress on June 26 to appropriate an additional \(\$ 300,000,000\) for public housing for deense workers. This would double the amount for defense housing since Congress last October approved \(\$ 150,000,000\) and voted another \(\$ 150,000,000\) in April. In a special message the President called for early consideration of the re-
quest "in view of the emergency of this matter." His message explained, in part:
Data have been presented to me, he said, which indicate the possibility that the Government should be prepared to undertake the construction of at least 125,000 additional defense homes between now and July 1, 1942. It is thought best, however, to limit the additional program to \(\$ 300,000,-\) 000 at this time, which will permit the construction of approximately 75,000 houses to fill the most urgent present needs.

The President's signing of the most recent \(\$ 150,000,000\) defense housing_bill was reported in these columns of May 7, page 2783.

Navy Submarine 0-9 Sinks in 440 Feet of Water Off Portsmouth, N. H.- 33 Men Lost-Salvage Opera-tions』Abandoned-Memorial Services Held
The United States Navy submarine \(0-9\) was sunk in a diving test on June 20 in 440 feet of water 24 miles off Portsmouth, N. H. Hope for the rescue of the crew of two officers and 31 men was abandoned on June 22 when salvage operations ceased due to the difficulties of diving at that great depth. Funeral services involving all the rites at sea were held on June 22 aboard another submarine near the place where the 0-9 went down, with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox delivering a eulogy, as follows:
I want the people of the United States to remember that these men went to their fate willingly as volunteers, because any officer or man in the submarine service must be a volunteer for that service.
The paramount duty in such a country as ours is defense in time of danger. Defense means, if necessary, risk. These men faced such a risk. With all the conviction which I am capable of uttering, I gay that our country will last only as long as there are men left to make sacrifices as these men did. Every stride of civilization has been paid for in sacrifice.
Pausing to look down at the watery grave, Colonel Knox concluded:
To you and your shipmates, we say: Good-bye and God bless you.
Secretary Knox on June 25 appointed a naval court of inquiry to investigate the disaster. The House Naval Committee is also expected to conduct its own inquiry when the Navy's has been completed and its results sent to Congress.
The O-9 was one of the oldest and smallest submarines in the Navy. It was commissioned in 1918 and, after lying idle for 10 years, was recently reconditioned. Following is the text of the official Navy Department statement abandoning all hope for the \(0-9\) and her crew:
The 0-9 is lying in 440 feet of water in an exposed area in which the charts indicate outcroppings of ledge in a muddy bottom. The Navy has a few divers who by the use of helium and oxygen can descend to that depth. In any but the most favorable conditions the dive is fraught with grave danger to the diver. In the salvage operations for the F-4 at slightly over 300 feet a few observation dives at great risk were made.
In the Squalis salvage operations, at 240 feet depth, work was restricted to the simplest of operations. This was due to effects of pressure which prevented the execution by divers of more than the simplest operations, even when these had been carefully planned and rehearsed before going to the bottom.
The execution of tasks of even clear reports on conditions found are extremely difficult. In one case where moderately heavy labor was required a fully qualified diver was in such difficulty at the end of 14 minutes on the bottom that vigorous measures were necessary to save him, He lost consciousness on the bottom and required treatment in the decompression chamber over a period of about 24 hours. The difficulties of diving operations increase very rapidly as the depth increases over 200 feet.
It is the opinion of the Department that the salvage operations which require diving in unarmored suits are impracticable in depths over 300 feet, becanse of the danger to life of the divers. If there were any evidence or any possibility of life in the submarine the hazard to the divers in rescue operations would be justified and would be undertaken. Such possibility in the case of the \(0-9\) doesn't exist.
The Navy Department therefore gives full approval of all recommendations submitted by the commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and of Read Admiral Richard S. Edwards, commander submarines, Atlantic fleet, that salvage operations cease.
Fears for the safety of the seamen developed on June 20 when painted cork pieces of the submarine's grating were found by rescue vessels amid an oil slick at a spot where the water is about 400 feet deep. Associated Press accounts from Portsmouth on that date further said:
Officers at the Portsmouth Navy Yard refused to say whether this indicated that the small submarine was breaking up under the terrific pressure at that depth, which is 200 feet more than the \(0-9\) was con structed to withstand.
The spot where the wreckare surfaced in the oil slick was officially designated as Latitude 42.59 North. Longitude 70.21:30 West, 15 mile off Portsmouth and apparently just outside the southeastern edge of the \(21 / 2\)-by 7 -mile trial diving area where the \(0-9\) submerged in a practice
dive this morning dive this morning.

\section*{President Roosevelt Establishes Military Reservation} on Certain Islands in Gatun Lake, Canal Zone
President Roosevelt on June 12 issued on executive order establishing a military reservation on certain islands lying in Gatun Lake in the Canal Zone. There are three islands involved in the order, which places them under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and specifies that the War Department shall bear all the costs incident to the establishment of the reservation. The President's executive order ment of

Establishing a Military Reservation on Certain Islands in Gatun Lake, Canal Zone
By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 of Title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, approved June 19, 1934, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Sec. 1. The following-described islands lying in Gatun Lake, in the Canal Zone, are hereby reserved and set apart as, and assigned to the uses and purposes of, a military reservation, which shall be under the control and the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, subject to the provisions of Section 2 of this order:
(a) The island officially known as Zorra Island.
(b) The island officiaily known as Piedras Island.
(c) An unnamed island whose geodetic coordinates are: Latitude 9 degrees 17 minutes plus 3350 feet and Longitude 79 degrees 52 minutes plus 2350 feet.
Sec. 2. The War Department shall bear all the costs incident to the establishment of this reservation, including the cost of surveys and of cancellation of any agricultural licenses or other permits which may be in force in the areas involved.

The White House, June 12, 1941.
A previous executive order set up a naval defensive sea area for the territorial waters near Kodiak Island, Alaska, and within Subic Bay, Philippine Islands (noted in our issue of April 12, page 2314), while another order established a naval defensive sea area and airspace reservation at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (see issue of May 10, page 2954).

\section*{President Roosevelt Signs Bill Empowering Him to Control Movement of All Persons Entering or Leaving United States}

President Roosevelt signed on June 21 a bill giving him power to control the entry and departure from the United States of all persons. The legislation, designed principally to control espionage and subversive activities, specifically authorizes the President to prescribe rules and regulations governing the movement of all persons across American borders.

Legislative action on the measure was completed on June 20 when the House concurred in Senate amendments. The House had passed the bill on June 11 while Senate approval was given on June 20. The measure is a revival of the Act of May 22, 1918, now applicable only when the United States is "at war," amended so as to make it applicable in the present "unlimited emergency."

\section*{Bill Extending Certain FHA Authority Voted by Congress}

Congressional action on a bill extending certain powers of the Federal Housing Administration for two years from July 1 and authorizing a \(\$ 1,000,000,000\) increase in the mortgage insurance limit of the National Housing Act was completed yesterday (June 27). This bill passed the House on May 15 and the Senate in amended form on June 9. The Senate amendment, which it agreed to drop yesterday, would have set up a \(\$ 350,000,000\) fund for insurance of farm mortgages. The House on June 24 rejected this proposal by a vote of 202 to 130 .
House committee action on this bill was referred to in our issue of May 17, page 3112.

Internal Revenue Bureau Files Answer to Port of New York Authority's Petition Involving Right of Federal Government to Tax Income from State and Municipal Securities
The Bureau of Internal Revenue on June 25 filed its answer to the petition of the Port of New York Authority in the test case intended ultimately to prove in the courts that the Federal Government has the right under the Constitution to tax the income from State and municipal securities. The answer came within three weeks after a taxpayer had disputed this contention before the Board of Tax Appeals.
The Bureau's first step was taken on March 14, 1941, when notices of deficiency were sent to seven bondholders of the Port Authority who had not included interest from their bonds in their tax returns filed on March 15, 1938; this was reported in our issue of March 22, page 1842. Six of the seven bondholders paid the deficiency in tax claimed by the Treasury Department. The seventh, Alexander J. Shamberg, a Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, filed his appeal on June 5, 1941. In announcing the Bureau's action, the Treasury Department's announcement also stated:
In its answer, the Treasury maintains its position that public corporations like the Port of New York Authority are neither States, territories, nor "political subdivisions," and that, therefore, the interest from their securities is subject to the Federal income tax under the Internal Revenue Code, and denies Commissioner Shamberg's assertion that the interest on his bonds is exempt.
According to counsel for the Treasury, the decision in the Port Authority case should settle the question whether a Constitutional amendment is neecessary to authorize Congress to tax income derived from State and municipal bonds.

\section*{House Committee Tentatively Approves Estate and Gift Taxes}

Tentative approval was given by the House Ways and Means Committee June 23 to rates for estate and gift taxes which would yield an estimated \(\$ 113,700,000\) a year in the program to raise \(\$ 3,500,000,000\) additional revenue yearly to meet part of the cost of the defense program. Reporting "his, Washington advices of June 23, to the New York "Herald-Tribune" added:
The following table shows the present and proposed percentage estate tax rates on net estates after specific exemptions have been made:


In the case of gift taxes, the rate can be computed by taking 75 per cent of the estate taxes in the same brackets.
With today's action the Committee came within sight of the end of its
efforts to write the largest efforts to write the largest single revenue bill in the history of the country. Last week, it agreed to individual and corporate tax increases which are
estimated to yield an additional \(\$ 2,480,000,000\). Excise tax rates are yet to be acted upon.
The estate and gift taxes acted upon today were sharply increased in the lower brackets, some times to as much as 300 per cent. Present exemplions were allowed, however, of \(\$ 40,000\) to an individual plus \(\$ 4,000\) annual specific exemptions. Credits for state taxes are also permitted. The present rates were not increased on estates in excess of \(\$ 4,500,000\).
The action of the House Committee came after the Treasury had submitted much higher rates, which would appear almost confiscatory in some cases and would be as severe as those imposed on estates and gifts in England at the present time.
While the present set-up is tentative, it is expected to be followed throughout in the final presentation of a tax bill to the House. It is not expected that the bill will be voted on and passed by the House much before the first of August.
R. F. C. Considering Loan to Britain, Federal Loan Administrator Jones Announces-British Holdings of American Securities and Investments Would Be Collateral-Secretary Morganthau Favors Loan but as Temperorary Measure
Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced in a formal statement on June 25 that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is considering a loan to the British Government to provide them with dollar exchange to pay for war supplies contracted for in this country before the lease-lend program went into effect. The proposed loan, the amount of which was not disclosed, would have as collateral the British direct investments in this country and its holdings of stocks and bonds of American corporations. It would be made under the authority granted the R. F. C in the act signed by President Roosevelt on June 10; this action was noted in our issue of June 14, page 3734. By this procedure British investors would not have to sell their American holdings at what Mr. Jones describes as "forced sale." Following is his statement:
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is considering a loan to the British Government to be made under specific authority granted the RFC by Congress in an act approved by the President June 10, 1941.
The purpose of the loan would be to provide the British with dollar exchange to pay for war supplies in this country, without having to sell their American securities and investments at forced sale.
The collateral under consideration includes direct investments and a wide diversification of stocks and bonds of corporations in this country.
Commenting on this disclosure, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said on June 26 that Mr. Jones had acted after consulting with him. Approving the loan as a temporary measure, Mr. Morgenthau said that he still believed the British should eventually sell all their American investments. Reporting on his remarks the Associated Press advices stated:
"Mr. Jones is doing this after consultation with me," Mr. Morgenthau said. "In fact, I sent the British to him.
"Our markets have been so difficult recently that not only the British but any American manufacturer would have difficulty making any large flotation of securities.
"Under these conditions, the British could not get a good price for their American investments. I favored the loan. for the time being, because I want the British to get the maximum value out of their American securities so that they will get enough dollars to pay their bills in this country. That's the important thing.
The Secretary said he could not estimate how much the British owed American manufacturers at present. At the beginning of the year, he said, the bill was between \(\$ 1,300,000,000\) and \(\$ 1,400,000,000\). This represented the unpaid concracts for war suplies in this country made before the lease lend program enabled the British to get supplies without money.

WPA Orders Number of Persons on Work Relief Rolls
Cut to \(1,000,000\) by July \(1-415,000\) to Be Dropped Cut to \(1,000,000\) by July 1- 415,000 to Be Dropped in Accordance with Reduced Funds
Howard O. Hunter, Administrator of the Work Projects Administration, announced on June 13 that WPA employment rolls be cut to \(1,000,000\) by July 1. This means a reduction of about 415,000 from the number now employed, reduction of it is held necessary in order to bring the work program in line with the new congressional relief appropriation. This bill, now pending in conference, appropriates \(\$ 875\), 000,000 for the WPA in the next fiscal year, compared with \(\$ 1,350 ; 000,000\) in the current fiscal year. President Roosevelt had recommended a \(\$ 886,000,000\) appropriation, which included about \(\$ 11,000,000\) for administrative expenses. The following regarding Mr. Hunter's remarks was reported in Associated Press Washington advices June 19:
Mr . Hunter said that some of those being dropped from the rolls may be unable to get work and that the responsibility for them will fall back on
the States. The projects to be eliminated, he added, will be principally of a non-defense nature.

Mr. Hunter said the reduction in New England, comparing last July 1 with the next July 1, will amount to \(52.2 \%\); in the southwestern region to only \(22.5 \%\). The reduction for the country as a whole will average 40.8. The Administrator said WPA projects probably will be closed down entirely in 1,500 of the Nation's 3,300 counties.

Mr. Hunter said the WPA will continue cultural projects, including music, art and writers, and white-collar projects, although personnel will be reduced.
The quotas for July as against the June 11 quotas included: New York City, 57,000 and 77,958; New York State, excluding New York City, 20,000 and 25,275 ; New Jersey, 27,000 and 43.121 .
Senate and House passage of the relief appropriation bill was reported in our issue of June 21 , page 3900 .

Report of Operations of RFC, Feb. 2, 1932 to May 31, 1941 -Loans of \(\$ 17,226,891,004\) Authorized- \(\$ 2,388\), , 236,929 Canceled or Withdrawn- \(\$ 8,646,020,213\) Disbursed for Loans and Investments- \(\$ 6,406\),571,505 Repaid-RFC Transactions with Railroads Itemized
In his monthly report of operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, issued June 14, Emil Schram, Chairman of the Corporation, states that authorizations and commitments of the RFC during May amounted to \(\$ 1,261\),314,853 , rescissions of previous authorizations and commitments ampunted to \(\$ 20,924,000\), making total authorizations through May 31, 1941, and tentative commitments outstanding at the end of the month of \(\$ 17,226,891,004\). This latter amount includes a total of \(\$ 1,507,798,946\) authorized for other governmental agencies and \(\$ 1,800,000,000\) for relief from organization through May 31, 1941.
Authorizations aggregating \(\$ 3,029,314\) were canceled or withdrawn during May, Chairman Schram continues, making total cancellations and withdrawals of \(\$ 2,388,236,929\). A total of \(\$ 2,947,811,300\) remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock and debentures.
During May \(\$ 117,727,304\) was disbursed for loans and investments and \(\$ 49,956,043\) was repaid, making total disbursements through May 31, 1941, of \(\$ 8,646,020,213\) and repayments of \(\$ 6,406,571,505\) (approximately \(74 \%\) ). Mr. Schram's report continued:
During May loans to banks and trust companies (including those in
iquidation) were increased in the amount of \(\$ 441\). \(\$ 1,610184\). liquidation) were increased in the amount of \(\$ 441 ; \$ 1,610,184\) was calceled, \(\$ 75,000\) was disbursed and \(\$ 3,579,771\) was repaid. Through May 31, 1941, loans have been authorized to 7,541 banks and trust companies (including those in receiverships) aggregating \(\$ 2,602,364,630\). Of this amount \(\$ 517,370,544\) has been withdrawn, \(\$ 16,330,705.20\) remains available to borrowers and \(\$ 2,068,663,381\) has been disbursed. Of this latter amount \(\$ 1,961,222,207\), approximately \(95 \%\), has been repaid. Only \(\$ 6,244,765\) is owing by open banks, and that includes \(\$ 5,648,427\) from one mortgage
and trust company. and trust company.

Through May 31, 1941, authorizations have been made for the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,803 banks and trust companies aggregating \(\$ 1,466,740,663\) and 1,123 loans were authorized in the amount of \(\$ 52,811,026\) to be secured by preferred stock, a total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,873 banks and trust companies of \(\$ 1,519,551,689\); \(\$ 17,322,857\) of this has heen withdrawn and \(\$ 822,500\) remains available to the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.
During May loans for distribution to depositors of closed banks were Increased in the amount of \(\$ 441.41\); \(\$ 1,610,184\) was canceled, \(\$ 75,000\) was disbursed and \(\$ 3,481,803.75\) was repaid. Throush May 31, 1941, loans have been authorized for distribution to depositors of 2, , 18 closed banks drawn and \(\$ 16,312,705\), has been disbursed and \(\$ 978,936,532\), approximately \(95 \%\), has bee reaid has been disbursed and \(\$ 978,936,532\), approximately \(95 \%\), has been repaid. During Hay the authorizations to finance drainage, levee and irrigation districts were increased by \(\$ 5,690,000 ; \$ 88,395\) was canceled and \(\$ 177,979\)
was disbursed \(\quad\) Through May 31, 1941, loans have been authorized to was disbursed Through May 31,1941 , loans have been authorized to
refinance 656 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating \(\$ 146\),refinance 656 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating \(\$ 146,-\)
737,308 , of which \(\$ 46,191,635\) has been withdrawn ; \(\$ 8,089,901\) remains available to the borrowers and \(\$ 92,455,772\) has been disbursed
Under the provisions of Section 5 (d), which was added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 1934, and amended April 13, 1938, 26 loans to industry, aggregating \(\$ 3,483,845\), were authorized during May, and authorizations in the amount of \(\$ 198,927\) were canceled or withdrawn. Through May 31. 1941, including loans to the fishing or withdrawn. Through May
industry, to banks and to mortgage loan companies to assist business and industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration proindustry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration pro-
gram, the Corporation has authorized 7,740 loans for the benefit of gram, the Corporation has authorized 7,740 loans for the benefit of
industry aggregating \(\$ 498,239,315\). of this amount \(\$ 101,225,527\) has been industry aggregating \(\$ 498,239,315\). Of this amount \(\$ 101,225,627\) has been
withdrawn and \(\$ 128,366,306\) remains available to the borrowers. In addition the Corporation agreed to purchase participations amounting to \(\$ 214,600\) in loans to 11 businesses during May and similar authorizations aggregating \(\$ 832,818\) were withdrawn. Through May 31, 1941, the Corporation has authorized or has agreed to the purchase of participations aggregating \(\$ 111,297,831\) of 1,927 businesses, \(\$ 58,116,941\) of which has been withdrawn and \(\$ 32,188,284\) remains available.
During May four loans in the amount of \(\$ 450,000\) were authorized to public agencies for self-liquidating projects. Disbursements amounted to \(\$ 766,000\) and repayments amounted to \(\$ 97,068\). Through May 31, 1941, 40.3 loans have been authorized on self-liquidating projects aggregating \(\$ 776,762,133.28\); \(\$ 47,628,143\) of this amount has been withdrawn and \(\$ 172,639,375\) remains available to the borrowers; \(\$ 556,494,615\) has been disbursed and \(\$ 512,333,124\) has been repaid.
During May the Corporation agreed to purchase from the Public Works Administration one block (one issue) of securities having a par value of \(\$ 200\) and sold securities previously purchased from the Public Works Administration having a par value of \(\$ 1,661.700\) at a premium of \(\$ 32,360\). The Corporation also collected maturing PWA securities having par value of \(\$ 37,280\). Through May 31, 1941, the Corporation has purchased from the Public Works Administration, Federal Works Asency (formerly Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works) \(\mathbf{N}^{4,188}\) blocks ( 3,116 issues) of securities having par value of \(\$ 677,263,299\). Of this amount securities
having par value of \(\$ 510,427,892\) were sold at a premium of \(\$ 14,163,290\). Securities having a par value of \(\$ 134,137,805\) are still held. In addition, the Corporation has agreed to purchase, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of securities having an aggregate par value of \(\$ 81,164,3\)
to time.
The report listed as follows disbursements and repayments for all purposes from Feb. 2, 1932, to May 31, 1941 : Loans under Section 5:


Total loans under Section 5................. 4
ans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase Loans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase
cotton-.erfornan
Loans for reffnancing drainage, levee and Irriga tion districts. Loans to public school guthorities for payment
of teachers' salarles and for refinancing outof teachers' salaries and for refinancing out-
standing indebtedness -
Loans to aid in financing seif-íquidating construc-

 Loans to business enterprises Loans for Natlonal defense -................................ Loans on and purchases of assets of closed banks. Loans to finance the carrying and orderly market-
ing of agricultural commodities and livestock: ing of agricultural commodities and IVvestock:
Commodity Credit Corporation............. Other
urchase of preferred stock, capltal notes and cluding \(\$ 45,161,800.78\) disbursed and \(\$ 17\) (in111.43 repaid on loans secured by pref. stock).-1 Purchase of trock of Federal Home Loan banks.--
Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co...Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nattgage Co-.... Purchase of Stock-Metals Reserve Co_...........
Purchase of Stock-Rubber Reserve Co Purchase of Stok-Defense Plant Corp................
Purchase of Stock-Defense Supplles Corp....... companies ( (ny prudilng \(\$ 100,000\) disbursed for
the purchase of preferred the purchase of preferred stock) .-...............
 Total...

\section*{allocations to Governmental agencles under pro-} visions of existing statutes
Secretary of the Treasury to purchase:
Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan Corp_- \(200,000,000,00\) Capital stock of Federal Home Loan banks.
Farm Loan (now Land Bank) Commissioner for loans to:

Farmers........ ................................. \(145,000,000.00\) Federal Farm Mtge. Corp. for loans to farmers.
Federal Housing Ader To ereate mutual mortgage insurance fund.
 Soc. of Agricul. for crop ioans to farmers (net).
Sec. of Agricul.-Rural rehablittation loans. Sec. of Agricul.-Rural rehabilitatlon loans....
Farm tenant loans.-.............................. Governor of the Farm Credit AdmInistration for
revolving fund to provide capltal for production credit corporations capital for pro-Stock-Commodity Credit Corporation.
Reglonal Agricultural Credit corporations for: Purchase of capital stock (Incl. \(\$ 39,500,000\)
held in revolving fund)
 Administrative.
Administrative expense-1932-1 relien....................
Total allocations to governmental agencles...
For reller-To States directly by Corporation.
 Under Emergency Appropriation Act-1935-. Total for rellet
Interest on notes issued for funds for allocations
and rellef advances.
\(\qquad\)
Grand total.
\(2,000,000.00\)
\(2,600,000.00\) 55,000,000.00 \(10,000,000.00\) \(79,186,380.80\)
\(115,000,000.00\) \(97,700,000.00\)
\(24,450,000\) \(40,500,000.00\)
97,000000 \(97,000,000.00\)
\(24,000,000.00\)
\(44,500,000.00\)
\(3,108,278.64\) \(\begin{array}{r}3,108,278.64 \\ 14,54,602.92 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{r}116,494.55 \\ 126871.85 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
1.253,103,628.76 299,984,999.00 \(499,999,065.72\)
\(500,000,000.00\)
\(500,000,000.00\) 1,799,984,064.72


33,177,419.82
\(17,159,232.30\)

3,086,265,113.30 \(\qquad\) \(\widehat{6,448,738,690.69}\)
* Does not include \(\$ 4,450,000\) represented by notes of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., which were accepted in payment for the balance due on loan made to the Ry. neapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co.
a ln addition to the repayments of funds dilsbursed for rellef under the Emergency
Relief and Construction Act of 1932, the Corporation's notes have been canceled In the amount of \(\$ 2,734,391,381\) on account of amounts disbursed for allocatlons to other governmental agencies and for rellef by direction of Congress and the
interest paid thereon, pursuant to provisions of an Act (Public No. 432) approved eb. 24. 1938.
The loans authorized and authorizations canceled or withdrawn for each railroad, together with the amount disbursed o and repaid by each, are shown in the following table (as of May 31, 1941), contained in the report:
-
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\(767,716,962.21\) & \(767,716,962.21\) \\
\(19,644,491.78\) & \(18,997,423.00\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\stackrel{(648,819,535.31}{=} \xlongequal{\frac{155,956,796.34}{5,155}}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 1,344,406,331.56 & 709,071,322.92 \\
\hline 124,741,000.00 & \\
\hline 25,000,000.00 & \\
\hline 11,000,000.00 & \\
\hline 5,000,000.00 & \\
\hline 2,000,000.00 & \\
\hline 5,000,000.00 & \\
\hline \(5,000,000.00\) & \\
\hline & \\
\hline 34,475,000.00 & 12,455,381.37 \\
\hline 1,556,622,331.56 & 721,526,704,29 \\
\hline 640,578,346.16 & 529,088,010.83 \\
\hline 8,646,020,213.03 & 6,406,571,505.40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Authortzation
Canceled or


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline nceled or hhdrawn & sbursed & Repaut \\
\hline & \[
{ }_{1}^{\mathbf{8} 7},
\] & \\
\hline & 275,000 & 90,000 \\
\hline & 2,500,000 & 1,173,0 \\
\hline & 634,757 & 634.7 \\
\hline & 400,000 & \\
\hline 14,600 & \(95,343,400\)
41,300 & \(12,457,4\)
41,3 \\
\hline & 47,877,937 & ,684, \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 03,200 \\
& 13,200
\end{aligned}
\] & 535,80 & 141 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Carollna Clinchifield \& Ohlo Ry
(Atlantic Coast Line and Louls \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { ville \& Nashville, lesseess } & \\ \text { Central of Georgia Ry. } & 18,300,000\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 4,150,000 & 14,150,000 & 14,150,00 \\
\hline & 3,124,319 & 220.692 \\
\hline 35,701 & 464,299 & 464,299 \\
\hline & 140,000 & 140,00 \\
\hline & 5, 16.500 & 155.632 \\
\hline & 4,933,000 & \\
\hline 1,000 & 46,588;133 & 4,338,000 \\
\hline & 1,289,000 & 1,289,000 \\
\hline & 6,546,870 & 160,341 \\
\hline 500,000 & 11,500,000 & 1,080,537 \\
\hline 158,000 & 8,762,000 & 8,762,000 \\
\hline & 1,150,000 & \\
\hline & 13,718,700 & \\
\hline & 2,680,000 & 2,680,000 \\
\hline 2,098,925 & 8,300,000 & \(8,300,000\) \\
\hline 68,678 & 30,055,222 & 1,623,040 \\
\hline 60,000 & & \\
\hline & 5.100 .000 & 310,000 \\
\hline 219,000 & 8,081,000 & 500,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 8


\[
\begin{array}{ll}
82 & \text { Ga } \\
42 & \text { Ga } \\
00 & G a
\end{array}
\]

\[
x
\]

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\(\$ 16,120,340,814\), according to the semi-monthly report of the Office of Government Reports, recently issued, which we give below:
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS AND EXPENDITURES Based on press releases of July 1, 1940 to June 15, 1941
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Service & \begin{tabular}{l}
July 1 to \\
May 31
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
June 1 to \\
June 15
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
July 1 to \\
June 15
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Army & a6,482,554,661 & 450,908,698 & 6,933,463,359 \\
\hline  & 7,137,973,122 & b29,415,777 & b7,167,388,899 \\
\hline U. E. Maritime Commission (e)-- & 726,674,500 & & 726,674,500 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Department of Agriculture---1.-1--} \\
\hline Farm Security Administration (De- & 4,005,159 & 538,836 & 4,543,995 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Civil Aeronautics Administration (Airport Expansion Program) & & 1,297,870 & 7,509,659 \\
\hline WPA Detense Projects (FWA) (f) (g) & 266,323,350 & & 266,323,350 \\
\hline Defense Housing-FWA, CHA and
AHA (h) & 3,172,500 & 4,147,000 & 7,319,500 \\
\hline USHA Defense Housing Prcjs. (FWA) & 47,641,058 & & \\
\hline Public Buildings AdministrationDefense Housing (FWA) (i). & & & 9 \\
\hline Office of Education Defense Training (FSA) & & &  \\
\hline National Youth Administration (FSA) Defense Training Funds for 1941. &  & & \\
\hline Defense Plant Corporation (FLA) (j)-- & 545,826,896 & 34,931,854 & 580,758,750 \\
\hline Reconstruction Finance Corp. (FLA) -- & 190,344,631 & 77,975 & 190,422,606 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
a \(\$ 3,367,943\) deducted, Army award of Oct. 19, 1941 assumed by Defense Plant Corporation. \\
b Awards up to and including June 2, 1941
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{c In addition, the Navy Department has allocated approximately \$1,000,000,000} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{for armament on naval vessels being constructed in private yards. This sum will} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{transferred to DPC.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{d Includes \(\$ 100,315,682\) awarded March 20, 1941 for 239 small auxiliaries and patrol crait, not available on State basis.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{e Excludes 38 emergeney vessels awarded May 26, 1941; cost not available.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{1 Includes \(\$ 35,354,306\) for defense training and record} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{¢ As of Feb. 28, 1941.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{h Six projects: Federal Works Administrator controlled projects in Texas and New Jersey (2) and Wisconsin; Cincinnati Housing Authority and Akron Housing}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Authority in Ohio.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{i \$502,300 deducted; cancellation of PBA projects.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{,} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Three Additional Materials. Placed Under Export} Control System by President Roosevelt
President Roosevelt announced on June 10 that he had approved the recommendation of Brigadier-General Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, and had issued a proclamation placing three additional materials under the export licensing system. The articles and materials, the exportation of which must now be controlled due to the accelerating needs of the national defense program, are bismuth, natural gums and resins, zirconium. The effective date of the proclamation placing these articles and materials under export control is July 2,1941
Extension of the export control system to include the territories, dependencies and possessions of the United States was mentioned in our issue of June 7 , page 3580 , while the inclusion of eight other items was reported in these columns May 17, page 3115 .

\section*{Army Unifies Air Activities-Secretary Stimson Opposed to Independent Air Force}

Consolidation of all Army air activities into a unit to be known as "the Army Air Force" was ordered by Secretary of War Stimson on June 21. At the same time he made known that the War Department is opposed to various Congressional proposals for setting up an air force independent of the War and Navy Departments. These actions were disclosed in letters to the Chairman of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committee. United Press Washington advices of June 21 reported as to this as follows: The reorganization order consolidates the existing General Headquarters Air Force-which comprises the tactical and combat units and combat
training-and the so-called Army Air Corps, which is charged with the training-and the so-called Army Air Corps, which is charged with the
basic and advanced training of flight and ground personnel, procurement basic and advanced training of flight and
maintenance and general repair of aircraft.
Secretary Stimson explained that the action would combine both combat and service units under a new high ranking air officer who will be responsible only to the Army Chief of Staff.

By these moves the air activities of the Army, both in the elements cooperating with ground forces and those comprising long-range striking forces, would in effect constitute a unified force from which trained units could be dispatched, as elements of a task force, to the commanding officer in charge of any theatre of action, whether he might be an Army officer, a Navy officer or an air officer," Mr. Stimson wrote.
Commenting on bills pending in Congress involving establishment of a so-called independent air force, or a "Department of Aviation," Secretary Stimson said: "A separate, independent air force cannot operate effectively unless there is a single supreme general staff in which authority over the Army, Navy and air forces is fully vested.
"Such a supreme war staff does not exist in this country. In the United States, although the supreme command of the armed forces invested in the person of the President, as commander-in-chief, control under our system of government is exercised by the Cabinet, heads of the War and
Navy departments. In our form of government the effectiveness of joint Navy departments. In our form of government the effectiveness of join operations, depends on cooperation rather than on centralized control."
desirable to undertake such a major governmen is "neither prudent nor desirable to undertake such a major governmental reorganization in the midst of a national emergency.'
Secretary Stimson emphasized also the necessity for the closest possible degree of combat cooperation in any area of operations.
tactical training is interrupted at this time," he added In Germany he conceded, the independent he added.
utilized. But, he emphasized, the German system of gas been successfully for an absolute centralization of authority in the great central war staff
"Therefore," he concluded, "it is our considered opinion that the establishment of a separate independent air force at this time would be a mistake and we are convinced that the present reorganization of our air arm is a more modern and more workable method of developing air power under our system of government."
Mr. Stimson said that the War Department had been working on re organization plans for several months.

\section*{War Department Asks President Roosevelt to Keep National Guard in Service Beyond One-Year Period}

The War Department on June 21 recommended to President Roosevelt that necessary steps be taken to retain the National Guard and Reserve officers now on active military duty beyond the original one-year period for which they were duty beyond the original one-year period for which they were the 12 -month period of service. There are now 289,800 officers and men in the National Guard and 51,500 Reserve officers. The War Department's recommendation did not specify any period of time for which it wants the Guard service extended. The first increment of Guardsmen was ordered into service last Sept. 16; as was reported in these columns Sept. 7, page 1370. The text of the legislation empowering the President to call the Guard into service empowering the President to cail the Guard into service was given in our issue of Sept. 14, page 1481. Congres.
acted after President Roosevelt had asked for the power.

\section*{Navy Department Asks Congress for Right to Hold Sailors Beyond Enlistment Term \\ The Navy Department asked Congress on June 26 for} authority to hold enlisted men in the service "as long as the National interest is imperiled." This request was presented to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee by Rear Admiral C. W. Neimitz, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The Senate group has under consideration a bill requiring all Senate group has under consideration a bill requiring all
future volunteers to serve for the "duration of the national emregency" rather than for the normal six-year enlistment period, and Admiral Neimitz urged that the provision, compelling enlisted men to remain in the Navy indefinitely when Congress orders it, be added to the pending legislation.

\section*{Government Halts Private Imports of Rubber-Civilian} Consumption Cut \(20 \%\)-Ceiling to Be Set on Tire Prices
Private imports of rubber from the Far East were barred by the Government on June 21, and at the same time a formula for reducing the civilian rubber consumption by \(20 \%\) in the next six months was announced. The Rubber Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, became the sole buyer, effective June 23, of crude rubber from the Far East under arrangements made known and worked out by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan made known and worked out by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, in cooperation with the British and Dutch
Governments and the International Rubber Regulation ComGovernments and the International Rubber Regulation Com-
mittee. Mr. Jones had the following to say as to the purpose:
The purpose of this action is to accelerate the accumulation of the Government reserve supply and to facilitate distribution to the manufacturing industry for defense and commercial requirements in accordance with such consumption programs as may be established by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.
Rubber will be purchased at \(181 / 2\) c. a pound for standard ribbed smoked sheets with the Rubber Reserve Company carrying the freight charge from Asiatic ports. The formula, designed to cut consumption of crude rubber from a current rate of about 817,000 tons a year to a rate of about 600,000 tons, was announced by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities of the OPM. The Associated Press reported the following concerning the reductions, which will be made gradually:
During July each processor must cut his crude rubber consumption to \(99 \%\) of his monthly average during the year ending March 31, 1941. Using the same 12 months as a base, the processors will be required to cut in subsequent months to \(94 \%\) in August, \(89 \%\) in September, \(84 \%\) in October, \(82 \%\) in November, and \(80 \%\) in December.
The rubber which is conserved will be placed in Government-controlled stock piles.
Since the curtailment will cause reductions in the amount of fabricated rubber products, a general preference was issued requiring that defense needs must be filled ahead of civilian demands. After full deliveries for defense orders have been made, processors may make deliveries to nondefense purchasers.
On June 26 Leon Henderson, head of the OPACS, announced that a ceiling on automobile tire and tube prices, both wholesale and retail, will be issued next week, providing, in effect, that prices may not exceed those charged on the most recent sales prior to June 17. The schedule will also set ceiling prices for crude, reclaimed and scrap rubber.

Commodity Exchange, Inc. Prohibits New Trading in
Rubber Futures-Daily Fluctuation Limit Also

\section*{Reduced}

The Board of Governors of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York, on June 23 voted to prohibit new trading in rubber futures. The Board also amended the rule governing price fluctuations in rubber by reducing the daily limitation from 2c. a pound to \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). This limitation was made applicable to the current delivery month as well as the succeeding 11 months. Prior to the opening of the market
on June 23 the Board suspended trading in rubber futures in order to determine the effect of the Government control measures (these are noted in another item in our issue of today). Trading was resumed on June 24 but is limited to the liquidation of the present open positions.

\section*{OPACS \({ }_{4}\) Makes]Changes in Ceiling for Steel and Iron} Products-Maximum Pig Iron Prices Announced-
1 Revisions in Cotton Yarn Schedule-Zinc Ordered

Several changes in the schedule establishing ceiling prices on iron and steel products were annouriced on June 21 by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. He said that the changes, which are made retroactive to April 16, when the schedule which are made retroactive to april 16, when the schedule cross-section of the steel industry. The changes, it is indicated, do not constitute a general upward revision of the price ceiling. The five principal changes are as follows:
1. In determining the domestic ceiling price for any iron or steel product sellerz may now use "transportation charges from the governing basing point to the place of delivery as customarily computed" instead of "the lowest published common carrier freight rate." This change brings the schedule into line with customary industry practice.
2. Basing point prices in effect April 16 are established as the ceiling instead of those in effect March 31, 1941, as specified in the original schedule. This gives effect to minor changes in charges for extras instituted between March 31 and April 16, 1941.
3. An alternative ceiling for export prices is established. The original
schedule required schedule required that domestic prices at the basing point nearest the point of production be used. Now the export prices of United States Steel Export Co. at the various seaboard shipping points may be used if desired.
4. In view of the possible shortage in water transportation and need of shipyards to place steel orders at interior mills, producers are now permitted to go to a basing point system for Gulf and Pacific Coast shipments instead of being compelled to continue use of arbitrary delivered prices at these points. Rail freight rates may be charged where water transportation is no longre available.
5. Sellers are now permitted to com
5. Sellers are now permitted to compute delivered prices in terms of the basing point price ncarest the mill where the steel is produced. Under the original schedule all domestic sales had to be computed in terms of the basing point price which gave the lowest delivered price, Needs of the defense program have forced allocation of orders to mills which ordinarily schedule permits such mills to handls such orders without undue hardship.
The original schedule was mentioned in our issue of April 19, page 2482.
Mr. Henderson on June 25 fixed maximum prices today for pig iron at the level generally prevailing during the second quarter of this year. A statement from the Adminitsrator's office described the action as covering the "third major factor in the iron and steel industry on which action has been taken by OPACS in order to avoid inflationary tendencies." Reporting on the matter the Associated Press said:
The schedule lists basing point base prices for the five major grades of pig iron at various cities, similar prices for three minor grades; differentials based on the silicon, phosphorus and manganese content, and provides two minor exceptions.
The OPACS's statement said that the ceiling for domestic prices would be the aggregate of the basing point price at the governing point, the differentials according to the content of the iron, and the transportation charges from the governing point to the place of delivery as customarily
"Recent wage increases and the increased demand for pig iron resulting from the national defense emergency," Mr. Henderson said in his formal order, "have been exerting pressure upon the price structure, causing the
prices of certain grades and kinds of pig iron to be increased. In the interest of national defense and the public interest a price ceiling is necessary."
The order called upon all pig iron producers to retain copies of all invoices since Jan. 1 and to file with OPACS a copy of their price schedules by July 10 .
The base prices for pig iron, per grose ton of 2,240 pounds, at Neville
Island, Pa., included \(\$ 24\) for No. 2 foundry; \(\$ 23.50\) for basic ; \(\$ 24.50\) for Bessemer, and \(\$ 24\) for malleable.
The Birmingham, Ala., base price was fixed at \(\$ 20.38\) for No. 2 foundry; \(\$ 19\) for basic, and \(\$ 25\) for Bessemer.
Price Administrator Henderson on June 20 amended the price ceiling schedule for combed cotton yarn by exempting yorn which is to be exported from the United States and by reducing the differentials on courser counts of combed yarn below 24 s single ply from one-half to one-quarter cent. Both changes are retroactive to May 23 , date of the original order, which was reported on in our issue of May 21 , page 3429.
Producers of metallic zinc were ordered by the OPM on June 20 to set aside \(22 \%\) of May production in order to create a reserve of about 16,000 tons for the emergency pool. Establishment of this pool for allocations for urgent defense Establishment of this pool for allocations for urgent defen
needs was mentioned in our issue of June 14, page 3737 .

\section*{Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York Cooperating with OPACS as to Possible Price Control in Cotton Textile Industry}

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, whose members as agents distribute the vast majority of cotton cloth woven in the United States, is offering full cooperation to the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in its study with regard to possible fixing of price ceilings for cotton textiles, it was announced on June 21 by W. Ray Bell, President of the Association. Mr. Bell stated:

If control of cotton textile prices becomes essential in the present national emergency the members of the Association are prepared to cooperate in every way possible, as they have cooperated in the past with the Nutional Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
During the past week unauthorized statements have been published regarding
industry. Tossible ceilings to be fixed by opacs for the cotton textile
Thesenents have caused a great deal of concern and misgivings in the cotton textile industry, and it is the hope of the Association that it may offer information and material to OPACS for its assistance which will serve the objective of any price control-maximum production with fair return to labor, producers and consumers.
Mr. Bell stated on June 26 that recent reports of possible retroactive provisions in the rumored price ceiling would work injustice throughout the industry and create grave instability. One consequence of such provisions, he said, would be to put high cost mills out of production, which would in his opinion prove detrimental to national defense.
It is pointed out by the Association that the consumption of cotton at the present time is greater than it has ever been in the history of the country. In May, 1940, cotton consumption was 641,000 bales; in May, 1941, it was 919,000 . In his statement, from which we quote above, Mr. Bell also said:
The cotton textile industry is essential to our national defense prgoram. Government relies heavily on this industry as our endeavor to build our defnses goes forward. It is threfore essential that maximum production be maintained. In May of this year the cotton textile industry produced 1,005,117,000 square yards as compared with \(785,490,000\) square yards in May, 1940. This great increase in production has been brought about in part by prices which have made it possible for marginal plants to operate, plants which can only operate when the market is paying prices which will meet their constantly increasing costs.
Production has also been stepped up by prices which enable producers to operate their spindles on a three-shift basis and pay wages at an overtime rate. Any action which would make it impossible for marginal mills to operate, or which would bring a return to toow to permit poeration
with overtime wace Jevels, would be a great deterrent to our whole defense with ov
ffort.
The Association at this time is making no suggestions as to price levels, but if ceilings are fixed for the cotton textile industry it would seem that they should bear a relationship to the remainder of the industry, including raw materials and other elements of cost.
If the Government finds it in the public interest to undertake price control in the cotton textile industry, it will find our Association not only cooperative but ready to offer any assistance possible which will insure action based on the most complete information. Our objective is exactly the same as that of OPACS-maximum production, with a fair return for producer, labor and consumer. Without such fair return there may be disruption in one of the Nation's great industries, as well as obstacles to our national defense effort.

\section*{Price Ceiling on New Model Automobile Threatened Price Administrator Henderson-Accuses Chrysler Corp. of Failing to Cooperate-Corporation Defends Action}

An overall price ceiling on new model automobiles is in prospect, Admini trator Leon Henderson of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply declared June 25. He blamed the Chrysler Corporation for the threatened action, saying that the corporation had refused to cooperate with the OPACS in its request that Chrysler rescind its announced increase in prices. He said it was the first instance of a "major industrial corporation" refusing to cooparate. Chrysler Corp., however, in a statement issued June 26, declared that the price advance was made without any knowledge of any expression of OPACS on the subject of automobile prices. The statement outlined the extensıve defense activities of the company and described higher wage and material costs which it said justified the increase.
Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce," June 25 said:
Mr. Henderson's request to Chrysler. and also the Ford Motor Co., the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., the Studebaker Corp, and the Hudson Motor Car Co. was embodied in a letter sent June 12. The increase on Chrysler cars had amounted to an advance of \(\$ 40\) per model, while advances put into effect by the other companies ranged from \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 53\).
Announcement that a price celling would be set followed a meeting today with Chrysler Corp. executives, at which the company declined to withdraw the higher quotations, and offered only to make "a small concession as a Q"The action of this company which is fust finishing a year
volume and favorabl company which is just inishing a year of near record mine the whole structure of price stability." he continued,
"It is the policy of this office to alk companis which are
olume of business and profit either drectly or indirectly enjoying a good volume of business and profit either directly or indirectly arising from de-
fense expenditures, to absorb cost increases to a reasonable degree . In striking contrast with the attitude of other corporations, Chrysler has refused to do this."
Mr . Henderson said that if similar refusals had been encountered in other industries where voluntary price stabilizing methods had been utilized, "the cost of living would not be out of control. In other words, voluntary cooperation on the part of private industry has so far enabled use to a avoid inflation. The action of the Chrysler Corp. endangers this method, which cannot be used in an industry where a major unit, already operating profitably, refuses to lend its support to measures of voluntary cooperation."
The "full facts" on the Chrysler situation will be reported to the President and to Congress, in accordance with "the announced intention of the
OPACS," Mr. Henderson said. It was recalled that the executive order OPACS," Mr. Henderson said. It was recalled that the executive order creating OPACS orders the Administrator to secure compliance with OPACS \({ }_{\mathrm{Mr}}\) actions.
Mr. Henderson made the point that the price increase Chrysler was asked to forego involved about \(\$ 4,000,000\) out of net sales of more than \(\$ 750\),000.000 during the present model year. In terms of net income to stockholders, he added, it meant that the company was asked to forego about \(\$ 1,500,000\) "at a time when it had already earned; after taxes, about \(\$ 20\). 00,00 for the first six months of this year.
00 , 000 , or \(23 \%\) on its invested capital, in 1940.

In making the announcement relative to the Chrysler situation, Mr. Henderson revealed for the first time that he had asked some of the smaller independent motor car manufacturers to rescind price advances, but that in view of the Chrysler refusal, he was releasing the small companies from his request.
He also stated that the request to the Ford Motor Co. is still pending, and that the Packard Co., which at the instance of OPACS had deferred a price increase for several weeks, was making an advance which would bring its praces operation of the Packard Co. in delaying its plans for advancing prices.
Wording of Mr. Henderson's statement on Chrysler left no doubt that he regarded the attitude of tha company as completely without justificarion. prices as one of the "key points" in the whole price stabilization question
Following is the complete statement issued by Chrysler Corporation:
Mr. Henderson has a very difficult undertaking and we appreciate his problems. To control prices at all successfully in this industry, it is necessary, as he suggests, to include manufacturers' prices, dealers' prices, and
trade-in values. In addition it is necessary to and material prices suppliers' is necessary to go back to the costs of tabe to meet. There should be no discrimination as between industries or companies within an industry, nor should there be any favored group.

We think it is only fair, however, that in the light of Mr. Henderson's statement, we should make two things clear: First, the facts as to our extensive cooperation with the Government on defense matters; and, second, the facts as to the price increases which we were asked to rescind.

Our record of cooperation with the Government in the defense program is one that we are proud of. Ever since the defense program was begun, we have taken a willing, active and substantial part in it. We forecast and advocated restriction of automobile production for civilian use. We have accepted heavy defense responsibilities and are prosecuting them vigorously. The tank arsenal speaks for itself. Since last October, and without any contract, we have paid rent on a huge plant which we are preparing for producing nose and center fuselage sections of Martin B26 bombers.
ircraft gun on which sections of all our DiLast Summ, Last summer we advanced Army bruck production 60 days in order to Army with trained technicians, we ran at our own officers and enlisted men to handle and service these vehicles. On our own initiative we are developing a 2,000 horse power airplane engine awn type of landing gear and a now trpe of mane cargo boats. In the ye
In the year ending May 31, 1941, we delivered to the Government \(\$ 31,666,171\) worth of finished products-trucks and other Army vehicles, field kitchens and space heaters. On this entire business, we made \(\$ 13.295\) a profit of 1-25th of \(1 \%\).

In view of our unstinted cooperation with the Government on these and other defense activities, as well as the economic justification of the small price increases which we made, we naturally feel deeply the accusation that we refused to cooperate with the OPACS. We think it unfortunate that for the first time in our dealings with Government agencies, because of the terms proposed, namely, complete withdrawal of our recent price increases, cooperation could not also be realized with OPACS in this instance.
Chrysler Corp. has at no time attempted to disregard the work of the OPACS, and this present price increase was made without any knowledge of any communications or expressions of OPACS on the subject of automobile prices.
Recognizing the practical problem confronting them, and in a desire to be helpful in meeting it, we did offer to cooperate and to make a concession from our announced prices. We said frankly that we were willing to do this if it would help them in their broad problem.
On June 1 the Corporation's payrolls were increased \(8 \%\), and last December they were increased \(2 \%\). Prices on current models were set last September. We have had two increases in labor costs and many increases in material, tools and supplies since then.
The effect of these various payroll and other increases caused an estimated increase in the cost of these cars of \(\$ 27.55\)-equal to \(4.89 \%\) of the cost of the car.
On June 4 the Corporation increased the prices of its domestic passenger cars by \(41 / 8 \%\), which added to the Corporation's income, before taxes, \(\$ 26.6 \Sigma\)

For the last 12 months on which the Corporation has figures, April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, the Corporation's net profits after taxes on its domestic passenger car business, amounted to \(\$ 30.47\) yer car, or 4.41 per cent of the sale price of the car.
The \(\$ 27.55\) increase mentioned above, coming almost entirely since the first of the year, is significant when compared with the \(\$ 30.47\) profit.
So far as last year's profits are concerned, to which reference was made by OPACS, it is true that they amounted to \(\$ 37,802,000\). In considering them, however, it is interesting also to note that during the period in which they were earned, this Corporation paid \(\$ 53,177,000\) in taxes, \(\$ 137,728,000\) in wages and salaries, and \(\$ 453,596,000\) to other businesses selling us materials for our cars and who in their turn paid wages and taxes. Furthermore, from these earnings, \(\$ 23,931,000\) was paid to the stockholders in dividends, the balance remaining invested in the business to finance its future growth and operations. Our 55,000 stockholders received about \(\$ 440\) apiece for the year. on the average.
The automobile industry, which is being restricted in its output for civilian use and is being subjected to extraordinary costs in undertaking unusual production for defense, should not be compared with industries which are increasing their production of their usual products. There are also marked differences between an industry making highly fabricated products from diverse materials from all parts of the country and an industry whose products are derived from basic raw materials such as ore, cotton, wool, oil, etc.
We regret earnestly that Mr. Henderson's office thought it necessary from their viewpoint to use our situation as they did, but we hope this episode, unfortunate as it is to us, helps to bring about sound price policies generally

This incident will in no way affect our continued efforts to cooperate with hem and all other Government agencies engaged in promoting national defense.

\section*{\(\$ 175,790,000\) of Defense Savings Bonds Sold During Three Weeks of June-Grand Total Is now \$624,-020,000-Sales in New York Reserve District Re-} ported
Sale of defense savings bonds during the three weeks ended June 21 totaled \(\$ 185,790,000\), Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau reported on June 26. In addition \(\$ 2,125\),-

000 worth of defense savings stamps were sold. This compares with \(\$ 347,861,000\) of bonds and \(\$ 2,800,000\) of stamps sold in the first 24 days of May
The total amount of bonds sold in the week ended June 21 was \(\$ 56,642,000\), as against an aggregate of \(\$ 54,139,000\) in the previous week ended June 14. Of the total bond sales for the week ended June 21 the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District accounted for \(\$ 14,547,000\), while in the previous week the amount was \(\$ 14,446,000\).
The total bond sales since the opening of the National Defense Savings Program May 1 to June 21, inclusive, is \(\$ 624,020,000\), while the stamp sales in the same period amounted to \(\$ 7,057,000\).

The following table presents a comparison of the sales for the Nation and the Second Reserve District for the for the Nation and the Second
weeks ended June 14 and June 21:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{- Issue} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Week Ended June 14} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Week Ended June 21} \\
\hline & Country & \begin{tabular}{l}
Second (N. Y.) \\
F. R. District
\end{tabular} & Country & \begin{tabular}{l}
Second (N. Y.) \\
F. R. District
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Serries E-....
Series
Seres \\
Series \(\mathbf{G}\)..
\end{tabular}} & \$22,704,000 & \$3,561.000 & \$22,680,000
\(4.456,000\) & \$3,581,000 \\
\hline & 27,040,000 & 1,171000
\(9,784,000\) & \(\begin{array}{r}49,506,000 \\ \hline \text { 29,000 }\end{array}\) & 10,050,000 \\
\hline Total & \$54,139,000 & \$14,446,000 & \$56,642,000 & \$14,547,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Pacific Coast Shipyards Ready to Reopen}

Operators of 11 San Francisco Bay, Calif., shipyards looked forward on June 26 to full-speed resumption of work on defense orders totaling more than \(\$ 500,000,000\) as American Federation of Labor machinists voted to end their 47-day strike and Congress of Industrial Organizations machinists were expected to follow suit.
United Press advices from San Francisco, Calif., on June 26 reporting the strike said:
The strike collapsed three days after the Navy had begun to replace strikers with civil service employees.
The 800 American Federation of Labor machinists voted, 5 to 1 . to accept the Pacific Coast master shipbuilding contract they had previously rejected. They had struck for \(\$ 1.15\) an hour and double pay for overtime. The master contract gives \(\$ 1.12\) an hour and time and a half. Previousiy they had earned \(\$ 1\) an hour, with double pay for overtime.
union officials predicting they would follow the A. F of L toni
The settlement followed acceptance of the master contract Monday by Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. The bay's largest employer and holder of \(\$ 300,000,000\) worth of contracts for cruisers destroyers and merchant vessels. Among five yards employing A. F. of L. labor, Bethlehem had been the only one to refuse to sign the contract.

A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of June 21, page 3906.

\section*{Chicago, Ill. Newspaper Printers Strike}

A strike by members of Typographical Union Local 16 on June 25, in Chicago, III. caused the stoppage of work on three afternoon newspapers; The Daily Times, The Daily News and the Herald-American. The union composing room employees stopped work but the newspapers continued to publish editions, but the news matter and headlines in each were virtually the same as in the preceding editions.

Associated Press advices from Chicago, Ill. on June 25 reporting the strike said:
Joseph Kamp, Secretary of the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Associavion, reported it was an "unauthorized stoppage of work by the Typographical Union at "The Herald-American," which spread to "The News" and "Times." "We are continuing to publish," he added, "and we intend to publish tomorrow."

A spokesman for Local 16 of the Typographical Union said that the union had not sanctioned the stoppages and that the local president, Tom Canty had ordered the men to remain at work during negotiations for a new contract, but that some of the members "took things into their own hands," The union spokesman said the composing room workers' contract with the papers expired June 12. He said the members were demanding an for night employees. Negotiations, he added, have been in progress for for night employees
The union said
The union said the number of composing room workers involved was approximately 300 at "The Herald American," 280 at "The News" and around 140 at "The Times."

\section*{Southern Soft-Coal Miners Threaten New Strike} Pending Further Negotiations
The threat of another soft-coal shutdown arose on June 24 when the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers Union policy committee voted to stop work in the southern Appalachian mines after July 7 unless a new twoyear contract is signed by that time between the union and the Southern operators. The decision to call the strike was reached after a two-hour conference between union and company representatives failed to bring a new wage agreement. Mines in northern Appalachian area would not be affected.

Associated Press advices from Washington, D. C. on June 24, reporting the soft-coal dispute said:
Operations in the entire eight State area were at a standstill during April, while negotiations for a new contract covering the Northern and Southern fields were in progress. The union and the Northern operators finally reached an agreement, and later the southern owners accepted a temporary wage contract pending further negotiations.
The chief stumbling block in the early negotiations was a 40-cent wage differential between Southern and Northern mines, but this was later eliminated. Removal of this differential would make the basic wage rate
\(\$ 7\) a day in both areas, an increase of \(\$ 1\) in the North and \(\$ 1.40\) in the South.

Since this difference was adjusted, other disagreements have arisen. There was no explanation of the exact nature of the disagreement which caused today's vote of the union policy committee, but John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, told reporters that 12 of the 13 operator associations composing the southern producers wage conference "acquiesced" in the new contract. He sald the Harlan County, kentucky, Coal Operators to consult his associates, and the union set a conference in Harlan for Thursday.
Around union headquarters, the belief prevailed that the organized miners and the operators would be on contract terms without a shutdown. Mr. Lewis exempted from the shutdown order the so-called captive mines in the Southern field which are owned by steel companies and supply such companies with vitally needed fuel for national defense production. The U. M. W. leader told news men that steel company supplies from the captive mines are low-probably three to five days' supply on handand that owner companies are willing to accept the contract a soon as the ommercial operators sign it.
The contract offerad to the Southern producers for their signature, Mr . Lewis said, was the same agreement signed by the North last week, plus hree memorandums relating to such controversial items a the "reject" clause," the so-called protective wage clause and tonnage conveyor rates. The rejects clause under which operators in the past have excluded certain coal for impurities belore computing tonnage pay, is expected to be eliminted with a concial bing aced wh a ruancial hass take steps win igning for a rexamination of their situation
The protective wage clause reserves to the union the right to strike at any time to protect the integrity and competitive parity of ths contract. A complete shutdown in the southern Appalachian field would affect
approximately 140,000 miners who produce about \(150,000,000\) tons of approximate
The shutdown in the southern mines, if it takes place, would follow a five-day vacation period which all the minrs will take from July 3 to 7. inclusive.

A previous reference to the coal strike appeared in our issue of June 14, 1941, page 3740.

\section*{Beardsley Ruml Discusses National Fiscal Policy-Super-Budget Explained Before Institute of Public Affairs}

In an address at the Institute of Public Affairs, Universitv of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., on June 27, 1941, on the subject of "National Fiscal Policy and the Two SuperBudgets," Beardsley Ruml, Treasurer, R. H. Macy \& Co., New York, N. Y., and Chairman, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, stated that "the objective of national fiscal policy presumably should be so to order the financial affairs of the Federal Government as to contribute as much as possible from these actions to national economic welfare." Mr. Ruml said that discussion of fiscal policy was not always directed in terms of this objective and in fact, much of the controversy with respect to fiscal policy centers around a much more limited objective, namely, that of balancing the budget. Mr. Ruml's further remarks have been summarized as follows:
Mr. Ruml distinguished between the term "budget" as it is commonly used, and what he referred to as the "super-budget." He defined the former o include only those financial transactions of the Government that come within the jurisdiction of the Director of the Budget, and stated that in his sense the budget is a set of accounts that have been associated for ial istrifive convence " ial significance. The ransactions of the Federal Government, including social security and other rust accounts such as Government corporations.
The super-budget, he said, may be regarded in two different respects: ts dollar and its income-producing aspects. The "dollar super-budget" is simply a presentation of the figures of intended financial transactions. As such its significance is primarily financial. The "income super-budget" is a projection of intended impacts affecting the national income, its significance is primarily economic. Unike the dollar super-budget, the error. Nevertheless, fiscal policy must take both into account, with due allowances for the approximate character of the income budget.
The income super-budget is based upon assumptions with respect to the ffect on the annual national income of the various classifications of financial transactions stated in the dollar super-budget. Some disbursements of the Government tend to produce less national income for each dollar disbursed than others, because of differences in behavior of the person who gets the original payment, for example, money spent by the Federal Government for the purchase of tax-delinquent submarginal land from local governments produces less income per annum than does an equal amount of money spent in Works Progress Administration wages. Likewise, some receipts by the Treasury operate in the direction of reducing national income per annum more than other receipts. For example, a tax on wages of persons of low income tends to reduce national income per annum more than do equal dollar receipts from the inheritance tax.
Since the effects on the national income of various expenditures and receipts are not precisely known, can never be known exactly, and in any event vary from time to time, the income super-budget cannot be treated with the same certainty as the dollar super-budget. Nevertheless, much can be learned from a study of the income super-budget of the consequences of financial decisions made manifest in the dollar super-budget.
For example, it is possible to show that the income per annum effects of a balanced budget are not necessarily neutral, in fact, they may be either positive or negative, depending upon the character of the receipts and expenditures. It may also be inferred that since a positive income per annum effect can be obtained with a balanced budget, it is not necessary to contemplate perpetual deficits in the dollar budget in order to obtain ndefithely sust
\(\qquad\) sirable.
With
With respect to the income super-budget, a compensatory policy seems And, as
And, as has been shown, a policy of balance for the dollar super-budget is consistent, within certain limits, with a compensatory policy for the
income super-budget. Much of the controversy with respect to national fiscal policy arises from failure to distinguish between the dollar and the income super-budgets, and to separate the relevant issues.

The amount of compensatory effect obtainable from the income super budget (that is, the effect of compensating for factors tending to reduce or limit the national income) is increased by increases in the absolute size of the dollar super-budget. However, it is also possible, by altering the internal composition of expenditures and receipts so that more receipts, relatively, come from low income per annum coefficient sources and more expenditures, relatively, go to high income per annum coefficient objects, to increase the positive compensatory effect without change in the absolute size of the dollar super-budget, and within a condition of balance.
It is important to notice that the desired effects can be obtained by a reduction of taxes as well as by an increase of expenditures, two good reasons for pursuing this course being that it is perhaps somewhat easier to consider national welfare, as against special interest, in a plan of tax re duction, and that a program of tax reduction might be expected to speed up income-stimulating effects all along the line, thereby improve the com pensatory effect of every measure undertaken.
The importance of fiscal policy should not be overrated, but we should be sure that defective fiscal policies no longer obstruct us in accomplishing national purposes. Consideration of the dor and in omper-budgets provides a clue as pral policy must be an explicit framework of ricy of which agencies wring together as a team. We can perhaps, at a cost, get on with our defense proparations without more effective fiscal and monetary directives than we have today but for the post-defense adjustment, arrange directives than we have today, but for the post-do provide the basis on which the financial operations of the Federal Government may be so regulated as o play their appropriate part in the actualization of the potentialities in our national resources and way of life.

\section*{P. W. Kniskern of Real Estate Boards Asserts We Can Rebuild Near-in Areas of Cities in Such a Way as to Prevent Recurrence of Blight}

Virtually all discussion of post-defense absorption of the productive energies of the country, which are now reaching a peak, is revolving around an immense program of replanning the older areas of our cities and rebuilding of near-in ning the older areas of our cit them for modern use can be done in such a way as to preserve the redevelopment from a recurrence of blight, as to preserve the redevelopment from a recurrence of olight,
according to Philip W. Kniskern, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It can be done if we will adopt as the basis for replanning the older areas the land planning principles which are giving stability in the development of suburbs, those now the background of Federal Housing Authority operations, Mr. Kniskern said in addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers at Chicago on June 16. In part, he went on to state:
We must face the fact that effective control of urban development has not yet been achieved. No major American city has even begun all the procedures necessary to offset the ravages of urban blight and of over-rapid decentralization. The shining examples that may be pointed out are isolated constructive steps, taken here and there, rather than large-scale major attacks on the problem. But because the fact is being realized, we are in a much better position to replan than we were a few years ago. To overcome the dry rot that is reducing our cities to "urban deserts," we have
known remedies, workable principles, that can do the job. We simply known remedies, workable principles, that can do the
need to make up our minds about them and go to work.
need to make
We need:
1. Cooperation between private capital and government to overcome the 1. Cooperation between private capital and government to overcome the
chief barrier to large-scale redevelopment, which is the difficulty of assembly chief barrier to large-scale redevelopment, which is the difficulty of assembly
of a tract big enough to create a livable neighborhood character. A plan of a tract big enough to create a livable neighborhood character. A plan
for workable cooperation to this end outlined by the committee on housing for workable cooperation to this end outlined by the commite Boards, still ind a formative stage as to details, embodies basic principles on which there in a formative stage as to d
is broad general agreement.
2. Zoning not merely to freeze the status quo, but deliberately to shape 2. Zoning not mere
3. Tax readjustment. If the principle of assessing upon the basis of revenue producing power can supplant the principle of values based upon a theoretical ad valorem figure, as has been recently done in Newark, if the principle of local participation in State revenues, now practiced in sharing of the gasoline tax in many States, can be extended, we shall have done much to remove the
4. Some form of metropolitan government which provides all local govern ment services shared by the entire metropolitan areaa, supported by the entire metropolitan area. We are already accustomed to the idea of the metropolitan municipal corporation which provides some special service such a sewerage or water service to an entirely metropolitan region. We shall have to extend the principle that we are already using there. Studies made by the Urban Land Institute, established to aid in urban planning and replanning, indicate how grievous a problem is the inequity brough about by the concentration of urban population on the edge of the city imposing measurable costs to the city, but contributing nothing toward payment of these costs.

\section*{Emmett F. Connely Warns of Danger of Socialism if Government Encroaches on Field of Private Capital}

To avert socialism in the United States, government economic activity must be clearly defined so as not to complete with private enterprise, capable of doing a proper job, Emmitt F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Assn. of America, declared June 25, in an address at Estes Park, Colorado. The occasion was the third annual Citizens Conference on Government Management, directed by the University of Denver under grant from the Sloan Foundation.

Emergency measures used in the defense program should be treated as scaffolding that can be torn down when no be treated as scaffolding that can be torn down when no
longer needed, leaving the national economic structure intact, Mr. Connely said.

A summary of his further remarks follows:
"Capitalism will surviva this war if there is a will among the American people that it should," he said. "Recognizing that war, no matter how

Just the cause, requires wasteful production for destructive purposes, which
is the absolute antitheses of capitalism, special agencies have to be created is the absolute antitheses of capitalism, special
"Of course, if it is assumed that these techniques, employed in time of war, will be continued when the war is over, then the approach to the whole problem is different. Under those circumstances, two wars are being fought simultaneously, the war against the enemy and the war against the American people. Under those circumstances, we make war and revolution simultaneously. Under those circumstances, every emergency measure becomes an act of revolution designed to curb and thwart and ensalve the American people in the exercise of their political and economic rights.
"If on the other hand, it is recognized that the temporary expedients of war are temporary, if the fundamentals of American economics are retained, with excursions in experimental fields only as the exigencies of war require, then when our present difficulties are over, we shall be in a position to cut away the false growth and re-establish in all its strength the main stem. This scaffolding may be expensive, but it is cheaper than tearing down the entire structure.
As a specific recommendation on policy in the emergency, Mr. Connely said the nation's first task is to encourage and safeguard the savings of the people.
"If the cost of living and taxes combine to leave the people without savings, then the private possession of liquid wealth will cease,"' he said, "The vast masses of the people, forced to spend their full earnings, forced even to use their accumulated savings and their life insurance policies to meet taxes, will have nothing to invest in growing enterprise. The mainenance of pland industries, will require sovernment aid. Under such copditions the aitions, the governis
"I theroror
, the capacity to save-first. And I emphasize no margin is left for savings. burden for the national defense, I nevertheless insist that non-defense expenditures be pared to the bone. The government might advantageously follow the gospel of thrift. The taxpayer must be protected from the profligacy of the official spendthrift.
"Of course, certain non-economic activities are specifically the function of the government. Private enterprise should not function in production for destruction. Nor can private enterprise devote itself to uneconomic expansions of industry to meet emergencies. That, obviously, is the task of government. The load of losses entailed in such enterprises must clearly be commonly borne by all the people.

There is a specific field for government enterprise. But there is no reason why that field should be expanded until the government competes with its own people to their detriment. If the American people are to retain the capitalistic system, the government ought not to be, by inadvertence, the agency for its destruction. It is possible for the American people to avoid, I might even say, to avert socialism by a clearly defined ecognition of the limits of government economic activity, so that at no point does the government compete with private capital when private capital can properly do the job.'

\section*{Defense Needs Curtail Civilian Production, According}

\section*{to Conference Board Survey}

An increasing number of manufacturers, especially those making durable goods, are curtailing non-defense production, according to the monthly survey of business opinion prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board. More than one-fourth of the companies contributing to the survey report that they are experiencing difficulties in satisfying both defense and non-defense demands. They have consequently had to reduce their output of non-defense goods. Priority rulings and shortages of raw materials are given as the main reasons for the curtailment. Another factor is the need for turning available facilities and labor over to defense work. Further details were given as follows in the Board's announcement of June 26:
So far, however, the effect on employment has been small. Only 3\% of those contributing to the survey have found it necessary to lay off workers. Among these companies are several making consumer commodities containing aluminum, zinc, or nickel.
Nearly \(80 \%\) of the executives reporting say that they expect to have to curtail production of civilian goods in the near future. A number of them do not see how they can continue their present production rates beyond another 45 or 60 days.
While large inventories and the use of substitutes have helped many manufacturers to maintain record-breaking production in spite of raw material shortages, a consumer demand of abnormal proportions is causing a rapid depletion of stocks. Rationing of more and more materials, either through voluntary or mandatory action, renders replenishment of stocks difficult or impossible, and, in some cases, affects the availability of substitute materials.
Expanding payrolls and rising incomes are given as reasons for the heavy demand for goods. Fear that goods will become scarce has also contributed to the intensity of the present buying wave, in the opinion of a number of important executives.
So far only durable goods production has been curtailed to any extent, although some non-durable goods producers expect to be affected soon. Executives say they do not see how they can continue to supply durable goods to civilians in anywhere near adequate volume, in view of the fact that the 1941 defense program, according to the OPM, is expected to 1942 defense program calls for \(6 \%\) more durable goods than were turned 1942 defense program calls
out for all purposes in 1940.

\section*{Emil Schram Says Stock Exchange Is Vital to American Economy-Dinner in Honor of Exchange President-} Elect
There is no room for pessimism concerning the future of the New York Stock Exchange, Emil Schram, Presidentelect of the Exchange, declared June 25 at a dinner in his honor, in New York City, given by the members of the Stock Exchange and the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. Mr. Schram, who is presently Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said the Exchange occupied a permanent place in the economy, and that the Nation's investors would not allow its destruction.

He put forth as an "idea," and not a suggestion, a proposal to finance and staff the Association of Stock Exchange posal to finance and staff the Association of Stock Exchange a trade association and coordinating force.
In part Mr. Schram said:
Let me say that, while I have emphasized the essential usefulness of your market to investors, I fully appreciate the constructive influence of speculation by informed people who can afford to assume risks. That kind of speculation unquestionably contributes to market stability and thus serves the interests of investors.
Without financial pioneering the development of the vast resources of the Nation would have been immeasurably retarded. One need only to recall the early history of our great industrial empires to realize the important role played by risk money in the economic growth of the country.
Because your Exchange is affected with a public interest, because it is vital to the American economy, the problem of the future would seem simply to be this: how can it best serve that public interest which is the reason for its existence
Looking at this problem from the point of view of one who is uninitiated in stock market custom and tradition, but who, nevertheless, confesses some familiarity with business in general, I would say that the answer to this problem lies in the operation of the Exchange not only as a business enter price-but in the manner of a public utility as well
In assuming my new position as President of your Exchange, I shall feel therefore, that I am becoming a part of a thoroughly businesslike organization. The desirable steps which have been taken recently by the Exchange
itself to introduce the corporate form of management demonstrate your determination to provide the framework for competent operation of your market place. This forward-looking measure indicates the sincerity with which you accept your public responsibility. As a result of this concept F believe that you cannot fail to command the universal respect of both the Government and the vast numbers who make use of your facilities.
In this connection, I feel that I am under a special obligation to my predecessor; Mr. Martin, by reason of the many constructive achievements which have marked the three years of his administration. I realize that my own path has been made easier because of the work which he has done and I am happy to join with you in paying tribute to him.
Mr. Martin recognizes as I do that our first responsibility is to the public. Although we live in an age of propaganda and monstrous build-ups, the beating of drums through elaborate publicity campaigns cannot win a lasting public confidence. Public confidence is only the reward of public ser vice. Never before in the history of this Nation has there been presented a riper opportunity for public service-a service devoted to the fortification of our economy and to the protection of our democratic system.
The Exchange is merely a mart through which securities are bought and sold. Through your listing requirement of full disclosure of comprehensive information, you see to it that the merchandise available on your market bears an honest label. I know that it has been repeated that "the Stock Exchange is not Wall Street, nor is it Wall Street's keeper." It should be recognized, however, that the pubiic does not understand this delinea
tion. Unhappily, the term Wall Street through a psychological tyrany tion. Unhapply, the term Walic strmet, of words. has come to be a genercerm applcabin all The and dealer in securities wherever they transact their business. The Exchange ha individuals for whom it was not responsible unjustly heaped upon its doorstep.
Robert L. Stott, Chairman of the Board of the New York Stock Exchange, speaking at the dinner said:
Our community is sadly lacking in unity. Neither Mr. Schram nor anyone else can unify this community umless he rectives the loyal support which can manifest in a number of ways First, we need to chat our petty differences and stamp out the partisanship that has divided us our petty
in the past.
We have made Mr. Schram our spokesman-before the public, with the press and in Washington. It is entirely proper for you to give the management of the Exchange the benefit of your views and suggestions at any time, or to criticise and find fault if you wish. All we expect is that these suggestions and criticisms shall be expressed through the proper-channels This is necessary if he is to discharge to your satisfaction the responsibility we are placing in his hands.
J. Gould Remick, President of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, who also addressed the gathering, said:

As for the future, I see enormous possibilities for beneficial service by our Association, with the value to be derived by its members limited only by their willingness and ability to help in solving problems of mutual interest. The Association affords an existing clearing house for action by groups of houses working on common problems for the joint benefit to all.
Among the special guests attending the dinner, which was held at the Hotel Commodore, were the following: Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator. Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.
Sumner T. Pike. Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission Leon Henderson, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Director of Orfice of Price Administration and Civilian Supply .
Wendell L. Willkie.
James J. Caffrey, Regional Administrator, Securities and Exchange Commission.
Claude E. Hamilton, Jr., General Counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Sam H. Husbands, Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Charles B. Henderson, Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Howard J. Klossner, Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Allan Sproul, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The heads of New York City Banks.
John Lowry, President, Merchants Association of New York
John M. Schiff, Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
Arthur Snyder, President, New York Board of Trade
Louis K. Comstock, Former President, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
Charles R. Gay, Former President of the New York Stock Exchange. E. H. H. Simmons, Former President of the New York Stock Exchange. Exchiliam McC. Martin, Jr., Former President of the New York Stock
Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., Former Chairman of the Board of the New York stock Exchange.
Charles B. Harding, Former Chairman of the Board of the New York Stock Exchange.

Catle C. Conway, Former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange. Members of the Special Committee which recommended the election of Mr. Schram as President (John A. Coleman, Russel E. Gardner, Jr., B. Frank Townsend, Jr., President, Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Fhilip Raymond O'Brien. President, Chicago Board of Trade. Kennath L. Smith, President, Chicago Stock Exchange. John E. Yerza, President, Boston Stock Stock Exchange. George M. Ferris, President, Washington (D. C.) Stock Exchange. Harold Brayman, President, The Gridiron Club of Washington. George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange.
Donald J. Hardenbrook, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was Toastmaster.

Death of Senator Harrison, President Pro Tem of Sen-ate-Tributes from President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull
Following an operation which he underwent at the Emergeney Hospital in Washington on June 16, Senator Byron Patton Harrison (Democrat), of Mississippi, died on June 22. The Senator, familiarly known as Senator Pat Harrison, was President Pro Tem of the Senate, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and ranking member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. Tributes to the late Senator were paid by President Roosevelt, Secretary Cordell Hull, other Cabinet members, as well as by those in and outside the Congressional halls. On June 23 members of the Senate and House assembled to pay their respects to the late Senator in the Senate.Chamber, where his body laid in state from 2 to \(6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). The Senate, as a mark of respect to the memory of their colleague, adjourned after a brief session. In his tribute to the Senator President Roosevelt said:
Senator Harrison's death is a great sorrow to all of us who were his close friends. It is a loss to the Nation and to the State of Mississippi, both of which he served long and ably in the Congress of the United States.

First as a member of the House and afterward for more than twenty years as a senator, his exceptional talents won increasing recognition, rewarded in successive posts of grave responsibility. It was as natural as jt was fitting that he should finally attain the chairmanship of the great Committee on Finance and that his colleagues should, in due course, as Senate.
Keen of intellect, sound of principle, shrewd in judgment, he had rare gifts of kindly wit, humor and irony which delighted all. Pat Harrison's friendship was a privilege to me personally for thirty years. He will be sadly missed in this hour of grave emergency.

The statement by Secretary Hull follows:
It was my privilege and honor to have been his colleague and to have considered myself his close personal freind for over thirty years. Senator Harrison was a statesman of unexcelled ability and was the personification of loyalty to principles and friends. He devoted his entire life unstintedy and unselfishly to the welfare of his country, and the entire Nation will
mourn the passing of one of its most useful and finest mourn the passing of one of its most useful and finest citizens.

Senator Harrison, who was 59 years of age, was born in Crystal Springs, Miss., on Aug. 29, 1881. He was educated in the public schools in his native city and in the Louisiana State University. In the House on June 23 Representative Rankin of Mississippi, in announcing the Senator's death, said in part:
He served as District Attorney of his district for six years, resigning in 1910 to become a Member of the Sixty-second Congress. He served in this body with distinction for four terms. In 1918 he was elected to the United States Senate, to which position he was reelected in 1924, in 1930 and in 1936.

His death is an irreparable loss to the Nation, especially at this time, and one of the greatest blows the people of Mississippi have ever sustained. able, affable and efficient, he was imbued with a supreme consciousness of duty to his country, and always placed that duty first in considering public
affairs. affairs.

Representative Whittington, also of Mississippi, in addressing the House on the same day (June 23) on the loss sustained in the death of Senator Harrison, stated that "as a member of the House of Representatives and as a member of the Senate, Senator Harrison played a valiant part in the first World War." He further declared that "he has taken a conspicuous part in the passage of all legislation in the present emergency and the second World War."
As President Pro Tem of the Senate Mr. Harrison succeeded the late Key Pittman of Nevada, whose death on Nov. 10 last year was noted in our issue of Nov. 16, page 2884. On June 15, when the Senator entered the Emergency Hospital, Associated Press advices from Washington stated that the Senator had been in poor health for about two years. These advices added:
He suffered a severe attack of influenza in 1939 and upon his recovery he shouldered heavy responsibility in connection with tax legislation and extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program.
Pressure of work brought about such a decline in his general health that he entered the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., March 18 for a long rest and treatment for what doctors described as general fatigue.
He returned to Washington last week, but has not visited the Senate Chamber.
Senator Carter Glass (Democrat, Virginia) took over the job of President Pro Tem of the Senate on May 23, according to the Associated Press, which said that he was designated to assume the position in a letter from Senator Harrison while the latter was resting at the Army-Navy Hospital.

Regarding Senator Harrison's career, Washington Associated Press accounts June 23 said in part:
Pat Harrison rose from the humble position of a small Mississippi town newsboy, helping support a fatherless household, to one of leadership in the United States Senate that made him an outstanding figure in the Franklin
Delano Roosevelt Administration.

His nomination by the Democratic majority in 1941 for the post of President pro tempore of the Senace was unanimous and his election was a mere formality.
With this honor, he continued his chairmanship of the all-powerful Senate Finance Committee, which he took over with the advent of the "New Deal" in 1933.
In this chairmanship, Senator Harrison had much to do with the drafting of tax legislation necessary to underwrite the expenditure of billions for defense.
He was ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an important member of the group favoring all-out aid to Great Britain short of war. That group steered to passage the famous bill HR-1776, for the lending and leasing of materials of war to the English.
Christened Byron Patton Harrison, he simplified the name to "Pat Harrison"" when he first entered politics and was elected District Attorney in his Gulf Coast district at the age of 23 .
He entered Congress in 1910 as a Representavive and went to the Senate in 1918.
When Mr. Roosevelt became President, Senator Harrison assumed part of the Senate leadership. Tax legislation, social security, tariff problems, took most of his time. He worked indefatigably for the Hull reciprocal rade agreements program.
Generally regarded as a member of the "economy bloc" in Congress, Senator Harrison frequently disagreed with President Roosevelt but disHe preached against "Government waste", and opposed some Administration's fiscal policies.
In later years he reconciled some of his views on Government expenditures because of what he regarded as the humanitarian aspects of some Roosevelt proposals.

The Senator's body was taken to Gulfport, Miss., on June 24 for burial on June 25, after services at the Methodist Church. Governor Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi, however, asked that, before interment, the remains be given State honors at the new Capitol Building in Jackson.

Aboard the special train which left Washington on June 24 was White House Secretary Stephen T. Early, who was President Roosevelt's personal representative at the last rites. United Press advices (Washington) said:
Mr. Roosevelt, a long-time friend of Senator Harrison, was forbidden by his physician to make the trip because of his recent illness. The Congres sional delegation included 33 Senators and 19 members of the lower house.

\section*{Death of Senator Houston of Texas-Had Been Named} Only Two Months Ago to Fill Vacancy
Senator Andrew Jackson Houston, Democrat of Texas, died on June 26 at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore following an operation for a stomach ailment. He was 87 years old. The Senator, who was the son of the famous General Sam Houston, became a member of the United States Senate on June 2, 1941, having been appointed by Governor W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Morris Sheppard. Mr. Houston was to serve only until today (June 28) when a special election in Texas would be held to choose a successor. When he was sworn in as a Senator on June 2 he was the oldest member of the Senate ever seated; this fact was noted in our issue of June 7, page 3590. The following bearing on his life was reported in Associated Press Washington advices:
Born in Independence, Texas, on June 21, 1854, Senator Houston was admitted to the bar in 1876 and was clerk of the United States District Court at Dallas from 1879 to 1889 . He was appointed United States Marshal by President Theodore Roosevelt, served from 1902 to 1910. He was candiate of the Prohibition party for Governor in 1910 and 1912. His father, first President of the Lone Star Republic, came to Congres as a Representative from Ten
Senators to represent Texas
\(\$ 4,036,915\) Raised By Greater New York Fund in 55
Days of Campaign, Chairman Farley Reports
The Greater New York Fund has raised to date in cash and pledges \(\$ 4,036,915\), an all-time record for fund campaigns, James A. Farley, Chairman of the Fund, announced on June 23 at the third report luncheon held in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City: The total for the first fifty-five days of the campaign announced by Mr . Farley is \(\$ 837,000\) above the amount raised in a similar period of the 1940 campaign. In addition to the total which Mr. Farley made public, the Chairman said there were outstanding contributions, made last year by firms which have not yet contributed this year, of \(\$ 400,000\). The \(\$ 4,036,916\) raised to date, Mr. Farley pointed out compared with the total for the entire 1940 campaign of only \(\$ 3,779,519\).
In addition to Mr. Farley others who spoke at the luncheon today were: James G. Blaine, President of the Greater New York Fund, and Walter S. Gifford, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fund.
Mr. Farley thanked the workers for the record-showing made to date and urged them to redouble efforts to obtain the minimum of \(\$ 5,000,000\) set at the beginning of the campaign.

\section*{Death of Paul Block, Newspaper Publisher and Head of National Advertising Firm}

Paul Block, newspaper publisher and national advertising representative, died on June 22 at his home in the WaldorfAstoria Tower Apartments, New York City, after an illness of several months. He was 63 years old. Mr. Block was President of Paul Black \& Associates, advertising firm for several newspapers, and publisher of "The Pittsburgh PostGazette," "The Toledo Blade" and "The Toledo Times." A funeral service was held on June 24 at Temple Emanu-El,

New York City, at which the honorary pallbearers included former President Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and former Governor Alfred E. Smith. Among other newspapers Mr. Block had published during various times in his career were "The New York Evening Mail," "The Brooklyn Standard-Union," "The Newark Star-Eagle,", "The Lancaster (Pa.) New Era," "The Detroit Journal," "The Duluth (Minn.) Herald and News Tribune,","The Milwaukee Sentinel," "The Memphis News-Scimitar," and "The Los Angeles Express." The following regarding his career was contained in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 23 :
Mr. Block was born in Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1877, the son of John and Mary Block. He was a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., before he became an advertising solicitor for "The Elmira Sunday Telegram" in 1893. In 1895 he joined the firm of A. Frank Richardson, publishers' representatives. In 1897 he organized his own firm, Paul Block, Inc., and later changed the name to Paul Block \& Associates. The firm, with offices at 400 Madison Avenue, represents 16 newspapers in the national advertising field, including papers at Newark, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn.; Syracuse, Worcester, Mass.; Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Wichita, Kan.; San Antonio, Tex.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Oakland, Calii., and Portland, Ore.

\section*{Credits-for-Canada Committee Organized-To Promote \\ Vacation Travel by Americans to Canada This Summer}

A national effort to induce Americans to visit Canada during their vacations this year as a "practical means of bolstering Canada's internal economy by providing our northern neighbor with dollars to buy armaments" is being launched throughout the United States by the newly organized Credits for Canada Committee.
Arthur S. Kleeman, National Chairman of the Committee and President of the Colonial Trust Co., New York, in announcing the committee's objectives said that there is a strong feeling among American bankers and industrialists that some time this summer "Canada may be in danger of exhausting her supply of United States dollars." These dollars, he pointed out, are now rapidly being used up in the purchase of our materials for war purposes. Mr. Kleeman added:
One of the easiest ways to begin to rebuild Canada's United States dollar buying power would be to try to influence a large number of our fellow countrymen to spend at least a small fraction of their 1941 vacation periods in Canada. The United States dollars which would be spent in Canada through such a plan would not only give each participant a delightful holiday in a beautiful country, but would also help to provide Canada with buying power to acquire armaments for the struggle against the Axis.
Mr. Kleeman said that prominent businessmen and bankers in every part of the country have accepted an invitation to act as chairmen of their respective local committees. These groups will work in cooperation with the national committee in promoting vacation travel by Americans to Canada this summer and early fall for the two-fold purpose of bolstering that country's credits here while taking advantage of her travel and scenic attractions.

President Roosevelt to Dedicate Library at Hyde Park N. Y.) on Monday

President Roosevelt left Washington on June 26 for an extended week-end at his Hyde Park, N. Y., home. Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt were Princess Martha of Norway and her three children, who will be guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt over the week-end. On Monday (June 30) the President will make a short address at the dedication of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. The library built on the land turned over to the Federal Government by the President, will house his state papers and other documents of his public life.

Title to the \(\$ 250,000\) library was given to the Government last July-this was reported in our issue of July 6, 1940, page 39 .

\section*{New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Gives "Good} Neighbor Reception" Honoring Delegates of InterAmerican Coffee Board and Directors of Pan American Coffee Bureau
Symbolizing the importance of coffee to trade relations between the United States and Latin America, a "good neighbor reception" attended by several hundred was held June 23 at the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Officers and members of the Exchange were hosts to delegates of the Inter-American Coffee Board, Washington administrative body of the Inter-American Coffee Quota Agreement between the 14 Latin American coffee-producing countries and the United States; counsuls generals of these countries, directors of the Pan American Coffee Bureau; members of the National Coffee Association, the New York Coffee Roasters Association and the Green Coffee Association of New York City. The all-industry reception inaugurated the fourth annual iced coffee campaign of the Pan American Coffee Bureau.
W. W. Pinney, President of the Exchange, welcomed the guests and said that unity between and among the nations of the Western Hemisphere is all essential, that the expansion of the market for coffee, extending the trade between the nations of the Americas is of distinct importance. E. Penteado, Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Coffee Board, member from Brazil, and Chairman of the Pan

American Coffee Bureau, expressed the thanks of the Pan American Bureau and the Inter-American Coffee Board for the reception and expressed the conviction that coffee consumption would continue to expand in the United States.

\section*{179 Graduates of A. B. A. Graduate School of Banking Receive Diplomas}

Commencement exercises were held last night (June 27) for 179 graduates of the Graduate School of Banking, educational arm of the American Bankers Association at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., devoted to advanced education in banking for bank officers. The graduates of the class of 1941 are executives of banks located in 31 States. They were awarded their diplomas for three years of attendance at the Graduate School's summer sessions at Rutgers, two years of extension study, and preparation of theses on specialized phases of banking and finance. The diplomas were awarded by Dr. Lewis E. Pierson, Honorary Chairman of the Irving Trust Co., New York, and Chairman of the G. S. B. Board of Regents. Following the precedent established by the graduating classes of previous years, the established by the graduating classes of previous years, the
class of 1941 contributed a gift of money to the Rutgers class of 1941 contributed a gift of money to the Rutgers
University Library. This year's gift exceeded \(\$ 1,100\). Dr. University Library. This year's gift exceeded \(\$ 1,100\). Dr.
Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt Un
Nashville, Tenn., was the commencement speaker.

President Roosevelt Accepts Resignation of Emil Schram as Chairman of RFC-Praises New Head of New York Stock Exchange
President Roosevelt on June 26 formally accepted the resignation of Emil Schram as Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order that he may assume his new post as President of the New York Stock Exchange. Saying he regretted Mr. Schram's departure from Government service, the President expressed his appreciation for the "splendid work you have done." In his letter to the President, dated June \(25, \mathrm{Mr}\). Schram said it was with reluctance that he left Federal service.

The President's letter said:
I, of course, have had advance warning that the Government was to lose your valued services. Nevertheless, I regret your departure. In the circumstances, I have no recourse but to accept your resignation as
man of the Board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, tendered in your letter of June 25th.
I cannot allow you to relinquish, however, without assuring you of my appreciation of the splendid work you have done. Happily, those qualities of integrivy, vision and fidelity to the pubilic interest which you have displayed in the RFC will give you an exceptional equipment for constructive service as President of the New York Stock Exchange. I wish you all happiness and success in this new field of work.
Mr. Schram was formally elected President of the Stock Exchange on May 19; this was noted in our issue of May 24, page 3277. He is expected to assume his new office on July 1.

\section*{F. P. Champ Nominated as President of Mortgage} Bankers Association
Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah, will be the next President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, succeeding Dean R. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., according to an announcement made June 20 by Byron T. Shutz, Chairman of the organization's Nominating Committee. Mr. Champ was named the official nominee at the Board of Governors' meeting in Chicago on June 20, and will be voted upon at the annual convention in New York in October. Nomination, through official channels; is tantamount to election. The following regarding Mr. Champ's career was issued by the Association:
Mr. Champ is a banker and a mortgage lender on farm, city and residential real estate in Utah and Idaho and will be the first "farm man" to head the Mortgage Bankers Association in nearly two decades. The organization, however, has strong associations with the farm mortgage field and was known as the Farm Mortgage Bankers Association at its founding in 1914. Mr. Champ is Vice-President of the Association during the 1940-41 term and a member of the Furm Mortgage Committee which is active in sponsoring a plan to further extend mas
to farm loons. o farm loans.
He is President of the Utah Mortgage Loan Corporation and the Cache Valley Banking Co. He is director of the Salt Lake City branch of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, President of the Board of Trustees of the Utah State Agricultural College, a member of the Utah Centennial com a mive Uta and studied at schools there and in Coloralo Springs before entering Harvard in 1915.

\section*{R. T. Stevens Named New York District Coordinator} for Defense Contract Service
The Office of Production Management, through Robert L. Mehornay, Director of the Defense Contract Service, announced on June 24 the appointment of Robert T. Stevens as District Coordinator for the New York area. Mr. Stevens will direct the work of a staff already partially organized, consisting of a District Manager and technical, engineering, and financial assistants. The district office will be located in the Federal Reserve Bank Building at 33 Liberty Street, New York. It will provide a local source of information and aid to actual and potential prime contractors and subcontractors engaged in or seeking work under the defense program. The purpose of this service, as stated by the Office of Production Management, is to promote production for defense and, particularly, to stimulate the subcontracting of defense orders, thus contributing to the expressed
national aim of utilizing every available manufacturing facility. The New York office will cooperate closely with the regular Army and Navy field representatives in this area and with the local offices of other branches of the defense program

Mr. Stevens is a Class B Director of the Federal Reserte Bank of New York, which he has served since Jan. 1, 1934. He is President of J. P. Stevens \& Co., Inc., textile selling agency.

William O. Crabtree has been appointed District Manager for the New York area and will devote his entire time to this work. Mr. Crabtree was formerly president of the Crabtree Refrigeration Corp., Long Island City, N. Y., and has had wide and varied experience in the fields of manufacture and distribution. Since April 1, 1941, he has been active in establishing a staff of technicians and engineers to assist primary and subcontractors engaged in or seeking work in connection with the defense program.
The appointment of seven other District Coordinators for various Federal Reserve districts was reported in our issue of March 8, page 1519, while the naming of the St. Louis Coordinator was mentioned in these columns April 5, page 2178.

\section*{S. R. Fuller Resigns as Head of OPM Production Divi-} sion's Materials Branch
The resignation of Samuel R. Fuller, Jr., as head of the materials branch of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management was announced on June 23. He will return to his duties as President of the North American Rayon Co. Mr. Fuller had also been Chairman of the nine-man Production Planning Board appointed last February to advise on industrial planning during the present emergency and as to post-war readjustments; this was reported in our issue of Feb. 20, page 1220.
C. W. Kellogg Resigns as Chief Power Consultant of OPM-New OPM Policy Barring Trade Group Officials Disqualifies Head of Edison Electric Institute
C. W. Kellogg, chief power consultant of the Office of Production Management, resigned on June 23 because of a new policy recently adopted by the defense organization, making officials of trade associations ineligible for employmet as members of the OPM. Mr. Kellogg is President of the Edison Electric Institute, the trade association of the electric utility companies. Announcing his resignation in a letter to Witliam S. Knudsen, Director General of the OPM, Mr. Kellogg said that he had been advised by William S. Batt, Deputy Production Director of the OPM, of the new regulation and that he was returning to his trade association post. His letter said:
Mr. Batt has informed me of the policy recently adopted by the OPM making officials of trade associations ineligible for employment as members of the OPM organization. This disqualifies me (as President of Edison Electric Institute, the trade association of the electric utility companies) from continuing in my position as chief consultant of the Light, Heat and Power unit, and I am, therefore, withdrawing today.
Under your leadership, my year of service has been a pleasure and a satisfaction, and I trust you will call upon me at any time in the future for
such advice or assistance as you may feel I can give to the defense effort, which you are forwarding with such conspicuous ability and devotion.
W. H. Davis Selected by President Roosevelt as Chairman of National Defense Mediation Board
President Roosevelt on June 21 named William H. Davis, New York patent attorney, as Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, succeeding Clarence A. Dykstra, who retires on July 1. Mr. Davis was appointed as one of the three representatives of the public when the Mediation Board was created by the President last March 19; noted in these columns of March 22, page 1852. At the Board's initial meeting on March 24, Mr. Davis was made ViceChairman and has been active in settling defense disputes since that time. He is a former Chairman of the New York Mediation Board.
The resignation of Mr. Dykstra, to return to his post as head of the University of Wisconsin, was mentioned in these columns of June 21, page 3910.

\section*{Chinese Ambassador Receives Doctor of Laws Degree} from Middlebury College
Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Middlebury College and the Women's College of Middlebury (Vermont) at the commencement exercises held on June 16. Dr. Hu Shih delivered the commencement address, speaking on "Intellectual Preparedness."

> Senate Judiciary Committee Approves Nomination of Harlan F. Stone as Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court
> The nomination of Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, New Hampshire Republican, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, received the unanimous approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 23. Action on the nomination of Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson to be an Associate Justice of the Court was postponed at the request of Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland.

Mr. Stone and Mr. Jackson had been nominated to the posts by President Roosevelt on June 12, who at the same time named Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, to be an Associate Justice. Mr. Byrnes received the confirmation of the Senate 10 minutes after his nominthe confirmation of the Senate 10 minutes after his nomin-
ation was sent to it on June 12 , as noted in our issue of ation was sent to it
June 14, page 3745 .
If approved by the Senate, Mr . Stone will succeed Charles Evans Hughes, who, as indicated in our issue of June 7, page 3589 , will retire as Chief Justice on July 1.

Program for A. B. A. Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain
States Trust Conference to Be Held in Seattle Aug. 6-8
"Meeting Today's Challenge" is the theme of the program for the nineteenth Regional Trust Conference of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States to be held in Seattle, Wash., Aug. 6, 7. and 8, under the auspices of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, it was announced June 24 by Carl W. Fenninger, President of the A. B. A. Trust Division, who is Vice-President of the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia. The Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Washington and the Seattle Association of Trust Men will act as hosts to this conference. Robert W. Sprague, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, is General Chairman of the conference. The announcement also says:
Governor Charles A. Sprague of Oregon will be guest speaker at the annual banquet on the first evening of the conference. The second afternoon and evening will be devoted to entertainment planned by the local committee.
Symposium and formm meetings will be special features of the conference. The investment symposium will be under the direction of 0 . Alison Scullly, Vice-President of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York City, and the new business forum will be led by Don R. Cameron, Trust Officer of the Union Bank \& Trust Co. of Los Angeles.
D. J. Needham, General Counsel of the A. B. A., Washington, D. C., will speak at the second session on "Events in Washington and Current Legislative Trends."
The Question Box Period at the closing session will be under the direction of Samuel C. Waugh, Executive Vice-President and Trust Officer of the First Trust Co., Lincoln, Neb., and former President of the Trust Division.

Committees Appointed for A. B. A. Trust Conference to Be Held at St. Louis Nov. 6 and 7
Appointment of committees for the 12th Mid-Continent Trust Conference, to be held at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 6 and 7, under the auspices of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, has been announced by Carl W. Fenninger, President of the Trust Division and Vice-President of the Provident Trust Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. The Corporate Fiduciaries Association of St. Louis and the St. Louis Clearing House Association will act as hosts to this conference. W. L. Hemingway, will act as hosts to this conference. W. L. Hemingway, is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee; Clarence D. Cowdery, Vice-President of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, is President of the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of St. Louis; and David R. Calhoun Jr., Vice-President, St. Louis Union Trust Co., is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The dates of the conference were previously noted in our issue of April 19, page 2490.
American Institute of Banking Convention to Be Held at New Orleans June 8-12, Next Year
The fortieth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking will be held at New Orleans, La., June 8-12, 1942, it is announced by George T. Newell, A. I. B. President and Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York City. The American Institute of Banking is the educational section of the American Bankers Association. More than 40,000 bank employees in Institute chapters and study groups in 390 cities throughout the country follow courses of study in bank organization and operation, law, economics, accounting, money and banking, credit administration, bank administration, investments, and trusts.

Marion E. Wells Heads Special Libraries Association Financial Group
At its annual business meeting on June 19, at Hartford, Conn., the Financial Group of the Special Libraries Association elected as its Chairman Marion E. Wells, Librarian of the First National Bank of Chicago. Other officers elected were Anne P. Mendel, Librarian of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, and Ruth Miller, Librarian of the Central Hanover Bank \&. Trust Co, of New York. The program of the first meeting on June 17 included a discussion of "Defense Literature" by Eleanor S. Cavanaugh, Librarian of the Standard \& Poor's Corp., and of "The Collection and Use of Statistics" by Mary Ethel Jameson, Librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board. The Financial Group, in a joint meeting with the Commerce Group on June 17, heard T. A. Langlie, personnel director of the Hat Corp. of America, on the subject of "The Part of Industry in National Defense"" and Dr. Tom B. Bailey, economist of the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, on "The Economic Condition of America." Dr. Ernest S. Griffith of the Legislative Reference Service at the Library of Congress addressed a joint meeting of the Financial, Social Science, and Public Business Librarians on the functions
of a legislative reference library in a democracy. This was followed by a panel discussion on other types of legislative reference service conducted by Rebecca B. Rankin, Librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, New York.

\section*{Illinois Bankers Association Announces New \\ Appointments to Committees}

The appointment of the various committees of the Illinois Bankers Association for the year 1941-42 were announced on June 16 by Earl C. Adams, President of the Association, and Executive Vice-President of the Jersey State Bank, Jerseyville, Ill. Mr. Adams indicated that the committees this year have been somewhat enlarged in order that the State might be better organized. Each committee is charged with the responsibility of looking after the interest of the membership in its respective field. It will be the policy of the Association, Mr. Adams stated, for each committee to the Association, Mr. Adams stated, for each committee to
start its work early and take upon itself at least one imstart its work early and take upon itself at least one im-
portant activity possible of accomplishment during the coming year.
The Executive and Finance Committees are headed by Mr . Adams. The chairmen of the other committees are as follows:
Committee on Agriculture-Fritz J. Reu, Vice-President, First National Bank, Carthage.
Committee on Bank Management-William C. Hubbell, President, Harvard State Bank, Harvard.
Committee on Legislation-William H. Miller, Vice-President, City National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago.
Committee on Education and Public Relations-Henry Barton, VicePresident, Western National Bank of Cicero.
Committee on Crime Prevention and Insurance-Arthur Eidman, VicePresident, St. Clair National Bank, Belleville.
National Bank, Springfield

\section*{ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.}
E. Chester Gersten, President of the Public National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, has announced that Branch E. Messick was appointed Comptroller of the bank at a meeting of the board of directors held June 26 . This is a promotion for Mr. Messick, who formerly held the position of Assistant Comptroller.

The board of directors of the Chase National Bank, New York, has appointed John B. Bridgwood and Carl E. Buckley Vice-Presidents of the bank; Harold F. Moeller, Second Vice-President \& Manager, Rockefeller Center branch; James A: Jacobson, Assistant Cashier; Edward G. Krieger, Assistant Trust Officer.

A model payroll deduction plan to assist employees of corporations and other salary groups desiring to purchase Series E defense bonds was announced on June 25 by The New York Trust Co., New York City. This plan, which is available to any organization, suggests a method whereby specified amounts may be regularly deducted from an individual's salary to be accumulated for the purchase of defense bonds. While the framework of the plan has been kept as simple as possible, it contains helpful suggestions which may be adanted to any form of accounting system. The bank's announcement adds:
The first step suggested to put the system into operation is the preparation of a payroll deduction authorization to be signed by each employee wishing to have savings set aside for the purchase of bonds. The corporation must then set up special accounts on its records and arrange to have bonds purchased for each employee when sufficient funds have been
accumulated. At this point The New York Trust Co. has offered its accumulated. At this point The New York Trust Co. has offered its facilities without charge to expedite the purchase, registration and delivery of Series E defense bonds to each corporation for 1 ts respective employees. The following information. according to this model plan, should be
included in the payroll deduction authorization: (1) The amount of money included in the payroll deduction authorization: (1) dhe amount of money to be deducted; (2) the purchase price or the bond is to be registered, and and address of the benefic
(4) delivery instructions.

The appointment of Morgan Wing Jr. as an Assistant Secretary of the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York, was announced June 26. Mr. Wing is connected with the Plaza office of the company, Fifth Avenue and 60th Street.

At the recent annual meeting of the Connecticut Bankers Association, held at the Yale Golf Club, New Haven, Ostrom Association, held at the Yafe Gresident of the Hartford National Bank \& Trust Co., was elected President, succeeding Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Greenwich Bank \& Trust Co. Other officers elected were:
First Vice-President, Robert S. Walker, Vice-President of Colonial Trust Co. of Waterbury; Vice-President of the National Bank Division, William H. Judd, President of the New Britain National Bank; VicePresident of the State Bank Division, Lester E. Shippee, Executive VicePresident of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Oo.; Vice-President of Trust Division, Harold E. Rider, Trust Officer of Stamford Trust Co. of Stamford; Treasurer, John H. Brooks, President of Brooks Bank \& Trust Co. of Torrington: Secretary, G. Harold Welch, Trust Officer of the New Haven Bank, N. B. A.
Roy A. Young, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Bank Commissioner Walter Perry and Deputy Commissioner Richard Raport of the Connecticut Banking Department were guests.

Robert L. Chamberlain, President of the Putnam Trust Co. of Greenwich, Conn., died of heart disease on June 23 at Greenwich Hospital. He was 69 years old. A native at Greenwich Hospital. He was 69 years old. A native
of Cleveland, Mr. Chamberlain had been in business in of Cleveland, Mr. Chamberlain had been in business in
Greenwich for 35 years, having started in the real estate business. He was one of the founders of the Putnam Trust Co. in 1914, and two years later became its President. At the time of his death Mr. Chamberlain was President of the Putnam Title Mortgage Co., a director and former President of the Greenwich Clearing House Association, and a director of the Title Insurance \& Mortgage Co. of Stamford.
The stockholders of the Liberty National Bank of Chicago elected the following two additonal directors, L. D. Schreiber, President of L. D. Schreiber \& Co., Inc., and Frank A Priebe, Treasurer of Priebe \& Sons, Inc. The membership of the directorate is thereby increased from seven to nine.
J. C. Thumson, President of the Northwest Bancorporation, Minneapolis, Minn., announced on June 19, following a meeting of the Board of Directors, that Frederick K. Weyerhaeuser, President, Weyerhaeuser sales Co., and and Walter G. Seeger, President, Seeger Refrigerator Co. both of St. Paul, have been added to the Board, and tha W. H. Brenton, Vice-President and Treasurer, has resigned to return to his former home in Des Moines and look after his personal business interests.
R. L. Smith, Assistant Vice-President, was advanced to the position of Vice-President, and C. W. Aurand, formerly Vice-President of the Midland National Bank \& Trust Co of Minneapolis, was elected Vice-President and Treasurer of of Minneapolis,
The Directors of the Fourth National Bank in Wichita Kansas, announce the election on June 6 of George H. Hamilton to the office of Vice-President.

Cable advices received and made public June 27 by the New York agent of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 120 Broadway, New York, state that the bank has declared semi-annual dividends of \(4 \%\) actual on the cumulative preference shares and \(3 \%\) acoual on the A and B shares, payable on June 30, 1941. These dividends are for the period Oct. 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, and are subject to deduction of British income tax adjusted in relation to taxes payable in the British territories overseas where the bank operates. The dividends, it is noted, are the same as those declared for the corresponding period one year ago. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), which is affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd., London, maintains branches in territories of the British Commonwealth overseas, including Sonth, East and West Africa, Palestine, and the British West Indies.

The 127th report by the directors of the National Bank of India. Ltd., was issued at the bank's head office in London on May 13, at which time the general balance sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ending Dec. 31, 1940, was submitted. A copy of this report, recently received by us, shows that the net profits, after providing recered by us, shows that the net pronts, after and doubtful debts, amount to \(£ 439,943\), and
for all bad adding \(£ 246,572\) brought forward the available total to £686,515. Out of this amount an interim dividend at the rate of \(16 \%\) per annum was paid on Sept. 26, last, absorbing \(£ 160,000\), and a further interim dividend at the same rate was paid on April 3 in place of the final dividend. The directors then proposed to add \(£ 50,000\) to the Staff Pension Fund and to write \(£ 70,000\) off House Property Account leaving a balance of \(£ 246,515\) to be carried forward.
The annual report of the Banca Commerciale Italiana (head office Milan, Italy), covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, has recently come to hand. The statement, which was presented to the shareholders at their annual general meet ing on March 22, 1941, shows net profits for the year amounting to \(36,439,322\) lire, a slight increase over the 1939 figure. Out of this amount the directors proposed to allo cate \(5,000,000\) lire to the reserve fund, thus bringing it up to \(165,000,000\) lire; to pay a \(4 \%\) (unchanged) dividend amounting to \(28,000,000\) lire to shareholders, and to carry forward the balance of \(17,143,469\) lire, which includes the amount brought forward from the previous year. Total amount brought forward from the previous year. batance sheet at \(8,063,869,098\) lire and total assets as \(10,511,918,825\) lire. The bank's capital is \(700,000,000\) lire. The New York agency of the Banca Commerciale Italiana is at 62-64 William Street.

\section*{THE CURB MARKET}

Curb stocks have been unsettled during much of the present week, and while the changes in the general list have been narrow, there were a number of substantial advances among the industrial specialties and in the shipbuilding group, that gave the list, at times, an appearance of strength. Aircraft issues were generally quiet with most of the changes in minor fractions and public utilities have beea irregular with the advances and declines about evenly balanced. The best gains were among a few selected issues in the industrial section, including Singer Manufacturing Co., Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Hygrade Sylvania and United Milk Products. Paper and cardboard shares continued quiet and pe troleum issues moved around without definite trend.

Price variations were narrow and the volume of transfers was down to 27,000 shares during the brief period of trading on Saturday. There were only 139 issues traded in, of which 40 registered advances, 32 declined, and 67 were unchanged at the close. Singer Manufacturing Co. was one of the most active stocks as it climbed upward \(23 / 4\) points to \(1161 / 2\). Axton-Fisher Tobacco A, on the other hand, lost all of its gain of the preceding day, as it slipped back \(21 / 2\) points. Aircraft stocks were quiet, Republic, Beech and Vultee closing unchanged, while most of the other members of the group failed to appear on the tape. The aluminum stocks were frequently absent, while petroleum shares moved within a narrow range and shipbuilding issues were down.

Moderately highe prices were apparent among the industrial specialties during the early trading on Monday. As the transfers gradually increased the gains extended to other sections of the list, and a number of advances ranging up to 2 or more points were in evidence, as the session closed. Public utilities were inclined to weaken, and aluminum stocks were generally lower. Paper and cardboard shares were unsettled, Hammermill and St. Regis pref. showing a fractional gain, while Taggart and International Paper \& Power warrants eased off. Small gains were recorded in the oil group and Todd Shipyards moved fractionally higher to a new peak for 1941
Declining prices marked the trading on Tuesday, and while most movements were narrow, there were about 2 dozen stocks that recorded changes of a point or more. Public utility shares were off on both common and preferred sections, and a number of issues at new peaks for the year lost part of their gains. Industrial specialties registered a number of small advances, including among others Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., \(13 / 8\) points to 90 ; and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, \(13 / 8\) points to \(785 / 8\). Prominent among the declines, were Aluminum Co. of America, \(21 / 2\) points to 114 ; Benson \& Hedges, 3 points to 27 ; General Outdoor Advertising, 2 points to 76 ; and Koppers Co. pref., 2 points to 95 . . Air craft stocks were down, paper and cardboard shares were off and oil issues were quiet during most of the session.
Industrial stocks were again in demand on Wednesday, and while the price variations for the most part were confined to a comparatively narrow range, there were a number of the trading favorites, that advanced up to a point or more. Todd Shipyards was one of the bright spots of the day as it climbed upward \(21 / 2\) points and again raised its top. Aircraft stocks moved within a narrow range, Beech, Bell and Bellanca registering small advances, while Cessna was unchanged and Vultee was lower. Oil stocks were off, paper and cardboard issues moderately higher, and aluminum shares were unsettled.
Advancing prices and a somewhat faster trading pace were the outstanding features of the Curb Market dealings on Thursday. The transfers climbed rapidly upward, the total sales reaching approximately 103,830 , the highest since June 10. The Midvale Company was one of the strong spots as it forged ahead \(33 / 4\) points to a new 1941 top at \(1181 / 4\). Brill pref. moved ahead 2 points to \(451 / 2\). Pepperell Mfg. Company \(21 / 4\) points to \(893 / 4\), Singer Mfg. Co. \(11 / 2\) points to \(1171 / 2\), and Sullivan Machinery \(11 / 2\) points to 14 Oil shares as a group were stronger, but Humble sold off and Gulf Oil was unchanged. Paper and cardboard stocks were unsettled, St. Regis pref. showing a fractional gain While Hammermill was down and Taggart and International Paper \& Power Warrants were quiet. Aircraft issues were fractionally higher.
The Market milled around without definite or sustained trend on Friday. During the opening hour, prices were moderately higher but as the day progressed the trend became somewhat uncertain with a tendency toward lower levels. In the Aircraft section changes were largely in minor fractions with most of the active issues on the side of the advance. Shipbuilding shares were quiet and paper and cardboard stocks were generally unchanged. As compared with Friday of last week prices were slightly higher. American Cyanmid B. closed last night at \(383 / 4\) against \(373 / 4\) on Friday a week ago. Babcock \& Wilcox \(291 / 2\) against \(281 / 8\), Bell Aircraft \(191 / 4\), against \(183 / 8\), Glen Alden Coal Company 13 against \(11 \frac{1}{4}\), Sherwin Williams Co. \(771 / 8\) against \(747 / 8\), against \(11 / 4\), Sherwin Williams Co. \(771 / 8\) against \(747 / 8\),
Singer Mfg. Co. 119:1/4 against 116, United Shoe Machinery 55 against \(541 / 2\).
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Week Ended June 27, 1941} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stocks } \\
\text { (Number } \\
\text { Shares) }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Bonds (Pat Value)} \\
\hline & & Domestic \({ }^{\text {Food }}\) & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Foretion
Government \(\begin{gathered}\text { Foreton } \\ \text { Corporate }\end{gathered}\)} & otal \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\text { Sa }}{\text { M }}\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,610 \\
& 91,885 \\
& 69,762
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\ddot{\$} 5,000 \\
2,000
\end{array}
\]} & \\
\hline Tuesday & & \begin{tabular}{|c|}
523,000 \\
795 \\
713,000 \\
71
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 130,000 \\
& 110,000
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8265,000 \\
\begin{array}{c}
930.000 \\
825,000
\end{array} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Wednesday & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{69,485
106,115} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8488000
877,000} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{151,000} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1,052,000} \\
\hline Thursday & & & & --- & \\
\hline Friday & 98.415 & 894,000 & 240,000 & \$1,000 & 1,135,000 \\
\hline otal & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{462,272 \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) 4,380.000} & 8818,000 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\$8,000 \({ }^{\text {55,206 }}\)} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sales at } \\
\text { Newo York Curb } \\
\text { Exchange }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Week Ended fune 27} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Jan, 1 to June 27} \\
\hline & 1941 & 1940 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1941} & 1910 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks - No. of shares \\
Domestic
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 4,380,000 \\
818,000 \\
8,000
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r|r|}
\hline 2 & 822,797 \\
0 & \$ 5,421,000 \\
0 & 146,000 \\
0 & 85,000
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r|r|}
97 & 12,107,344 \\
\hline 00 & \$ 131,138,000 \\
00 & 1,844,000 \\
00 & 1,334,000
\end{array}
\]}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
27,176,737 \\
\text { s174.405.000 } \\
1.265 .500 \\
3,863,000
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline Forelgn corporate.- & & & & & \\
\hline Total....... & \$5,206,000 & 85,652,000 & 0 \$134, & 316.000 & \$179.533.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{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:
poreign exchange rates certified by federal reserve
BANK TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
JUNE 21,1941, TO JUNE 27,1941 , INCLUSIVE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Country and Monelaty} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money} \\
\hline & June 21 & June 23 & June 24 & June 25 & June 26 & June 27 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} &  & 8 & 8 & s & 8 & 8 \\
\hline & - & a & a & & a & \({ }^{\mathbf{a}}\) \\
\hline & & & a & & a & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Official............... & 4.0 & 4.035000 & 4.035000 & \({ }_{4}^{4.035000}\) & 4.0 & 4.0350 \\
\hline FYnland, Märkzä-...- & & , & & & 4.0 & 4.0307 \\
\hline Franance, franc. & a & a & & & - & a \\
\hline Germany, retechsmari & & c & , & a & & a \\
\hline Greeee, drachma_-- & a & a & a & a & & a \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hungary, pengo...-:} & \(\stackrel{a}{8}\) & a & a & \({ }^{2}\) & & a \\
\hline & c & a & a & a & & a \\
\hline Netherlands, guilder-
Norway krone & a & a & a & a & , & 2 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Norway, krone \\
Poland, zloty
\end{tabular} & a & a & \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & a & \({ }^{\mathbf{a}}\) \\
\hline Poland, zloty & c & c & c & c & c & c \\
\hline Rumanla, leu & a & a & & a & , & - \\
\hline Spain, peseta & c & a & & \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & a \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Breden, krona,
SWitzeriand, trane
Yugoslavia, dinar} & & c & & c & c & c \\
\hline & c & c & c & c & c & c \\
\hline  & & a & a & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Hankow (yuan) dol & -53781* & 053 & & & & \\
\hline Shanghal(yuan) dol & .05378 & .053956* & \({ }^{.053750 *}\) & .053750* & . 05362 & . 053 \\
\hline THentsin (yuan) doi & . 2439906 & .243981 & . 244525 & . 244575 & . 244500 & .244646 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Indil }}^{\text {Indil (British }}\) Jupanee & \({ }_{234387}{ }^{301283}\) & \({ }_{234387}{ }^{301283}\) & \({ }_{.234387}\) & \({ }_{.234387}{ }^{301283}\) & \({ }_{234387}\) & \({ }_{234387}\) \\
\hline Jtranats yen setiem'te, doil & . 471600 & . 471600 & . 471600 & . 471600 & \({ }_{.} .47160\) & . 471600 \\
\hline Australla, pound- & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ortriclal.........-} & 3.228000 & 3.228000 & 3.228000 & 3.228000 & 3.228000 & 3.228000 \\
\hline & 3.210833 & 3.211250 & 3.211250 & 3.211666 & 3.21125 & 3.211250 \\
\hline New Zealand, pound & 3.22 & 3.2 & 3.223833 & 3.224250 & 3.223 & 3.22 \\
\hline South Africa, pound & . 98000 & 3.980000 & 3.980000 & 3.980000 & 3.980000 & 3.98000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{North America
Canada, dollar-} & & & & & & \\
\hline & . 9899090 & . 909090 & . 98909 & . 9809090 & . 809 & \\
\hline Mexico, peso & \({ }_{205175 *}^{88359}\) & \({ }_{205200 *} 882880\) & \({ }_{205300}^{88347}\) & \({ }_{205300^{*}}\) & \({ }_{205300} 8\) & . 20 \\
\hline Newtoundl'd, doilar-
Ofrlclal & & & & & & \\
\hline Free.-.......- & . 880937 & . 880468 & .880937 & :879218 & . 877343 & 8787 \\
\hline South America-
Argentlna, peso- & & & & & & \\
\hline Argentina, peso-
Ofticial.-......... & 29 & .297733** & \({ }^{2977733^{*}}\) & .297733** & .297733** & 297733** \\
\hline Frazil (mirels & .237044* & .237044* & 4* & .237044* & .237044* & * \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Brazill, mirels- } \\
& \text { Orfichal_.......... } \\
& \text { Free.... }
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }^{\text {.080575** }}\) & .080575* & \({ }^{.060575 *}\) & . 0605 & .0605 & \({ }^{.060575 *}\) \\
\hline Chile, peso- & .050600 & 0* & .050600* & . 0505 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Officlal } \\
& \text { Export }
\end{aligned}
\]} & & & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }_{.569825 *}^{\text {c }}\) & \({ }_{.569800 *}^{\text {c }}\) & & .569825* & 469825 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & & & & \\
\hline & . 431700 & \({ }^{438000 *}\) & .443133* & \({ }_{\text {. } 449000 *}\) & \({ }_{443875 *}^{.6883 *}\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS}

Bank clearings this week show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, June 28) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be \(16.9 \%\) above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \(\$ 5,689,399,580\), against \(\$ 5,720,408,218\) for the same week in 1940. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of \(8.4 \%\). Our comparative summary for the week follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending June 28 & 1941 & 1940 & \({ }_{\text {Per }}^{\text {Per }}\) \\
\hline New Yor & 82,650,246,505 & \$2,445,431,475 & +8.4 \\
\hline Chicago & 312,885,782 & 239,176,256 & \\
\hline Boston - & \({ }_{241,034,195}^{424}\) & 173, \({ }^{3241,837}\) & \(+39.2\) \\
\hline Kansas Cit & -98,312,626 & 76,206,222 & +29.0
+41.0 \\
\hline San Franciso & 149,225,000 & 139,629,000 & \\
\hline Pittsburgh & 159,390,098 & 112,715.149 & +41.4 \\
\hline Detroit. & +147,813,164 \({ }^{12349189}\) & \({ }^{959,999,331}\) & + +35.2 \\
\hline Baltimore & 88,724,966 & 64,488,375 & \(+37.6\) \\
\hline Eleven cities, five d Other cities, five days & \[
\begin{gathered}
\$, 495,124,235 \\
1,079,375,415 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 3,830,902,410 \\
& 769,034,770
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
+17.3 \\
+40.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Total all elties, five days All cities, one day ...... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 5,574,499,650 \\
& 1.14,899.930
\end{aligned}
\] & \(\mathbf{\$ 4 , 5 9 9 , 9 3 7 , 1 8 0}\)
\(1,120,471,038\) & \({ }_{-0.5}^{+21.2}\) \\
\hline Total all cities for week & 36,689,399,580 & \$5,720,408,218 & +16.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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 June 21. For that week there was an increase of \(26.5 \%\), the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to
\(\$ 7,573,094,892\), against \(\$ 5,986,161,825\) in the same week in 1940. Outside of this city there was an increase of \(35.4 \%\), the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of \(18.6 \%\). We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals record a gain of \(18.3 \%\), in the Boston Reserve District of \(30.7 \%\), and in the Philadelphia Reserve Dístrict of \(39.9 \%\). In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by \(43.7 \%\), in the Richmond Reserve District by \(36.1 \%\), and in the Atlanta Reserve District by \(38.8 \%\). In the Chicago Reserve District the totals register an improvement of \(39.2 \%\), in the St. Louis Reserve District of \(39.6 \%\), and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of \(\mathbf{1 7 . 1 \%}\). In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals show an expansion of \(35.2 \%\), in the Dallas Reserve District of 33
and in the San Francisco Reserve District of \(28.1 \%\).
nd in the San Francisco Reserve District of \(28.1 \%\).
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Week End. June 21, 1941 & 1941 & 1940 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Inc.or } \\
\text { Dec. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & 1939 & 1938 \\
\hline Federal Reserve Dists. & 3 & & - & \({ }^{\$}\) & 4 \\
\hline 2d New York- 12. & 3,877,326,916 & \({ }_{3,277,964,156}^{262,673}\) & +30.7
+18.3 & \({ }_{3,123,691,535}^{284,009}\) & 2, \({ }_{2}^{21908,7854,344}\) \\
\hline 8d Phlladelphialo \({ }^{\text {\% }}\) & 630,593,147 & 450,885,268 & +39.9 & 396,502,028 & 342,675,013 \\
\hline 4th Cleveland.. 7 * & 523,087,430 & 364,023,753 & +43.7 & 272,874,300 & 234,391,767 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {5th Richmond. }} 6\) & 224,612,315 & 164,987,081 & +36.1 & 134,662,059 & 177,155,844 \\
\hline 6th Allanta---10 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 248,888,718 & 179,279,950 & +38.8 & 159,009,240 & 132,666,892 \\
\hline 7th Chicago-.- 18 & 730,000,421 & 524,473,876 & +39.2 & 434,240,594 & 393,036,480 \\
\hline 8 8th St. Louis -4.0 & 226,433,316 & 162,199,910 & +39.6 & 134,894,092 & 114,762,186 \\
\hline 9th Minneapolis 7 & 141,873,206 & 121,154,285 & +17.1 & 102,594,672 & 87,520,057 \\
\hline 10th Kansas Clty 10 & 186,258,408 & 137,762,408 & +35.2 & 131,024,528 & 121,461,030 \\
\hline 11th Dallas-.--. 6 & 97,811,614 & 73,234,125 & +33.6 & 69,880,221 & 61,342,280 \\
\hline 12th San Fran_-_10 & 342,762,466 & 267,523,313 & +28.1 & 228,884,044 & 211,879,733 \\
\hline Total__-:-112 citles & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,573,094,882 \\
3,830,340,543
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,986,161,825 \\
& 2,829,654,255
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +26.5 \\
& +35.4
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5,472,856,714 \\
& 2,448,694,223
\end{aligned}
\] & 4,946,650,653
\(\mathbf{2 , 1 2 8 , 6 0 3 , 3 4 5}\) \\
\hline Canada......... 32 citles & 527,440,610 & 398,479,724 & +32.4 & 351,538,658 & 308,875,414 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Clearings at} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ended June 21} \\
\hline & 1941 & 1940 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Inc. or } \\
\text { Eec. }
\end{gathered}
\] & 1939 & 1938 \\
\hline rst Federal & \(\frac{8}{8}\) & \[
\frac{8}{8}
\] & \% & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline e.- Bangor. & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
730,707 \\
2,343,346 \\
291,596,110
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { rict-Boston } \\
557,541 \\
1,924,768
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
+31.1 \\
+21.7
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
466,783 \\
1,890,438
\end{array}
\]} & \\
\hline Portland- & & & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
491,510 \\
1,585,201
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Mass-- \({ }^{\text {- }}\) Moston & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
222,69,2,25 \\
752,552
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +30.9 \\
& +30.9
\end{aligned}
\] & 251,255,093 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
189,735,813 \\
109,
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Lowell - & 460,154
1,006.469
3 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & 349,286 \\
\hline pringrield & \({ }_{3,622,752}^{1}\) & & \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
+21.7 \\
+10.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & - \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 5888,624 } \\ \hline\end{array}\) & - 544.281 \\
\hline Wonn.-Hartio & 14,355,249 & 12.8888,637 & +24.2
+11.3 & (1.6655848 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,000,752
\(4,302,962\)} \\
\hline New Haven- & -5.516,237 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(4,279,394\)
\(12,189,100\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & - & \\
\hline I.-Providence & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12,590,540} & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,145,800 \\
& 98,903
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c}
\(9,334,300\) \\
420,645 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline H. - Manches 'r & & \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(12.878,468\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& +61.7 \\
& -13.0
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & & \\
\hline Total (12 ctites) & 343,366,935 & 262,673,701 & +30.7 & 284,009,401 & 219,975,344 \\
\hline Second \(\mathbf{F}\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{al Reserve D} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{istrict-New} & York- & & \\
\hline Bingham & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
-58.2 \\
-9.2
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 8,993,733 \\
& 1,024,465 \\
& 1
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
9,100.617 \\
880,224
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \(1,138,031\)
\(56.800,000\) &  & & & \\
\hline Elmira, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50.80, \({ }^{6}\)} &  & \[
0
\] & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Jamestow & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,156,5077,578} &  & & \\
\hline Rechest & 3.7 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+13.9} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{,} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2,817,047,1988 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline rac & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6,190901} & \({ }_{4}^{4,491,545}\) & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,936,705 \\
3,296,239
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}6,413,434 \\ \hline 15,380\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+10.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
3,942.309 \\
16,205,935
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline -Mont & 7,084,198 & & & & \\
\hline Newark-- & 872,216 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,246,480 \\
& 24,210,219
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1.5 \\
+2.7
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,108,882 \\
& 23,258,894
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & & ,277,964,156 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{+18.313,123,691.535} & 2,908,784,027 \\
\hline hir & Reserve Dist & & & & \\
\hline -A & 712,9 & & & & \\
\hline Bethle & ,413, & & & & \\
\hline Chester & & & & & \\
\hline  & 727 & ,227, & & 1,080,144 & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Philadel }}\) Reading & 3,000,0 & 7,0 & & 85,000, & \\
\hline Scranton & \({ }_{3,139}\) & 1.877 & +10.8 & 1.271 & \\
\hline Wilkee-Ba & 1,467,853 & 1,309,29 & +12.1 & 795,8 & 0 \\
\hline & 874,1 & 1,300, & & 915 & \\
\hline J.-Trent & 4,616,100 & 3,452,3 & & 3,909,4 & 2,377,000 \\
\hline al (10 cl & 630,593,147 & 450,885,268 & +39.9 & , & 342,675,013 \\
\hline Fourth \(\mathbf{F}\) & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Ho-Ca & & & & 2,086 & \\
\hline Cnern & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{88.169,382} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{66,804,380} 1\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+29.0
+49.0} & 53,735 & \(1,485,655\)
\(47,742,549\) \\
\hline Cleve & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \begin{tabular}{c}
\(89,957,32\) \\
\(9,093,300\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{7}^{7,893,800}\)} \\
\hline Coin &  &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+30.2
+35.2} & & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline -Pitt & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +0.1 \\
& +47.9
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline al 1 & 523,087,430 & -04, & +43.7 & 272,874,300 & 34,39 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Reserve Dist} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\text { rict-Richm } 0 \text { Ond- }
\]}} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }^{371.535}\)} & \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \({ }_{2,1538.145}^{28000}\)} \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
+48.2 \\
+28.2 \\
+44.1
\end{gathered}
\]} & 2,413,000 & \\
\hline s. C Re- - C & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}56,402,419 \\ 2,228 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(44,008,228\)
\(1,546,959\)} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}37,332,993 \\ 1,091814 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{998,390} \\
\hline -Balt & & & & & \\
\hline C.- - Washing' & 126,494,328
\(\mathbf{3 4 , 4 4 3 , 1 0 3}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
85,623,223 \\
30,332,602
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& +47.7 \\
& +13.6
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 69,007,920 \\
& 24,444,797
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 58,525,251 \\
& 20,409,023
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total (6 cities) & 224,612,315 & 164,987,081 & +36.1 & 134,662,059 & 117,155,844 \\
\hline xth Federal & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Reserve Dist \({ }_{\text {6,524,483 }}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{rict-A} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\({ }_{+}^{+42.8}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{3,83} & \\
\hline enn,-Knoxville & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Nashv & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{aligned} & 27,631,158 \\ & 90,700,000 \\ & 1597413\end{aligned}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(20,327,525\)
68.50000
1,332} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+ +36.4} & & \\
\hline Augus & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{,046,139} \\
\hline con & 1,599,413 & 1,332,484 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{+}^{+35.6}\)} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 977,354 \\
& 843,137
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Fla,-Jacks'nvilie &  & 1970,124
\(19.413,000\)
22.600 .588 & & 18,763, & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17,655,000} \\
\hline - Birm'ham - & \multirow[b]{4}{*}{\(3,056,275\)
128834
56,268,120} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
22,000,538 \\
2,060,244 \\
1 \\
1200,338 \\
41,387,096
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
+49.4 \\
+48.4 \\
x \\
+6.7 \\
+36.0
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \\
\hline die & & & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,21,089 \\
91,795 \\
29,897,349
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Jacks & & & & & \\
\hline - Neworleans & & & & & \\
\hline Total (10 ctiles) & 248,888,718 & 179,279,950 & +38.8 & 159,009,240 & ,666,8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Clearinos at} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Week Ended June 21} \\
\hline & 1941 & 1940 & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Inc. or } \\
\text { Dec. }
\end{array}\right|
\] & 1939 & 1938 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Seventh Feder Mich.-AnnArbor} & & \(\stackrel{\text { stict-Chic }}{ }\) & \% & \$ & \$ \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}\text { al Reserve D } \\ 423,264 \\ 205,959,931 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \({ }_{\text {+31.7 }}\) & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
306,745 \\
92,853,891
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
269.466 \\
76.278,768
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Detroit. & & & +67.9
+32.0 & & \\
\hline Grand Rap & 205,959,931 4 & \(122,663,945\)
\(3,354,819\) & +32.0 & & \(76.278,768\)
\(2,081,130\) \\
\hline nd.-Ft. Wa & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{-} & & -18.4 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,276,448 \\
\mathbf{9 1 1 , 9 6 7}
\end{array}
\] &  \\
\hline & & 18,645,000 & +43.9 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
911.967 \\
15,599.000
\end{array}
\] & 13,980.000 \\
\hline South Bend & - & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{( \(\begin{array}{r}2,001,362 \\ 5,514,222 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+ + +62. \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{( \(\begin{array}{r}1,392,966 \\ 4,806,788 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & -95.872 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Wis }}\) Terre Maute Milwauk & 24,075,577 & & & & 4,497,427 \\
\hline 1a.-Ced. Rap & 1,414,582 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(1,119,689\) \\
\(8.964,954\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
+26.3 \\
+17.1
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1,4268,872}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(1,042,770\)} \\
\hline & 10,496 & & & & \\
\hline  & 4,425,5755 & - 3,4939,434 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
+26.6 \\
+0.7 \\
+0.7
\end{array}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 6,34,566 \\
& 2,760,221 \\
& 2,76
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Chicago & \({ }^{426,803,147}\) & 324,4751.145 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
+0.7 \\
+31.5 \\
+37.9
\end{array}
\]} & \({ }^{277}{ }^{290,564}\) & \\
\hline catu & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,084,383} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(4,543,044\)} & & & 259,885,612 \\
\hline oekford & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
+37.9 \\
+11.9
\end{gathered}
\] & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\left.\begin{aligned}
& 1,271,569 \\
& 1,246,211
\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
941,480 \\
\mathbf{1 , 0 4 6 , 7 7 3}
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Springtield & \(2,025,287\)
\(1,495,018\) & 1,355,526 & +33.1
+7.1 & & \\
\hline Total (18 cities) & 730,080,421 & 524,473,876 & +39.2 & 434,840,594 & 393,036,480 \\
\hline Eighth Federa & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Reserve Dis
\(137,400.000\)} & trict-St. Lo & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\stackrel{\text { is }}{+35.1}\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{86,300,000} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{71,300,000} \\
\hline Mo.-St. Louis-- & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(101,700,000\)
\(38,780,691\)} & & & \\
\hline Ky.-Lousville & \({ }_{55,358,552}\) & & +35.1
+42.7 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29,023,006
\(13.885,180\)} \\
\hline Tenn.- Memphis & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
32,882,764 \\
792,000
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
20,994,219 \\
\mathbf{7 2 5 , 0 0 0}
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
+56.6 \\
+\quad \begin{array}{r}
x
\end{array} \\
+9.9
\end{array}
\]} & & \\
\hline -Jacksonville & & & & \(\stackrel{\mathrm{x}}{5} 59,000\) &  \\
\hline Total (4 elties) & 226,433,316 & 162,199,910 & +39.6 & 134,884,092 & 114,762,186 \\
\hline Ninth Federal & Reserve Dis & trict-Min & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{apolis-} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{3,094,280} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{2,919,349} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{90,621,754} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(3,23,679\)
\(80,536,739\)} & & & \\
\hline & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
+35.6 \\
+12.5 \\
+1.5
\end{array}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline St. Paul & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38,966,180} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 24020.903} & +21.5 & & 20.265,315 \\
\hline S.D.-Aber & & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
{ }_{2}^{2828,202} \\
259,576
\end{array}
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Bil & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,033,527 \\
& 8,80702 \\
& \mathbf{3}, 951,044
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}868.014 \\ 3,472,740 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
+11.2 \\
+1.5 \\
+13.8
\end{gathered}
\]} & & \\
\hline & & & & 3,038,549 & ,945,756 \\
\hline Total (7 cities) - & 141,873,206 & 121,154,285 & \[
+17.1
\] & 102,594,672 & 87,520,057 \\
\hline Tenth F & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} & \\
\hline eb.-Frem & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{( \(\begin{array}{r}83,641 \\ 115,772\end{array}\)}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{103,600|} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}94,269 \\ 113588 \\ \hline 15\end{array}\)} \\
\hline Hasting & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{170,469
\(2,845,110\)} & & & & \\
\hline L1 & & 2,744,239 & +3.7 &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
4
\]} \\
\hline -T & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(2,225,258\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|c}
\(29,3990,130\) \\
\hline 29
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
+30.4 \\
\hline-6.9
\end{tabular}} & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Kichita }}\) & & & &  & A,O2F,190 \\
\hline Mo.-Kan. & 133,059,957 & \({ }^{\text {95,657,568 }}\) & +46.6
+3.1 & \({ }^{92}\),527,443 & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline st. Joseph & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
+19.5 \\
+2.5 .0 \\
\hline+23.7
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{2}, 919,151 \\
& 580.519 \\
& 5
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline Colo-Col.Spgs - & & & & & \\
\hline Total (10 cittes) & 186,258,408 & 137,762,407 & & 131,024,528 & 121,461,030 \\
\hline event & al Reserve & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{District-- \({ }^{\text {a }}\)}} & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{, 778,846} \\
\hline s-Au & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{78,487.000} & & & 1,610,781 & \\
\hline Dallas. & &  & +35.4 & & \\
\hline Fort Wor & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(3,220,000\)
\(1.162,523\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & + + +28.3 & 7,743,170 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,656,917} \\
\hline Wichita Fails & & & +2.0 & \({ }^{964,011}\) & \\
\hline a.-Shrevepo & 4,130,056 & 3,129,113 & +32.0 & 2,998,214 & 3,104,199 \\
\hline Total (6 cities) & 97,811,614 & 73,234,125 & +33.6 & 69,880,221 & ,342,280 \\
\hline Twelfth & Reserve D & rict-San & & & \\
\hline ash. & \({ }^{62,045}\) & \({ }^{44,931,811}\) & \({ }_{+}+38.1\) & \({ }^{38,191}\) & \\
\hline Ore.-Portila & \(1,077,207\)
\(53,553,840\) & \(\begin{array}{r}1,435,432 \\ 40,310,43 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & +22.9 & \(11,084,54\)
\(31,87,678\) & - 8842,634 \\
\hline Utah-s. L. Clty & 20,985,387 & 16,730,059 & +25. & 14,859 & 12,508,735 \\
\hline Cailif.-L'g Be & 5,196, & 4,021,651 & +29 & 4,295,84 & 4,331,016 \\
\hline & & & & & 2 \\
\hline & & 50, & & & \\
\hline nta & 3,59458 & \({ }_{1}^{2,743}\) & & ,2,28, & \\
\hline Stcekton. & \({ }_{3,283}^{10}\) & 2,356,0 & +39, & \({ }_{2,163}\) & 2,123,241 \\
\hline & 342,762,466 & 267,523,3 & +28. & 228,88 & 211,879,733 \\
\hline Grand total (112
citites) & 7 & 5,986,161,825 & +26.5 & 2,856,7 & ,650 \\
\hline de & & & +35.4 & 48,694 & 3,603,34 \\
\hline & & Week & nded & e 19 & \\
\hline & 1941 & 194 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Inc.or } \\
& \text { Dec. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 939 & 1938 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline Toronto & 163,066.852 & 137,284,090 & +18.8 & 118,353,509 & 111,091,578 \\
\hline Montreal & 135,034,310 & 110,460,543 & +21.2 & 118,476,957 & \({ }^{96,982,880}\) \\
\hline Vancouveg & \({ }^{57}{ }^{57,932,746}\) & - \(18,230,93939\) & \({ }_{+9.5}^{+18.5}\) & - \({ }^{33,716,926}\) & - \({ }^{23,263,862}\) \\
\hline Ottawa. & 84,093,503 & 26,644,074 & +215.6 & 16,530,014 & \({ }^{16.254,723}\) \\
\hline Quebec & 6,421,9 & \({ }_{6}^{6,620}\) & \({ }^{-3.0}\) & 4.696,157 & 4,977,982 \\
\hline Halifax & 3,424,577 & 3,413,40 & +0.3 & 2,602,436 & 2,394,883 \\
\hline Calgary &  & \({ }_{5}^{6,5784,}\) & +15 & \(5,860,748\)
4.797386 & 5,273,469 \\
\hline St. John & 2,603,7 & 2,035 , & +27.9 & 1,883,675 & 1,76,433 \\
\hline Victoria & 2,003,212 & 2.125 & 5.8 & 1,875,079 & 1,786,493 \\
\hline London & 4,852 & 3,390 & +43.1 & 3,059, & 3,624,039 \\
\hline Edmont & 5,398,4 & 4,921, & +9.7 & 3,952 & 3,859,116 \\
\hline Regina & 7,693,6 & 3,788, & +103. & 3,444, & 2,714,802 \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Brandon }}\) Lethbridge & 468,4 & 408. & +18. & & \({ }^{00}\) \\
\hline Lethbridge & 1,703,6 & 481,7 & \(+\) & \({ }_{102}^{412,421}\) & 395,476 \\
\hline Moose Jaw & 1,827,451 & \({ }_{1}\) 689,827 & + +8.6 & 1, 584,309 & -456,316 \\
\hline Brantford. & 1,176,954 & 1,385,274 & -13.8 & 1,018,82 & 995,113 \\
\hline Fort Wellar & 1,315,722 & \({ }^{9713,58}\) & +34 & 739 & \\
\hline New Westm & & 713,7 & & 618,117 & \\
\hline Medicine Ha & 351.31 & 299,1 & + & & 193,428 \\
\hline Peterboroug & 762,079 & 761.181 & +0. & & \\
\hline Sterbrooke & \({ }_{1}^{1,3929897}\) & \({ }_{1}{ }_{414540} 93650\) & + +1.8 & 719 & -751,142 \\
\hline Windsor & 4,552,882 & 3,406,732 & +33.6 & 3,154,431 & \({ }_{2.874,470}^{1.85}\) \\
\hline Prince Alb & 449,748 & 385 & +16.7 & 304,3 & 295,983 \\
\hline Moncton. & 1,137,662 & 1,005, 124 & +13 & 768,77 & 816.8 \\
\hline Chatham. & \({ }_{705}{ }^{\text {and }}\) & \({ }_{706}\) & + & \({ }^{571,445}\) & 565.471 \\
\hline arnia & 588,277 & & \(-_{-2.6}\) & & \\
\hline Sudbury.... & 968,277 & 1,635,797 & -40.8 & \({ }_{911,071}\) & 993,160 \\
\hline Total (32 cttes) & 527,440,610 & 398.479,724 & +32.4 & 351,538,658 & 308,875,414 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES}

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for May, 1941 and 1940, and the 11 months of the fiscal years 1940-41 and 1939-40:



FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES ON PAGES \(4066 \& 4067\)
a Includes \(\$ 2,413,946.05\) tor the risceal year representing recelpts from "Soclal securtty taxes-Employment taxes" collected prlor to July 1,1940 , which are not
avallabie tor appropriatlon to the Federal old-age and survivors Insurance trust fund. b Represents capital impairment applicable to tiscal year 1939 but not appropriated by Congress untll Aug. 9, 1939.
c Excess of credits (deduct).
A Represents appropriations equal to "Scclal securty-Employment taxes" collected and deoposited as provided under Sec. 201 (a) of the Social securtity Act
amendments of 1939 less reimbursements to the general fund tor administrative expenses. Such net amount is reflected as net appropriations to the Federal oldage and survivors insurance trust fund below.
e Additional expenditures are indluded in "Departmental" above.
1 Additional transactions are included in revolving tunds, stated separately below. \& Additional transactions are Included under "Transactions in checking accounts
h Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve
1 The expenditures cinssified as "Special deposits (net)", were included prior to
an. 2, 1941, in the classification "Other trust accounts." Such expenditures rom July 1 to Dec. 81,1940, aggregating a net crecelt of 817.325 .543 .95 , have been deducted from "Other trust accounts" and are reflected in "special depcsits (net)," igures are not avallable.
J Exelusive of receipts amounting to \(\$ 2,413,946.05\), reflected above for the fiscal year 1941, repreresening soclai seccrisy taxes coilected 1 rione Core not and.
trust tund.
K The balances in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United Etates as special prior to Sept. 30, 1939, as llability accounts of the dally Treasury statement under the caption "Postmasters, clerks of courts, dilsbursing otficers, dc..," and conseQuently the redemption of the bonds was not reflected in the expenditures
The redemptlons of such bonds from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939, were as 1 tollows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Corporation & Guaranteed by the United States & Not Guaranteed by
the United States \\
\hline Federal Housing Administration_
Home Owners & - \(\begin{array}{r}8677,000 \\ 18,525,225\end{array}\) & \$21,150 \\
\hline Federal Farm Mortgage Corpcratio & 99,014,400 & \\
\hline Federal Home Loan Banks. & & ,505,0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corpcration, Federal National Mortgake A Company, Detense Plant Corporation, and Defense Supplies Corporation.
\(m\) Excess of redemptions (deduct).
n The expenditures classified as "Natlonal defense housing (Federal Works Agency)" were included prior to April 10, 1941, in the classification "Federal Wcrks Agency-Other." Such expenditures, aggregating \(\$ 1,674,410.53\) for the fiscal year
1941, have been deducted from "Federal Works Agency-Other" and are reflected in "Natlonal defense housing (Federal Works Agency)."
p Additional expenditures attributable to national defense, payable from funds
which have supplemented regular appropriations of the civil establishment, are ncluded under General expenditures above.
\(s\) Counter-entry (deduct).

\section*{THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS}

We reprint the following from the monthly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of June 3, 1941:

\section*{GOLD}

The amount of gold held in the Issue Department of the Bank of England during the month of May, 1941 , was unaltered at
The Bank of England s. buying price for gold remained unchanged at 168s. per fine ounce, at which figure the above amount was calculated. The Transvaal gold output for April, 1941, was \(1,166,456\) fine ounces
as compared with \(19,199,476\) fine ounces for March, 1941, and \(1,170,763\) fine ounces for April, 1940.

SILVER
The price remained exchanged at \(231 / 2\) d. for both dell veries until May 13 When, In addition to production offerings, there was somer carrying forward
of bull contracts in the absence of demand, the cash price was lowered \(1-16 \mathrm{~d}\). to \(237-16 \mathrm{~d}\). and with the two months' quotation remaining unaltered at \(231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}\). spot was quoted at a discount for the first time since Dec. 3, alast. The cash quotation drew level at \(231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}\). on May 14 and there-
after prices varied between \(231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}\) and \(237-16 \mathrm{~d}\). until the 23 d when, malnly owing to Indian reselling, there was a decine to \(23 / 3 \mathrm{~d}\) d. for both melliveries. There was no change until the the 29th when there was an upupard
renction to \(237-16 d\).. which figure was maintained on the last day of the reaction to \(237-16 \mathrm{~d}\)., which figure was maintained on the last day of the
month. Demand for trade purposes was less sustained during the month and
market enquiry was generally met without recourse to Indian Government marker.
Quotations during May, 1941, in London (bar silver per ounce standard


Cash delivery, 23.4574 d.; two months delivery, 23.4574d. In New York (per ounce . 999 fine)-U. S. Treasury price, 35 cents; market price, \(34 \%\) cents.
market price, 34,4 cents.
The oficial dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during May, 1941,
were as follows: Buying, \(\$ 4.03 / 1 / 2\); selling. \(\$ 4.02 / 2 / 2\)

\section*{THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE}

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sat., } \\
& \text { June } 21
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Mon., } \\
\text { June } 23
\end{gathered}
\] & Tues., June 24 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Wed., } \\
& \text { June } 25
\end{aligned}
\] & Thuts., June 26 & \[
\stackrel{\text { Fri.. }}{\text { June } 27}
\] \\
\hline Boots Pure Drugs. & & \(33 / 9\) & 33/9 & 33,9 & \(33 / 9\) & \(33 / 6\) \\
\hline British Amer Tobacco. & & 83/3 & 833 & 833 & 83/9 & \(83 / 9\) \\
\hline *Cable \& W (ord) & & £62 & £611/4 & £61 & £61 & £61 \\
\hline Central Min \& Invest.. & & £11. & £11 & \(\pm 11\) & \(\pm 11\) & £11 \\
\hline Cons Goldtields of S A. & & 36,3 & \(36 / 3\) & 36/3 & 37/6 & 37/- \\
\hline Courtaulds S \& Co. & & \(28 / 9\) & 28/9 & 28/9 & 29/6 & 30/- \\
\hline De Beers. & & ¢65\% & \({ }^{\text {c69 }}{ }^{18}\) & c61/2 & £63/8 & \\
\hline Distillers C & & 65/9 & 65/6 & 65/6 & 65/9 & \(66 / 3\) \\
\hline Electric \& Musical Ind. & & 10/3 & 10/3 & 10/3 & 10/3 & 10/6 \\
\hline Ford Ltd & Closed & 19/- & 19/3 & 19/- & 19/- & 19/- \\
\hline Hudsons Bay Co & & 23/9 & 23/9 & \(23 / 9\) & 23/9 & 23/9 \\
\hline \(\operatorname{Imp}\) Tob \& G B \& \(1 .-\) & & 93/- & 93/9 & \(93 / 9\) & \(93 / 9\) & 93/9 \\
\hline *London Mid Ry--..- & & £131/8 & £133/6 & £133/8 & £133/8 & £131/6 \\
\hline Metal Box............ & & 73/9 & 73/9 & \(73 / 9\) & 73/9 & 74/3 \\
\hline Rand Mines. & & ¢61/8 & £67/8 & £61/8 & £61/8 & 267/8 \\
\hline R1o Tinto. & & ¢6 & ¢6 & \({ }^{16}\) & ¢6 & \\
\hline Rolls Royce & & 71,3 & 71/3 & \(72 / 6\) & \(72 / 6\) & 72/6 \\
\hline Bhell Transport........ & & \(43 / 9\) & 43/3 & 43/- & \(43 /-\) & \(44 / 3\) \\
\hline Onited Molasses & & \(24 / 3\) & \(24 / 3\) & 24/6 & 24/6 & 24/6 \\
\hline Vickers.- & & 15/9 & 15/9 & 15/9 & 15/9 & 15/9 \\
\hline West Witwatersrand & & £41/2 & [44 \({ }^{10}\) & £41/2 & £41316 & 24\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{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 give in the Chronicle."


\footnotetext{
Page
3484
}

\section*{NATIONAL BANKS}

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

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
June 14-City National Bank in Wichita Falls. Wichita Falls, Texas, of Inc. June 16-The Oneida Valley National Bank of Oneida, Oneida


June 19 The National Bank in Wahpecon, Wahpeton, N. Dak.
From \(\$ 55,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\), BRANCH AUTHORIZED
June 20 -Union Planters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.
Location of branch:
ficate No. 1526 A :

\section*{ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE}

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sat. } \\
& \text { June } 21
\end{aligned}
\] & Mon., June 23 & Tues.. June 24 & Wed..
June 25 & Thurs., & Fri.. \\
\hline Silver, per oz_- & Closed & \(237-16 \mathrm{~d}\). & 23 7-16d. & 23 7-16d. & 2338 & 233/8. \\
\hline Gold, p. fine oz. & 1688. & \[
1688 .
\] & 168s. & \[
\begin{gathered}
1688 . \\
\\
5803 / 8 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
1685 . \\
£ 807 / 8
\end{aligned}
\] & 18814/4 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Consols, 21/2 \\
British 31/2\%
\end{tabular} & Closed & & & & & \\
\hline War Loan. & Closed & ¢104 & £103 15-16 & £1941/3 & ¢104 5-16 & ¢1041/ \\
\hline 1960-90. & Closed & £1131/8 & ¢1131/8 & £1131/4 & f1133/8 & £1137/8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:
\(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Bar } \mathbf{N} . \\ \text { U. (for.) } & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 / 4 & 343 & 343 & 342 / 4\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{ccccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { U. S. Treasury } \\ \text { (newly mined) }\end{array} & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 71.11 & 7111\end{array}\)

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
2 National Ehawmut Bank, Boston, par \(\$ 121 / 2\) - \(\qquad\) S Ter Shate
\(221 / 4 \mathrm{ex}\)-div
 5 Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty
Bonds-
\(\$ 128,000\) New York Ontario \& Western Ry. 4 s, June 1992
\(\$ 71,000\) Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pacific RR. Co. 5 s , Jan., (100.\(\underset{\substack{123 \mathrm{~K} \\ \mathbf{s i n} 120}}{\substack{12 \\ \hline}}\) 8128,000 New York Ontario \& Western Ry. 4s, June 1992_........ Percent \(\$ 71,000\) Chicago Milw. St. Paul \& Pacific RR. Co. 5 s , Jan., 2,000, ser. A.- 234
\(\$ 10,000\) New flat \(\$ 10,000\) New York New Haven \& Hartiord RR. \(31 / 28\), March, 1947....... \(221 / 2\) f flat
\(\$ 10,000\) New York New Haven \& Hartford RR. \(31 / 28\), April, 1954.........

\section*{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:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Company & Share & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { When } \\
\text { Payable }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Holders } \\
\text { of Record } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline A & & & July 15 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Ar }}{ }_{\text {Ex }}\) Redu & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
25 \mathrm{c} \\
25 \mathrm{c} \\
15 \mathrm{c}
\end{array}
\]} & July 15 & \\
\hline Akron Brass M & & & June 28. \\
\hline Alabama Fruel & 20 c
20 c & & June 20 \\
\hline Allegheny Valley Bank & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{83} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{June 26} \\
\hline Allentown National B & & & \\
\hline merican Can Co. (quar.) & ¢
15
15 & & \\
\hline mer. Fidelity \& Cas. Co., Inc. (Richmond) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \mathrm{c} \\
& \$ 11 / 2
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { June ex } \\
\text { July } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline American Home Produc & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July \({ }^{\text {14* }}\)
Aug. 27
July
3} \\
\hline American Meter & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \mathrm{cc} \mathrm{c} \\
& 30 \mathrm{c}
\end{aligned}
\] & & \\
\hline American Securities Shs. & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{121/c} & & \\
\hline merican stan & & & \\
\hline 7\% prefer & 50, & & \\
\hline cade Cotton & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & June 30 & \\
\hline mstrong Cork Co. (id & & & \\
\hline &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{\text {Sept. }}\)} & \\
\hline Associated Real Estate & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$11/2} & &  \\
\hline chison Topeka \& Santa & & \({ }^{\text {Sept. }} 3\) & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { July } 31 \\
\text { June } 20
\end{array}\right.
\] \\
\hline las Acceptance C & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
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\$ 114 \\
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& \text { June } 20 \\
& \text { June } 20 \\
& \text { June } 16 \\
& \text { runo } 16
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Attieboro }}\) Autoline Ol Co. & & & \\
\hline mobile B & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10 c} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Class A (quar.) & & & \\
\hline . 50 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & & June 24 \\
\hline cock & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline Extra & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 12, y_{2 c}^{12 c} \\
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\hline ker Hotel of Dalla & & July 25 & \\
\hline Bartigs Bros. \({ }^{\text {Co. }} 6 \%\) &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{June 30} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Common \({ }^{\text {arreg }}\) &  & & \\
\hline Baidwin Rubber & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} &  & June 15 \\
\hline con Asso & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{July 1} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline atty Bro & 433, & & \\
\hline Bell Telephone of & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
68 \\
+15 \mathrm{c} \\
\mathbf{~} 55 \mathrm{c}
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { June } \\
& \text { July }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline Biltmore Hats. \({ }^{\text {Bta }}\) Bingham Fire Ins. \({ }^{\text {co }}\) & & & \\
\hline Birtman Electric Co., con & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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& 35 \mathrm{c} \\
& 25 \mathrm{c} \\
& \$ 114
\end{aligned}
\]} & \begin{tabular}{l}
June \\
Aug.
\end{tabular} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline Bloomingerale Bros. & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline oston Edison &  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Aug. 1 July 10}} \\
\hline Bourjois, Inc., \(\$^{2} .75\) pr & \[
\begin{array}{r}
50 \mathrm{c} \\
68.4 \mathrm{c} \\
\hline 8820
\end{array}
\] & & \\
\hline Class A & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Brewster Aeronautical Co & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Brink's, Inc. (quar.) & \({ }_{511}^{33 \mathrm{c}}\) & & \\
\hline Business Systems, Ltd., con & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{June 30 June 25}} \\
\hline \(6 \%\) non-cum. p & & & \\
\hline \(6 \%\) pref & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \(6 \%\) preferred (1997) series) & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{July 15 June 30} \\
\hline Campbell, Wyan & \[
\begin{array}{r}
+811 / 2 \\
25 c \\
+82 \\
+82
\end{array}
\] & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., 6\% & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & & \\
\hline Canadian General Investments, L & & & \\
\hline Extra & & & \({ }_{\text {Au }}\) \\
\hline Canadian Tube \({ }^{\text {cost }}\) & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{July} & \\
\hline \% prefwad & \$811/2 & & \\
\hline Class Class & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{8}{*}{}} \\
\hline Class & & & \\
\hline \(5{ }^{1 / 1 / \%}\) \% preferr & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} & & \\
\hline Canton Co. of Baltimore & & & \\
\hline Carborundum Co. (irreg.)- & & & \\
\hline Case, Lockwood \& Brainard & & & \\
\hline Celotex Corp. co & & & \\
\hline \(5 \%\) preferre & & & \\
\hline preferre & & & 0 June 16 \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred A A & & & June 16 \\
\hline \(6 \%\) preferred B \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & \\
\hline 6\% pref & & June & June 16 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline Chase Nation & & & \\
\hline Chatham Savings \& Loan Co. (Sava & 8 & & \\
\hline hemical Fund, & & July & - \\
\hline (Pasadena) (quar.) & & & \\
\hline nchfiel & & & \\
\hline Clinton Wate & & & \\
\hline Cohen ( D a & & & \\
\hline Colonial \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & June 27 \\
\hline dumbus F & & & \\
\hline & & & 1 \\
\hline mmerci & \(\ddagger 10 \mathrm{c}\) & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Name of Company
Commonwealth Trust Co. (Pittsburgh) (quar.)
Coniagas Mines, Ltd. (interim)
Consolidated Car Heating Co. Inc. (irreg.) Coniagas Mines, Ltd. (interim)
Consolidated Car Heating Co., Inc. (irreg.).... Consolidated Car Heating Co. Inc.
Conn (C. G.), Litd., common (quar.)
\(7 \%\) preferred (quar.)- (quar.)
Consolidated Machine Tool Corp. \$6 ist pref Corn Products Refining.
\(7 \%\) preferred (quar.)
Cranberry Corp (irrea
Cranberry Corp. (irreg.)
Creamery Package MPg. Co. (quar.)-
Crowen-Colier Publishing Co. \(7 \%\) pref. (s.-.
Delaware Trust Co. (Wilmington) Delaware Trust Co. (Wilmington) (quar.)
Detroit Harvester Co. (quar.) Detroit Steel Products Co--Dixon (Joseph) Crucible Co Co. (quar.) Dominion Tar \& Chemical Co., Ltd,\(53 / 2 \%\) preferred (quar
Dwight Mfg. Co. (irreg.)
Dwight Mfg. Co. (irreg.)
Earley \& Daniel Co., \(7 \%\) pref. ((quar.).
Easton National Bank (Md.) (s.-a.) East Scranton State Bank (Pa.) (s.-a.)
Eastern Magnesia Talc Co

\$6 preferred (quar.)
Electric Household Utilities Corp. (increased). Emerson Drug Co., class A (quar. Class \(B\) (quar.)
\(8 \%\)
Essex Trust Co. (Lynn, Mass.) (quar.)
Fallkill National Bank \& Trust Co. (PoughFeepsie, N. Y.)
Federated Department Stores common (quar.) Ferro \({ }^{1 / 2}\) conv. preferred (quar.)
Ferro Enamel Corp.- 6 . prior pref., (quar.) Fibreboard Products, \(6 \%\) prior pref. (quar.)-..-
Filing Equipment Bureau, Inc., \(4 \%\) pref
Ciltrol Filtrol Company
Firemen's Ins. Co. Wh Wash. \& Georgetown
(Washington,
 First National Bank (Hartford) (quar.)
First National Bank (Mobile) (quar.).
First Nat. Bank (Northampton, Mass.) (s.--a.). First Nat. Bank (Northampton, Mass.) (s.-a.)
First Nat. Bank (Princeton, N. J.) (s.-a.) First Nat. Bank (Yonkers, N, Y.) (s.-a.)----
First State Pawners Society (Chicago) (quar.) Four Star Petroleum, LLd

Gardner-Denver Co-common (quar.)
\(\$ 3\) convertible preferred (quar.) ------
Gardner Electric Light Co., common (s.-a.)
General Cable Corp., \(7 \%\) preferred
General Discount Corp., \(7 \%\) preferred (quar.)
General Instrument Corp
General Investors
General Mills, Inc. (quar.)-
Giddings \& Lewis Machine
Generangs \& Lewis Machine Tool.
Gimbel Bros.. Inc., \$6 pref. (quar.)
Gimbel Bros., Inc., \$6 pref. (quar.)
Gladding, McBean \& Co. (resumed)
Grey \& Bruce Trust \& Savings Co. (Owen Sound
Grey
(Ontario) Common (semi-annual).
Harris-Seybold-Potter Co. common (initial)...-
Hartford Electric Light

(Conn.) (quar, Inc. \(51 / 2 \%\) pref. (quar.)
Haughton Elevator Co. \$0 prior pref. (quar.):Haverhill Gas Light Co. (quar.)
Hecker Products Corp. (quar.
Hendey Machine Co. \(\$ 2\) class A (quar

Hershey Chocolate Corp, common (quar.) ---
\$4 conv. pref. (quar.)
Hollinger Consol. Gold Mines, Ltd. (monthly.
Extra-
Home National Bank (Meridan, Conn.) (s, -a \()\)
Home Telephone \& Telegraph (Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Hooker Electrochemical Co., 6\% pref. (quar.)
Common (irreg.)
Horn \& Hardart Co. (N. Y.) common (quar.).
\(5 \%\) preferred (quar.)
Hygrade Sulvania Corp. \(41 / \%\) conv. pref. (qu.) I X L Mining Co. (block (monthly)
Idaho Maryland Mines Corp. (Monthly)
International Bronze Powders, Ltd., com. (qu.)
\(6 \%\) preferred (quar.)

International Vitamin Corp-
Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.........-
Investors Mortgage
Common (quar.)

Jeanette Glass Co.,
Jenkins Bros.-.
Founders' shares
Founders' shares.
Non-voting common
 Joplin Water Works Co., \(6 \%\) pref. (quar.)
 King Oil Co (quar.) Knapp- preferred (quar.).
Krueger (G.) Brewing Co.
Laclede steel Co. (irreg.
Lafayette Fire Ins. Co, (New Orleans) (s-a.) --
Lancaster County Nat'l Bank (Pa.), com. (s.-a.)
Preferred (semi-annual) -.
Landers Frary \& Clark (quar.)
Lane Bryant, Inc., \(7 \%\) pref, (quar.)....................

Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co. (interim)
Lenox Water Co, (quar.).
Lincoln Bank \& Trust Co. (La.) (quar.)
Lxtra Telephone \& Telegraph Co. (Del.)
Class A (quar.)
Class B (extra)

\(\quad\) Name of Company
Liberty National (Wash . D. C.)

 Lux Clock Manufacturin\% Co Co-Mabbett preferred (initial) \& Sons CO: 7 \% ist pref. (qu.) \(7 \%\) second pererred (quar.)
MacMillan Petrolum Corp.
Madison Square Garden Corp
Marchant Calculating Machine Co (aur Common (incresed)., Lta., \(7 \%\) pref. (qu.) Markle Bkg \& Trust Co. (Hazieton, Pa.) (qua.)
Marshall \& Ilsley Bank (Milwaukee) (s, -a.) Massachusetts Ütilities AssociationMaytlower Petroleum Cor. (irreg.). McCorory Sorpores Cor Cuar.) \(5 \%\) pref. (quar McCrory stores CorD. 5\% pref. (qua
Mclntye Porcupine Mines. Ltd. (quar Mclelian Stores Co. \(6 \%\) pref. (quar melville Shoe Corp., common (quar. Ms preferreed (quar.).
Menotomy Trust Co. (Arlington Merchants Nat'l Bank (shelt.) (quar.) Mergenthaler Linotype Co --..........) (s.-a. Mid-City Federal Savings \& Loan Ass. (s.a.)
Middlesex Water Co..
\& Middlesex Water Co. \(7 \%\) preferred (s.a.)
Monongahela Valley Water, \(7 \%\) pref. (quar.)

 5\% preferred (quar.) Mountain City Copper Co. (irreg.
 National Bank of Boyertown (s.-..).
Nat. Bank of Commerce (Norfolk. Va.) (s.-a.) National Bk, of Commerce (Portiand, Me.) (s-a)
 Extra
Nat. Bann of Washington (D.O.) (s.-a.)...........
National Biscuit Co., common.
 National Distrillers Products Corp. (quare.).
National
Nat. Exchange Bank (Wheeling, W. Va.) a.) (qu.) Common- Nationai Getric Corp. (irreg
National Iron Works, Inc. (quar.)
Extra
National state Bank (Nowark, N. N. (s.-a.).
Nating Bk. (New London, Conn.) (s.a.) Naumkeag steam Cotton Co. (irreg.) -.) (s.-a.Nazareth (Wement Co. (resumed)
New Britain Nat. Bank (Conn.) (quar.)
New Brunswick Telephone Co, Lto. (quar.).
N. Y. Richmond Gas Co. \(6 \%\) pr. pret. (qu.) N. Y. \& Richmond Gas Co. 6\% 'pr.
Now York Telenhone Co. (quar.).
\(5 \% \%\) 1st, preferred (quar.).
\(5 \% 2\) 2nd
preferred
A (quar.)
 Adj. preferred (quar Northeast Nat. Bank (Phila.) (s.-a.).
North Penn Gas Co. S7 prior preferred (quar.) \(7 \%\) preferred....
Northern Not. Bank (Dulath (s.a.)
Northern States Power Co. (Del.). \(6 \%\) preferred

 Ohio Leather Co., common.-.
\(7 \%, 2 \mathrm{~d}\) preferred (quar.):
Ohio Rubber Co. (irreg.)
 Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. (quar.) Comen (irreg) Lims, 3.50 conv. pf. (qu.)
Pan American Investment \(_{\text {Park }}\) Ind Incmical Co., (irreg.) Paterson \& . Hudson River RR
\(6 \%\) preferred (quar (quar.)
Penn Investment Co. (Philia.)
\(\$ 4\) non-cum. conv. pref. (initia)
84 non-cum. conv. pref. (initial) Peoples Savs. Bk. (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) (s.-a Pery-Fay Co. (irreg.)
Philadelphia \& Trenton Re. (quar.)
\$5 preferred (quar.)
Philadelphia Electric
Power
8 Pick (Albert) Co. common (irreg.)......... Pictorial Paper Package Corp
Pctoral Raper Package Corp- (quar.)
Piedmont \& Northern Ry. Co.
Plume Atwood Mfg. Co. (quar.).
Plymouth Cordage Co. (quar.)- (Cinn.) (qu.)
Provident Savings Bk. \& Tr. Co.
 Puget Sound Pulp \& Timber Class B
\(\$ 0.80\) preferred (quar
Ralaston steel Car Co. \(5 \%\) preferred (quar.).-
Reading Co.
 Reda Pump Co


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\section*{5}

\(\frac{\text { Name of Company }}{\text { Rhode Island P. S. Co. com. class } A}\) Rhode Island P. S. Co. com. class A (quar.).
R2 preferred (quar.) Richmond Insurance Co. (N., \(\overline{\mathbf{Y}}\) ) (quar.) (quar.)
Risdon Manufacturing Co., \(7 \%\) pref. Rolland Paper Co., Ltd., common (quar.)
\(6 \%\) preferred (quar.).
Royal Crest Petroleums, Ltd Royal Crest Petroleums, Ltd--.
Royal Typewriter Co. common (irregular)
न\% preferred (quar.)
 St. John Dry Dock \& Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. St. Louis County Water Co.- \(\$ 6\) pref. (quar.)
San Antonio P. B. Co. 6\% preferred (series 1939) San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. (monthly) Sears Roebuck \& Co. (quar.) -...-. Second National Bank (Boston) (quar.) second Na Ional Bank of Wash..D. C. (s.-a.) \(5 \%\) conv, preferred (quar.) Security Storage Co, (quar.)
Security Title Building, Inc.87 participating prefe
Selby Shoe Co. (final)
Shakespeare Co. (stock)
Shell Union Bil Corp. (irreg.)
Shippers Car Line Corp. \(5 \%\) preferred (quar.) Signal Royalties Co. class A (quar.)
Simmons Nat. Bank (Pine Bluff, Ark.) (s.-...)
Sioux City Stock Yards Co, common (quar) Sioux City Stock Yards Co., common (quar.)
\(\$ 1.50\) participating preferred (quar.) South Sorwal South Pittsburgh Water Co., \(41 / 2 \%\) pref. (quar.
South southeastern Telephone Co., common (s.-a.) -\(6 \%\) convertible preferred (s.-a.) - - - C-Mar.
southern Berkshire Power \& Electric Co. (quar Southern Weaving Co. (irreg.) , Inc. \(\overline{7} \%\) pref
South Bleachery \& Print Works,
Southern California Gas Co. \(6 \%\) pref. (quar.) Southern California Gas Co. \(6 \%\) pref. (quar.)-South Shore Trust Co. (Rockland Co., N. Y.)
Extra,
springfield City Water Co. Springfield City Water Co
\(7 \%\) preferred \(\mathbf{A}\) (quar.)
\(7 \%\) preferred \(\mathbf{B}\) (quar.)
Springfield Safe Depos. \& Tr. Co. (Mass.) (qu.) Standard Chemical Co., Ltd. (interim)
Standard Fire Insurance Co. of N. J . (Trenton) Standard National Corp. 7\% preferred. Stayton Oil Co. (quar.) pron (quar.)
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., common (qual \(7 \%\) preferred (quar.)
Submarine Signal Co. (irreg.)
Suburban Electric Securities Co. \(\$ 44\), 2nd pref.
Summitt Trust Co (quar)
 Super-Corp. of America-
Trust shares, series C

\section*{Symington-Gould Corp.}

Taunton Gas Light Co. (quar.)
Taylorcraft Aviation Corp., \$0.50 conv. pf. (s-a)
Taylor Milling Corp. (irreg.) Taylor Milling Corp. (irreg.)--1 -
Telluride Power Co., \(7 \%\) preferred (quar.) Terre Haute Malleable \& Mfg. Corp. M .-Tivoli Brewing Co. (quar.) --.-.-.-.-.-. A pref Quarterly)
Class B preferred (quar.)
Toklan Realty, class A (s.-a.) Coklan Realty,
Class \(\mathbf{B}\) (s.-a.)
Tomplans County Tr. Co. (Îthaca, N.Y.) (qu.)
Torrington Electric Light Co.................. Torrington Electric Light Co-
Torrington Manufacturing CoTroy Sunshade Co. (quar.)
\(\qquad\) \(51 / 2 \%\) preferred (quar.)
Trusts Guarantee Co. (Toronto) (irreg.) Union Bag \& Paper Corp....-.
 Union Manufacturing Co. (irreg.) (quar.)....-
Union National Bank (Pitsburgh)
Union National Bank (Wilmington) (s.-a.). Union National Bank (Wilmington) (s,-a.)....
Union Public Service Co. (Minn.) \(7 \%\) preferred A (quar.)
\(7 \%\) preferred B (quar.).
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \% \text { preferred A (quar.) } \\
& \text { \% prefered B (quar.) } \\
& \mathbf{8 6} \text { prefered } \mathbf{C} \text { (quar.) }
\end{aligned}
\]
 \(\$ 5\) preferred (quar.) ---.-.---
United Shirt Distributors. Inc. (irreg.)
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. (quar.)
U. S. Potash Co. (irreg.) (quar Universal Constible preferred (s.-a Universal Pictures 1st preferred (irregular) Upper Avenue National Bank (Chicago) (quar.) Upressit Metal Cap Corp., \(8 \%\) preferred.-.-.-
Utah Savings \& Trust Co. (Salt Lake City) (qu.) Utah Savings \& Trust Co. (Sait Lake City) (qu.)
Vulcan Corp. \(\$ 3\) conv. prior preferred (quar.) -\(\$ 4.50\) preferred
Walker (H.) Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd. --
Common (quar
 W4.50 com , preferred (quar.). (quar.)
Waterbury Farrell Foundry \& Machine Co.
 West Penn Electric Coo, \(7 \%\) preferred (quar.)
\(6 \%\) preferred (quar.)
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.com. (quar.) White Rock Mineral Springs Có-
\(7 \%\) 1st preferred (quar.) Wichita Water Cred (quar.) Wichita Water Co.. \(7 \%\) preferred (quar
Wilmington Trust Co. (Del.) (quar.) \(\$ 6\) preferred - Bk. \&r. Co. (Dayton, O. (s.-a.)
Winters Nat.
Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co. 41/2\%, pref. (qu.) Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.. \(41 / 2 \%\), pref. (qu.)
Woburn National Bank (Mass.) (s.-a.)........
Wolverine Natural Gas Corp
Worcester Suburban Electric Co. (irreg.)



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Name of Company

Fidelity Trust Co．（Baltimore）（quar．）
Fidelity Trust Co（（Pittsburgh）（quar
Field（Marshall）
 Fifth A venue Bank（N．Y．）（quar．）
 Finance \({ }^{51 / 2} \%\) preferred（quar）
 \begin{tabular}{l} 
Extra \\
Quan \\
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First Natlonal Bank（Baitionore）（quar．）
First National Bank（ Binghamton First National Bank（Boston）（s．－a．）．－．．－－－－－ Firrt National Bank（Dallas，Texas）（quär．）：－：－：
 First National Bank of Jerser City（quar，）
First National Bank（Kansas City）（s．an．） First National Bank（Montemery，Ala．）（s．a－a．
First National Bank（Mt．Vernon，N．Y．）（quar．）
 Qurat Nat．Bank（Palm Beach，Fla．），（monthy）
 Firt Portland Nat．Bank（Portiand Me．）（s．a First Nat．Bank \＆ Trust Co．（IIl．）（s．a．）．
First Nat．Bank \＆Trust Co．（Lexington，Ky．） \({ }^{\text {（quar．）．}}\)

 \(7 \%\) preferred（cuar．）．
Fletcher Trutst Co．（Indianapolis）（s．－a．）．．．．

Florsherm Bhoe Co．．class Cl ．．．．．
Food Machinery Corp
\(41 / \%\) convertible preferred（quar．）．
Fotere Bros．Gear \＆Machine Co．，pref．（final） Formica Insulation CO ．（irree．）．
Foster
 Foundation Co．of Canada．Lual．（quar．）：－－：
Fox（Peter）Brewing Co．（quar．）
 Franklin County Distilling 60c．conv．Dp．（auar．）
Franklin County Trust Co．（Mass．）（s．a．）．）．
Funler（Geo．A．）Cou， \(4 \%\) conv．pref．（quar．）．．．
 Fulton trust Co．N．N．（quar．）－
Furdamental Investors Co．class A（quar．）．：－
Gair（Robert）Co，new（initial）－－
解 Galland Mercantile Laundry（quar．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Galveston－Houston new（in（iau）
Gannett Co，Inc，\＄8 pref．（quar．）
Garfinckel（Julius）
60 Ga\％conv，preferred（quar．）．．．．
\(513 \% \%\) preferred（quar．）
\(5 \%\) preferred（quar．）．
 General American Investors， 86 pref．（quar．）
General Amercican Transportation（irregular） General Baking Co．，common．－
\(\$ 8\) preferred（quar．）
General Box Co
Boar．）
General Electric Co \({ }^{\text {Gen }}\)－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Goneral Finance Corpy
 \(43 / 2 \%\) conv．preferred（quar，）－ General Motors Corp．，\(\$ 5 \%\) pref．（quar．）．：－
 Preferred（quar．）
General Paint Corp－\(\$ 0.6\) preferred（quar．）
General Printing Ink Corp
 General Pubilc
General Railway isignal，Co．，com．（irreg．）
\(6 \%\) preferred（quar．）
 General Time Instrumenis Corp． General Tire \＆（quar．）．－
 General Water Gas \＆Electric Co．，common．－． Georgia Power Co 86 pref pref．（quar．）：
Geor prefia Rairilo（quar．\＆Banking（quar．）
Gibson Art Co．（quar．）
Gillert（A．Co．
Gill
Gilletete saatet Razor \＄5 converred pref．（quar．）．（quar．）．
Girard Trust Co．（Philadelphia）
Glastonbury Bank \＆Trust Co．（Hartford）（qu．
Glen Falls Insurance Co．（quar．）
Glidden Co．，com．（interim）－a．）．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


Gold \＆Stock Telegraph Co．（äuar
Goldblatt Brothers，\＄2．50．conv．pref．（quar．）：－
Golden State Co．．Ltd．（quar．）－－．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Goodyear Tire \＆Rubber Co．or canada，Ltd．－
Common（quar）．
\(5 \%\) preferred（quar．）．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} &  & 第管 \\
\hline  &  & 20 \\
\hline  &  &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline  &  जGN & \begin{tabular}{l}
N్రిగ్ర \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline ECG & \begin{tabular}{l}
ただ \\

\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline No &  &  \\
\hline  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline &  &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Company & ( \(\begin{gathered}\text { Per } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}\) & nte \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { bie } \\ & \text { Record }\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline Menotomy Trust Co. (arlington, Mass) (uaar.) & & \\
\hline pret & & \\
\hline preferred (qu & & \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \mathrm{Oc} \\
& 81
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline  & 3\% & June 20 \\
\hline Merchants \({ }_{\text {Exa }}\) & \({ }^{813} 5\) & - \\
\hline Merchante \& M Meechañ cs Bank (Cōlumbus, & & \\
\hline M & \% \(\begin{array}{r}85 \\ 80 \\ 80\end{array}\) & \\
\hline Merchants National Bank (Mobile, Ala, (qu). & 60c & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline  & & \\
\hline Mesta refe & & \\
\hline tropolitan Edisoon Coos & \(11 /\) & Jun \\
\hline \({ }_{56} 6\) cum. preferred (quar) & & July \\
\hline & & July \\
\hline Metroopoilitan Trust \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & & July 1 Jun \\
\hline Michrizan Associated Tere & \$1/2/ & July 11 June 14 \\
\hline  & 60 c & June 20 \\
\hline & & \\
\hline  & & \\
\hline \({ }^{6}\) Junior pre & & \\
\hline Common_...- & & oct. \\
\hline Midanand Loan \& Savings & & \\
\hline Midand steel & & july \\
\hline Prote & & \\
\hline Midwest Piping s d \(^{\text {S }}\) & \[
{ }_{25 c}^{825}
\] & July 15 J \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Minneap & 150 & 10 June 25 \\
\hline nneapoilis Gas & & \\
\hline pre & 123 & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline  & & June \\
\hline preferred & s12/ & \\
\hline pp & \({ }^{31} 12\) & Aug. \\
\hline & & \\
\hline  & 51 & \\
\hline Missouri Power \& Light Co. & \$11/2 & der \\
\hline bile & & \\
\hline &  & \\
\hline  & - 4100 & \\
\hline Moly bdenum Corp. of & & \\
\hline  & & \\
\hline & 43\% & \\
\hline Monta & & \\
\hline & & June \\
\hline & & \\
\hline ontgomery County & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {87 chass }}\) & & 1 Ju \\
\hline  & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Moorer & & 11 \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Morrel & & \\
\hline Morris (Phill \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ) & \({ }^{815}\) & 15 \\
\hline  & & aug. 1 Jols \\
\hline (orris Plan Bank of Virrin & & \\
\hline rris Pran Corp. of Amm & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 15 c \\
& 50 c
\end{aligned}
\] & July 1 Ju \\
\hline orrison & & \\
\hline Moristo & \% & July 1 June 24 \\
\hline Motor Finance & 81 & 10 J \\
\hline Mt. Diablo Oil, Mining \& Developm & & \\
\hline Mooumoin Staur & \(81{ }^{1 \mathrm{c}}\) & \\
\hline Mountain Trust Bank (Roanoke, Va & & \\
\hline rr & \$13 & July 2 June \\
\hline  & 18 & \\
\hline & \[
25 \mathrm{c}
\] & \\
\hline Mutual Chemical Co. of Am & & \\
\hline  & & Jun \\
\hline & \(1{ }^{2}\) & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Nachman-Springiiile & & \\
\hline Nashyille \& Deatur RR & 93\% \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & 1 June 20 \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline ank or Commer & & \\
\hline National Bank of eteroit (s-a) & & Aug \({ }^{1}\) July \\
\hline & & uly 1 May \\
\hline nal & & \\
\hline nal Breweries, Ltd., com (Qua & & \\
\hline onal Candy, \(7 \%\) ist preêt. Quar & & \\
\hline National & & \\
\hline National Cilyty Lines, 33 conv & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Company & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Per } \\
& \text { Share }
\end{aligned}
\] & When Payable & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Holders } \\
& \text { of Record }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline persilk Hosiery Mills, Ltd. \(5 \%\) pref. (s.-a.) & 年 & & June 13 \\
\hline  & & & \\
\hline ussex Trust Co. (Del.) (s.a.) & 50c & & \\
\hline Extra & c & Ju & June 10 \\
\hline Swirt \& & 30c & July & \({ }^{\text {June }}\) \\
\hline cony-Palmyra & & & \\
\hline ommon (qua & 50c & & \\
\hline lass A & & June & Ju \\
\hline Extra & & & J \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Taggart }} 5 \%\) Drefres. & 621 & & June \\
\hline Talcott (James) Inc., co & & \({ }^{\text {July }}\) & June \\
\hline 53/2\% participating pr & 683/ \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & July 1 & Jus \\
\hline Tamblyn, (G.), Ltd., com. & & & June \\
\hline \(5 \%\) preferred (qu & 21/2 & Juy 2 & June \\
\hline Teck-Hughes Goid Mīines. L̄tud. & \$10c & July & Jun \\
\hline Tennessee Corporation & \$159 & & \\
\hline Texas Bank \& Trust Co. (Dallas, & & June & June \\
\hline Texas Corporation (quar.) \({ }_{\text {Texas }}\) Electric Service 6 prep (auar & \$11/2 & July & June \\
\hline Texas-New Mexico & & & \\
\hline  & 84 & & \\
\hline Textile Banking Co & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline 5 conv. preferred & & July & \\
\hline Tip Top Tailors, Ltd., com. & 115c & July & Juu \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (quar.) & & July & \\
\hline Titie Insurance co. of M & \$182 & July & June 20 \\
\hline Titlee \& Mortgage Guarantee Co., Ltd. (New & & & \\
\hline Oreans, La.) & \$1/2 & & \\
\hline \(6 \%\) preferred (mont & & July & \\
\hline 5\% preferred (monthly) & 412 -3c & & un \\
\hline Toledo Shipbuilding Co., In & & & June \\
\hline ledo Trust C & 1 & July & Jun \\
\hline Toronto Mortgage Co. (qu & & Juy & \\
\hline Torrington Co. (quar.) & 40 c & July & fun \\
\hline Torrington Nat. Bank \& Trust Co. (Conn.) (qu.) & \$2182 & July & June \\
\hline Traders Finance Corp., Ltd., \(6 \%\) pref. A (quar.) & \$\$11/2 & & \\
\hline Travelers Bk. \& Tr.Co. (Hartford, Conn. (ann.) & & & \\
\hline Travelers Insurance Co. Hartford) & , & July & \\
\hline Continental Corp & \$1/3 & July & Ju \\
\hline Tri-County Telephone Co., \(6 \%\) lst p & 51 & July & \\
\hline Trico Products Corp. (quar.) & 36 & July & 0 \\
\hline steed & & & \\
\hline Series A coupon (final & & & \\
\hline Tuckett Tobacco Co., itd. & & July & \\
\hline Tunnel RR. of St, Louis s s & & & \\
\hline \$1.50 conv. preferred (qua & & & \\
\hline Twin States Gas \& E1, 7\% prior lien pf. (qu.)- & \({ }_{7}\) & & June 16 \\
\hline derwood Elliott Fisher & 75 c & June & \\
\hline der writers Trust & & aly & \\
\hline nion Bank \& Trust Co & \(\$ 1\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } \\
& \text { Julv }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp & 75 c & July & \\
\hline ion Investment C & & July & \\
\hline Union \& New Haven Trus & & & \\
\hline Quarterly & & July & June 21 \\
\hline Union Pacific R & \$1/2 & July & \\
\hline Union Stock Yards of Om & \({ }^{51}\) & Juy & une 30 \\
\hline Union Trust Co. (Indianapolis, 1 & & July 1 & June 20 \\
\hline Union Trust Co. (Pit & \$50 & & Jun \\
\hline Union Twist Drill & \({ }^{181}\) & June & \\
\hline Union Wire Rope Cor & 20 c & & \\
\hline United Bank \& Trust Co. (St. L & 50 c & June & \\
\hline United Bond \& Suhare, LTtol (qu & 15 c & July & une 30 \\
\hline United Carbo & 75 c & & \\
\hline nited Dr & 15 c & & \\
\hline United \({ }^{\text {class }}\) & \({ }_{81}^{10 \mathrm{c}}\) & & \\
\hline United Fuel Invest's., Ltdi., \(6 \%\) cli. A prep. (qu.) & & & \\
\hline United Gas Improvement, com. (quar & & & May \\
\hline  & \$1/4 & June 30 & May \\
\hline nited Illuminating & & July & Ju \\
\hline nited Light \& & & l & June \\
\hline 源 \(6.3 \%\) preferred (mont & & July & \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (mor & & Aug. & \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (month & 1-3c & Sept. & \\
\hline \(6.36 \%\) preferred. (month & & & \\
\hline \(6.36 \%\) preferred (monthly) & 53 c & Sept. & Aug. \\
\hline \(6.36 \%\) preferred (monthly & 50 c & & \\
\hline \(6 \%\) prior preferred (monthl & 50 c & & \\
\hline \(6 \%\) prior preferred (m) & & & \\
\hline nited hartic. preferre & 8140 & July & \\
\hline United New Jersey R Pr \% Canal (quar.) & \$21/2 & July 10 & \\
\hline United Printers \& Publishers Ins. (Del.) & & & \\
\hline United Savings Bank (Detroit) (s.-a.) & 50c & July \({ }^{\text {June }} 30\) & \\
\hline United Shoo Machinery Corp. (quar) & 62 & July & Jun \\
\hline U. 6 \% preferred (quar.) & 3725c & Juiy & \\
\hline U. S. \& Foreign Secs. Corp. 86 1st pref. (quar & \$11/2 & June & Jun \\
\hline U. S. Gauge Co., common & \$23/3 & July & June \\
\hline \(7 \%\) prefer & \$136 & July & June \\
\hline \(0.7 \%\) preferred & 13 & July & \\
\hline 5\%\% conv. preferred (quar.) & 6834c & & \\
\hline U. S. \& International Securities 85 1st & + \({ }^{21 / 5}\) & & \\
\hline U. S. Leather Co. \(7 \%\) prior preferred. & \({ }_{54}{ }_{5}\) & July & \\
\hline United States Pipe \& Foundry Co., (quar.) & 50 c & & \\
\hline Onited States Pla & & & \\
\hline United States Plyw & & July & \\
\hline S. Potash & & June & \\
\hline \({ }_{7} \%\) pmeferred (quar.) & & & \\
\hline U. s. Sugar Corp. pref. (qu & & July & \\
\hline U. s. Trust Co. (V) Y.) (qua & & July & June 20 \\
\hline U.S. Trust Co. of No & & & \\
\hline United Utilities, I & & June & Jun \\
\hline Extra & 10 c & June & \\
\hline Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. (qual & & Aug. & \\
\hline Universal Products Co. & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Name of Company & Per Share & When Payable & \begin{tabular}{l}
Holders \\
of Record
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Upper Michigan Power \& Light Co. \(6 \%\) pf & & & \\
\hline \(6 \%\) pref. (quar.) & \$113/3 & Oct \(1-2-42\) & Dec. 29 \\
\hline Upressit Metal Cap & & & June 16 \\
\hline Utah-Idaho Oo & & & June 20 \\
\hline  & + 18 & & June 2 \\
\hline Utica Knitting Co. \(5 \%\) prior pref. (qu & 621 & July & June 21 \\
\hline Valley RR. \({ }^{\text {Vaive }} \mathrm{Bag} \mathrm{Co} .6 \%\) preferred (quar.) & & Jul & June 14 \\
\hline Van Camp Milk Co. \$4 preferred (qu & \$1 & July & June 23 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Van de kamp' \\
Common
\end{tabular} & c & June 30 & \\
\hline \$6.50 preferr & \$1 & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Vapor Car Heating }}\) Preferred (quar.) & \$1/4 & Dec. 10 & Dec. 1 \\
\hline Vermont \& Boston Tel & \({ }^{8}\) & July & June \\
\hline Vertientes-Camaguey & & & \\
\hline Victor Chemical Work & 10 & June 30 & June 20 \\
\hline Victor-Monaghan Co & \$1 & July & Ј-ī" \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) \\
\hline Virginian railway co. (qu & 300 & June 30 & June \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred & \(\$ 1\) & & \\
\hline Vulcan Detinning & & & \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (qu & S12 & July 19 & July 10 \\
\hline \% preferre & & & \\
\hline Wabasso Cotton Co. (qua & & & June \\
\hline Wagner Baking Corp., & \({ }^{30}\) & Juay & June 23 \\
\hline \$3 2 nd preferred (quar & 15 & July & June \\
\hline Waldorf System, Inc. (inc & 25 c & July & June \\
\hline  & & \({ }^{\text {July }}\) June 30 & June \\
\hline Ware River RR., gtd. (s.-a. & \$31/3 & July & June 30 \\
\hline Washington Titie Insura & 81 & July & \\
\hline  & \$152 & July & Jun \\
\hline Wayne Knitting Mills, \(6 \%\) pr & \$11/2 & July 1 & June \\
\hline Wayne Pump \({ }^{\text {com }}\) & & July 1 & June 20 \\
\hline Welch Grape Juice C & 5\% & Ju & \\
\hline Wellington Fund, Inc. & 18 c & & \\
\hline Francisco) (quar.) & \$3 \({ }^{2}\) & July & \\
\hline , & \$11/ & July & \\
\hline West Jersey \& Seashore R & \$11/2 & July & \\
\hline est Kootenay Power \& & \$ \(\$ 1 / 3\) & July & \\
\hline est Michigan Steel Foundry & & & \\
\hline \(7 \%\) prior preferred (quar.) & \[
17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}
\] & Aug. & \[
\text { July } 15
\] \\
\hline West New Brighton Bank (Staten İsland, ì."̄.) & & & \\
\hline West Penn \({ }^{\text {(s-a) }}\) Elec & & July 1 & \\
\hline West Penn Power C0.41/2\% & \$11\% & July 15 & June 20 \\
\hline est Texas Utilitiles. 86 pr & \$1 & July & June 14 \\
\hline West Virginia Pulp \& Paper & & & June 14 \\
\hline Western Electric \(\mathbf{C o}\) & \({ }^{755}\) & June 30 & June 25 \\
\hline Western Grocers Ltd.co & , 755 & & June 20 \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (quar & 1815 & & June 20 \\
\hline Western Nat. Bank of Bastimore (Mã.) \({ }^{\text {c/s.-a. }}\).)- & 80 c & July 1 & June 25 \\
\hline Western N.Y. \& Pennsyl. RR. Co., com. (s.-a.) & 813 & July & June 30 \\
\hline 5\% preferr & \$1 & Jul & June 30 \\
\hline  & \$1 & June 1 & \\
\hline Western Union Telegraph Co & \(\$ 1\) & & June 7 \\
\hline Westgate Greenland \({ }^{\text {Oil }} \mathrm{Co}\). ( m & & & July 10 \\
\hline Westmoreland, Inc. (quar & & July & June 13 \\
\hline Westmoreland Electrical Instrum & \$0\% & Sept. 10 & Aug. 27 \\
\hline Weston (George) Ltd & \(\pm 20 \mathrm{c}\) & July & \\
\hline \(5 \%\) pref. (quar.) & t\$14 & Aug. & \\
\hline Wetherill Finance Co. & & July & Ju \\
\hline Wheeling Dollar Saving \& Trust Co. (W. \({ }^{6} \mathrm{~V}\) a.). & \$25 & \({ }^{\text {July }}\) & June 20 \\
\hline Wheeling \& Lake Erie H & \({ }^{5} 1\) & July 1 & June 24 \\
\hline heeling steel Corp. (res & c & & Juny 13 \\
\hline White Sewing Machine, 82 pri & 50 c & Aug. & June \\
\hline & & July & June \\
\hline Whitman (Wm.) Co. pref. (quar.) & \$184 & July & \\
\hline Wichita Union Stk. Yards Co., 6\% pref. & & & Juy 10 \\
\hline Common (i) & \(81 / 2\) & & \\
\hline ieboit stores, Inc., \(6 \%\) & \$1/4 & July & June \\
\hline Will \& Baumer Candle Co., Inc., \(8 \%\) pref (qu) & \$2 & July & June 20 \\
\hline Wilmington Savings \& Trust Co. (N. C.) (quar.) & 30 c & July & June 20 \\
\hline ilisil, Ltd. (quar & 25c & July & June 14 \\
\hline Class B (irres & & July & June 20 \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred (qü & \$13/4 & July & June 20 \\
\hline Winsted Hosiery Co. & \$1 & Aug. & July 15 \\
\hline Quar & \$11/3 & \(\stackrel{\text { Nov. }}{ }\) & Oct. 15 \\
\hline Extra & & Nov & Oct. \\
\hline iser & 25c & July & \\
\hline Wisconsin Co & \$13/4 & July & June 25 \\
\hline isconsin Electric Power-
\(6 \%\) preferred ( 1897 series) & & & \\
\hline Wisconsin Ivestment Co. (irt & \$1/2 & July 1 & Juny 15 \\
\hline Wisconsin State Bank (Milwaukee) & 80 c & June & June 20 \\
\hline Wolverine Tube Co. (irreg.) & 15 c & June 30 & June 16 \\
\hline Woodley Petroleum (quar.) & 10c & June 30 & June 19 \\
\hline Worthington Pump \& Machinery & & & \\
\hline \(435 \%\) prior preferred--- & 揚11/8 & Aug. & July 21 \\
\hline Wright-Hargreaves Mines, & +10c & July & May 21 \\
\hline Extra & \({ }^{55}\) & July & May 21 \\
\hline rigley & 25 c & July & June 20 \\
\hline Month & 25 & Sept. & \\
\hline Monthly & 25 c & Oct. & Sept. 20 \\
\hline urlitzer & \$154 & July & June 20
June 10 \\
\hline Yale \& Towne Mrg. & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline Class B & 25 c & July & June 16 \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferred & \$154. & \({ }^{\text {July }}\) & \\
\hline Yosemit (J. S.) \& Co. common (qu & 811 & July & June 20 \\
\hline \(7 \%\) preferre & \$18 & July & June 20 \\
\hline Young-Da vidson Mines, Ltd & 1112 & June & June 18 \\
\hline Youngstown Sheet \& Tube pref. (qu & \(121 / 2\) & June & June 14 \\
\hline Zeller's, Ltd., common (a) & \(\pm 2\) & & July 15 \\
\hline \(6 \%\) preferred (quar.) & & & 5 \\
\hline  & & Dec. & 5-c. 5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
*Transfer books not closed Por this dividend.
\(\dagger\) On account of accumulated dividends.
\(\ddagger\) Payable in Canadian funds, tax deductible at the source. Non-resident
\(\ddagger\) Payable in Canadian funds, tax deductible at the source. Non-resident
tax, effective April 301941 increased from \(5 \%\) to \(15 \%\). Resident taxs tax, eifective A. a Less British income tax.
}

\section*{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 June 25, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & June 25, 1941 & June 18, 1941 & June 26,1940 \\
\hline & \$ & \$ & \$ \\
\hline Gold certifleates on hand United States Treasury & 8,812,100,000 & ,88 0,048,000 & 8,845,071,000 \\
\hline Redemption fund-F. & 1,427,000 & \[
1,427,000
\] & 1,311,000 \\
\hline Other Cash †........ & 50,412,000 & 54,283,000 & 106,127,000 \\
\hline ta & 8,863,939,000 & 8,935,758,000 & 8,952,509,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Bllis discounted: \\
Secured by U. 8. Govt. obligations \\
direct and guaranteed. \\
Other bllis discounted.
\end{tabular}} & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{r}
871,000 \\
92,000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 372,000 \\
& 142,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{1 2 0 , 0 0 0} \\
& \mathbf{2 4 2 , 0 0 0}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Tota & & & \\
\hline Industrial adva & ,53 & 1,536,000 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
U. S. Govt. securlites, direet and guaranteed: \\
Bonds \\
Notes \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & & & \\
\hline & 389,312,000 & \(389,312,000\)
234163,000 & 402,946,000
\[
\mathbf{3 3 9 , 0 3 0}, 000
\] \\
\hline & 234,163,000 & 234,163,00 & 339,030,000 \\
\hline Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed. & 623,475,000 & 623,475,00 & 741,976,000 \\
\hline Total bills and securities .-- .-.......-- & 625,974 & , & 4,342,000 \\
\hline Due from foreign banks & & & 18,000 \\
\hline Federal Reserve notes & 217, \({ }^{2,040,000}\) & \({ }_{251}^{2,575,00}\) & 171,610,000 \\
\hline Uncollected items Bank premises & \(217,336,000\)
\(9,949,000\) & 251,575,000 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,820,000 \\ \hline 15\end{array}\) \\
\hline Other ass & 11,719,000 & 11,311,000 & 15,468 \\
\hline Total assets & 9,730,975,00 & 9,836,273,000 & 9,895,391 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Llablitiles- \\
F. R. notes in actual circulation.
\end{tabular}} & & & \\
\hline & 1,772,030,000 & 1,749,770,000 & \[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1,369,821,00 \\
7,524,016,00
\end{array}\right.
\] \\
\hline Dedosits-Member bank reserve acc't.- & \(6,364,978,000\)
\(260,379,000\) & 6,427,287, & 7,524,016,000 \\
\hline U. S. Treasurer-General account.-. Forelgn & 474,195,00 & 481,683,000 & 235,829,000 \\
\hline  & 536,042,000 & 512,572,000 & 389,226 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Total deposits \(\qquad\) \\
Deferred availablilty items. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 7,635,594,000 & 7,722,175,000 & 8,242,504,000 \\
\hline & 193,028,000 & 234,200,000 & 158,784,000 \\
\hline Deferred avallability Items Other liabilities, incl accrued dividends- & \[
1,886,000
\] & \[
1,704,0
\] & 1,687 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total liablities. Capllal Accounts-} & 9,602,53 & 9,707, & 9,772, \\
\hline & & 51,582,000 & 1,033 \\
\hline  & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \(56,447,000\)
\(7,070,000\) & 56,47,000
\(7,070,00\) & 7,109,000 \\
\hline & 13,336,000 & 13,325,000 & 11,1 \\
\hline Total liabilities and capital accounts. & 9,730,975,00 & 9,836,273 & \\
\hline Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles comblned. & 94.2\% & 94.3 & 3.1 \\
\hline Commitments to make industrial ad- & & & 820,0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\dagger\) "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 proflt by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Weekly Return of the New York City \\ \section*{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, JUNE 26, 1941
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Clearing House
Members & - Capltal & - Surplus and Undiodded Proftts & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net Demand } \\
& \text { Deposits, } \\
& \text { Average }
\end{aligned}
\] & Time Depostts, Average \\
\hline & & \[
14,195,100
\] & \[
241,945,000
\] & \[
\underset{18,024,000}{\mathbf{S}}
\] \\
\hline Bank of Manhattan Co.- & 20,000,000 & 26,989,700 & 611,396,000 & 39,339,000 \\
\hline National City Bank. & 77,500,000 & 80,993,400 & a2,664,762,000 & 164,647,000 \\
\hline Chem Bank \& Trust \(\mathrm{Co}^{\text {O- }}\) & 20,000,000 & \(58,009,600\) & 865,062,000 & 11,285,000 \\
\hline Guaranty Trust Co. & \(90.000,000\) & 187,236,100 & b2,306,292,000 & 72,257,000 \\
\hline Manufacturers Trust & 41,748,000 & 40,986,600 & 765,390,000 & 104,327,000 \\
\hline Cnt Hanover Bk\&tr Co & 21,000,000 & \(75,370,100\)
\(20,258,800\) & c1,197, \({ }^{3} \mathbf{3} 262,2000\) & \(76,539,000\) \\
\hline Corn Exch Bank Tr Co- & \(15,000,000\)
10,000 & 108,726,400 & 792,302,000 & 27,539,000 \\
\hline Irving Trust \({ }^{\text {Co}}\) & 50,000,000 & 53,792,700 & 747,206,000 & 4,703,000 \\
\hline Continental Bk \& Tr Co . & 4,000,000 & 4,511,100 & 68,707,000 & 1,137,000 \\
\hline Chase National Bank & 100,270,000 & 139,538,700 & d3,373,697,000 & \(43,741,000\)
\(3,611,000\) \\
\hline Frith Avenue Bank &  & - \({ }_{83,878,300}\) & e1,212,448,000 & 65,032,000 \\
\hline Bankers Trust Co-- & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{2 5 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \\
\mathbf{6 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}
\end{array}
\] & 81,073,300 & e1,212,343,000 & 2,160,000 \\
\hline Marine Midland \(\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{C}\) & \(5,000,000\) & 10,061,400 & 145,363,000 & 3,005,000 \\
\hline New York Trust \(\mathbf{C O}\) & \(12,500,000\) & 28,039,600 & 456,597,000 & 42,077,000 \\
\hline Comm'l Nat Bk\& \({ }^{\text {ar }} \mathrm{C}\) & 7,000,000 & 8,843,900 & 146.456,000 & 1,631,000 \\
\hline Public Nat Bk\& Tr Co. & 7,000,000 & 10,714,100 & 97,525,000 & 53,222,000 \\
\hline & 518,518,000 & 957,498,400 & 16,099,698,000 & 735,052,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* As per official reports: National, March 31, 1941; State, March 31, 1941; trust companies, March 31, 1941.
Includes deposits in forelgn branches: a \(\quad \mathbf{\$ 2 8 5 , 1 0 0 , 0 0 0}\) (latest avallable date);
\(b \$ 58,509,000\) (latest available date); \(c \$ 3,065,000\) (June 26); \(d \$ 87,073,000\) (latest \(b \$ 58,509,000\) (latest avallable date); \(c \$ 3,065,000\) (June 26); \(d \$ 87,073,000\) (latest
available date); \(e \$ 22,697,000\) (May 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.:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Dase} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Stocks} & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
30 \\
\text { Indus- } \\
\text { trfals }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
20 \\
\text { Rad } \\
\text { roads }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
15 \\
\text { Uthe } \\
\text { thes }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { 65 } \\
& \text { stocks }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\underset{\substack{10 \\ \text { nduct } \\ \text { trals- }}}{ }
\] &  &  & \[
\underset{\substack{\text { Utill }}}{10}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { 40 } \\
\text { Bonds }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline June 27- & 123.46 & 28.55 & 17.89 & 41.59 & 107.86 & \({ }^{93.93}\) & 53.19 & 109.74 & 91.18 \\
\hline June 28- & 123.96 & 28.64 & 17.95 & 41.75 & 107.81 & \({ }_{93}^{93.81}\) & \({ }_{53}^{53.23}\) & 109.76 & \({ }_{91.14}^{91.15}\) \\
\hline June 25. & 123.52 & \({ }_{28}^{28.50}\) & 17.73
17.70 & 41.55 & 107.78 & \({ }_{94.13}^{93.91}\) & 5 & 109.58 & 91.15 \\
\hline June 24- & 123.97 & \({ }_{28.26}^{28.26}\) & 17.80 & 41.60 & 107.67 & 94.22 & 53.31 & 109.61 & 91.20 \\
\hline June 21. & 122.51 & 27.99 & 17.75 & 41.17 & 107.60 & 94.13 & 52.95 & 109.59 & 91.07 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{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 alwavs 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.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OP WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON JUNE 18, 1941
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Federal Reserve Districts- & Total & Boston & New York & Philadelphia & Cleoeland & Richmond & Atlanta & Chicago & St.Louts & Minneapolis & Kansas City & Dallas & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { San } \\
\text { FTancisco }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Loans and investments-total. & \({ }_{28,155}\) & \({ }_{1}^{8}, 368\) & \(\stackrel{8}{12,733}\) & 1,299 & \({ }_{2,167}\) & 777 & \({ }^{8} 722\) & 8,000 & \$829 & \({ }_{4} 4\) & 760 & & \({ }_{2,458}^{5}\) \\
\hline Loans-total ....--...-.-.-. & 10,262 & 736 & 3,822 & 539 & 849 & 308 & 377 & 1,274 & 400 & 215 & 359 & 315 & 1,068 \\
\hline Commerclal. Indus, and agricul. loans & 5,792 & 395 & 2,372 & 286 & 397 & 147 & 194 & 822 & 227 & 106 & 212 & 211 & 423 \\
\hline Open market paper & 370
471 & 80
11 & 108
347 & 39
29 & 15 & 111 & \({ }^{5}\) & 46 & 19 & 3 & 25 & 3 & 18 \\
\hline Other loans for purchasing or carrying securitles & 471
444 & 16 & 347
208 & 31 & 15
19 & 13 & 11 & 42
67 & 13 & 1 & 10 & 3
12 & 9 \\
\hline Real estate loans. & 1.246 & 81 & 198 & 52 & 182 & 48 & 36 & 134 & 60 & 14 & 32 & 23 & 386 \\
\hline Loans to banks. & 42 & 俉 & 33 & & & & 2 & & & & 1 & & \\
\hline Other loans & 1.897 & 149 & 558 & 108 & 222 & 86 & 123 & 163 & 75 & 85 & 75 & 36 & 192 \\
\hline Treasury bilks & 1,056 & 19 & 601 & & & 2 & 7 & 368 & 1 & 3 & 7 & 38 & 1 \\
\hline Treasury notes- & 2,232 & 40 & 1,498 & 25 & 168 & 57 & 45 & 218 & 35 & 19 & 42 & 34 & 51 \\
\hline Onited States bonds & 7,961 & 371 & 3.499 & 391 & 736 & 254 & 112 & 1,230 & 208 & 123 & 106 & 119 & 812 \\
\hline Obligations guar. by U. S. Govt.-.-- & 3,038 & \({ }^{68}\) & 1,814 & 83 & 156 & 88 & 65 & \(\begin{array}{r}1299 \\ 581 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 69 & 35 & 107 & 43 & 181 \\
\hline Other securities_. & 3,606 & 134 & 1,499 & 261 & 249 & 68 & 116 & 581 & 116 & 39 & 139 & 59 & 345 \\
\hline Reservo with Federal Reserve Bank-- & 10,883 & 558 & 5.836 & 505 & 788 & 259 & 171 & 1,552 & 238 & 111 & 206 & 143 & 516 \\
\hline Cash in vault. & 581 & 151 & 151 & 25 & 52 & 26 & 16 & 82 & 14 & & 18 & 12 & 27 \\
\hline Balances with domestic banks & 3.500 & 208 & 230 & 217 & 379 & 276 & 259 & 621 & 192 & 133 & 330 & 326 & 331 \\
\hline Other assets-net.. & 1.206 & 67 & 431 & 79 & 86 & 42 & 52 & 69 & 22 & 15 & 19 & 31 & 293 \\
\hline LIABILITIES & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Tlme deposits............ & & 1.430 & 11.14 & 1,133 & 1.736 & 630 & 502 & 3,357 & 556 & 336 & 595 & 557 & 1,340 \\
\hline Onited States Government d & 481 & 14 & +44 & 161 & 745
45 & 208 & 192 & 135 & 191 & 112 & 144 & \(\begin{array}{r}137 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1,103 \\
\hline Inter-bank deposits: & & & & & & & & & & & 1 & 6 & \\
\hline Domestle banks & 9,236 & 392 & 3,986 & 473 & 532 & 371 & 363 & 1,380 & 424 & 180 & 469 & 294 & 372 \\
\hline Forelgn banks -- & 666 & 23 & 604 & 6 & 1 & & 2 & & & & & & 19 \\
\hline Borrowings & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Other llabilitles. & 789 & 25 & 299 & 17 & 21 & 39 & 17 & 22 & & 7 & 3 & 5 & 327 \\
\hline Capital accounts. & 3.873 & 248 & 1.646 & 219 & 391 & 101 & 97 & 426 & 97 & 62 & 109 & 91 & 386 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{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, June 26' 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 ast year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) givas details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve agents and the Fedgral Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest wesk appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITTES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 25,1941
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Clphers (000) Omitted & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { June } 25 \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\text { June } 18,
\] & \[
\text { June } 11,
\] & June 4. 1941 & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 28, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 21, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 14, \\
1941,
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 7, \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } 30 \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { June } 26, \\
1940
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
ASSETS \\
Gold otis. on hand and due from U. B. Treas.x- \\
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes).... \\
Otner bash *
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\delta \\
20,313,730 \\
95,508 \\
285,141
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 8,731 \\
20,313,731 \\
9,508 \\
287,750
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 8,731 \\
20,313,731 \\
10,945 \\
289,010 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ \mathbf{S}, 9 \\
20,314,730 \\
9,944 \\
276,625
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
20,316,732 \\
9.549 \\
299,593
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
8 \\
20,256,731 \\
9,549 \\
321,025 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{\$} 20,222,732 \\
10,144 \\
328,073 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
20,202,772 \\
10,104 \\
315,002 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{8}, 19 \\
20,192,732 \\
11,139 \\
329,444
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
S \\
17,653,476 \\
10,862 \\
378,780
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Total ressrves Bills discounted: \\
Secured by U. S. Government obllgations, direct and guaranteed. \\
Other b lis discounted.
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}20,608,379 \\ 1,421 \\ \hline 592 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}20,610,989 \\ 1,119 \\ 687 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(20,613,686\)
1,358
619 & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
\(20,601,299\) \\
1,242 \\
674
\end{tabular} & \(20,625,874\)
3,433
722 & \(20,587,305\)
1,539
658 & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
\(20,560,949\) \\
854 \\
650
\end{tabular} & \(20,527,878\)

850
641 & \(20,533,315\)
1,286
632 & \(\begin{array}{r}18,043,118 \\ 704 \\ 1,557 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Total bills disoounted & 2,013 & 1,806 & 1,977 & 1,916 & 4.155 & 2,197 & 1,504 & 1,491 & 1,918 & 2,261 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Industrial advances. \(\qquad\) \\
U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed:
\end{tabular} & 9,088 & 8,906 & 8,774 & 8,736 & 8,163 & 8,154 & 8,092 & 8,059 & 7,549 & 8,975 \\
\hline Bonds \(\qquad\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,383,800 \\
820,300 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363.800 \\
820,300 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,363,800 \\
820,300
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{1 , 3 4 3 , 1 8 3} \\
& \mathbf{1 , 1 3 0 , 1 2 5}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total U. s. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed Total bills and securities & \(2,184,100\)
\(2,195,201\) & \(2,184,100\)
\(2,194,812\) & \(2,184,100\)
\(2,194,851\) & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,473,308 \\
\hline Due from forelgn banks. & & & 2,194,851 & 2,194,752 & 2,196,418 & 2,194,451 & 2,193,696 & 2,193,650 & 2,193,567 \({ }^{\text {47 }}\) & 2,484,544 \\
\hline Federal Reserve notes of 0 & 27,222 & 24,918 & 26,825 & 24,554 & 25.436 & 27,122 & 27,083 & 24,011 & 22.339 & 18,489 \\
\hline Uncollected Items..Bank premlses & 890,276
40,215 & \(1,132,033\)
40,246 & 889,067 & 882.182 & 828,654 & 986.086 & 1,017,150 & 775,198 & 847.561 & 656,231 \\
\hline Other assets. & \begin{tabular}{|c}
40,329 \\
4
\end{tabular} & 42,412 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,035 \\
& 53,799
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 39,968 \\
& 51,782
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,019 \\
& 51,819
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,055 \\
& 50,512
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 40,067 \\
& 50,171
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 39,903 \\
& 48,857
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 39,910 \\
& 49,228
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
41,490 \\
54,057
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total assets. & 23,804,669 & 24,045,457 & 23,818,310 & 23.794,584 & 23,768,267 & 23,885,578 & 23,889,163 & 23,609,544 & 23,685,967 & 21,297,976 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
LIABILITIES \\
Federal Reserve notes in actual ofrculation.
\end{tabular} & 6,633,192 & 6,573,156 & 6,542,175 & 6,534,194 & 6,460,010 & 6,384,387 & 6,359,671 & 6,343,877 & 6,282,368 & 5,144,450 \\
\hline Deposits-Member banks reserve account.- & 12,985,110 & 13,130,642 & 13,312,189 & 13,201,494 & 13,748,879 & 13,731,835 & 13,457,866 & 13,439,698 & 13,523,857 & 13,722,819 \\
\hline United States Treasurer-Genersal account. & 1,081,125 & 1,023,809 & 940,973 & 993,072 & 461,674 & 477,144 & 761,624 & 803.941 & 865,436 & 300,610 \\
\hline Forelgn \(\qquad\) Other deposi & \(1,240,276\)
650 & 1,229,892 & 1,226,526 & 1,243,661 & 1,240,046 & 1,241,201 & 1,235,048 & 1,226,555 & 1,251,130 & 664,720 \\
\hline Other deposit & 650,690 & 624,714 & 582.106 & 808,123 & 686,292 & 730,450 & 725,782 & 678,940 & 579,092 & 474,856 \\
\hline Total deposits & & & & \[
16,046,350
\] & 16,136,891 & 16,180,630 \({ }^{\mathbf{9 4 3}, 641}\) & 16,180,320 & 16,149.134 & 6,219.515 & 15,163,005 \\
\hline Other liablities, inci, accrued dividends & 836,114
6,086 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,085,664 \\
5,610
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
835,205 \\
7.133
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
836,781 \\
5,312
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|}
793,881 \\
5,612
\end{tabular} & 943,641
5,117 & 971,989 & 739,989 & 807.230 & \(\begin{array}{r}1629,569 \\ \hline 5986\end{array}\) \\
\hline Totallabllitles. & 23,432,593 & 23,673,487 & 23,446,307 & 23,422,637 & 23,396,394 & 23,513,775 & 23,517,484 & 23,237,893 & 23,314,269 & 20,942,810 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
CAPITAL \\
Capital pald in
\end{tabular} & 140,376 & 140,324 & 140 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Surplus (Section 7) & 157,065 & 157 ,065 & 140,3 & 140,311 & 140,284 & 40,279 & 140.272 & 140,254 & 140,240 & 137,103 \\
\hline Surplus (Section 13-b) & 26,785 & 26,785 & \(\begin{array}{r}157,065 \\ 26785 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 157,065 & 157.065 & 157,065 & 157.065 & 157.065 & 157,085 & 151,723 \\
\hline Other capltal accounts. & 47,850 & 47,796 & 47,822 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,786
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|l|} 
47,739
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,674
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,557
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,547
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 26,785 \\
& 47,608
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{2 6 , 8 3 9} \\
& \mathbf{3 9 , 5 0 4}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total liabllitles and capltal acoounts & 23,804,669 & 24,045,457 & 23,818,310 & 23,794,584 & 23,768,267 & 23,885,578 & 23,889,163 & 23,609,544 & 23,685,967 & 21,297,976 \\
\hline Ratio or total reserves tio deposits and F & \(92.1 \%\) & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Commitments to make Industrial advances...- & 13,072 & 11,814 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 11,629
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 12,272
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.3 \% \\
& 12.342
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 11.080
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.2 \% \\
& 1.945
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 91.3 \% \\
& 10,822
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
91.3 \% \\
8,464
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
88.8 \% \\
8,762
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Maturtty Distribution of Bulls and Short-Term Securites- \\
1-15 days blils discounted.
\end{tabular} & & 208 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 16-30 days bilis discounte & , & & 1,384 & 1,346 & 3,611 & 1,676 & 928 & 962 & 1,425 & 1,171 \\
\hline 31-60 days blils discounted. & 152 & 193 & 185 & 120 & 158 & 56 & \({ }_{96}^{81}\) & 47
94 & \({ }_{95}\) & 178 \\
\hline 61-90 dayi billa disoounted & 81 & 87 & 77 & 148 & 116 & 150 & 162 & \(\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 181 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 95
162 & 182
214 \\
\hline Over 90 days bllis discounted & 244 & 267 & 240 & 222 & 230 & 225 & 237 & 207 & 213 & 516 \\
\hline Total bllis discounte & 2,013 & 1,806 & 1,977 & 1,916 & 4,155 & 2,197 & 1.504 & 1.491 & 1,918 & 2,261 \\
\hline 1-15 days industrial ad & 1,522 & 1,273 & 1,442 & 1,473 & 1,488 & 1,522 & 1,439 & 1,426 & 981 & 2,057 \\
\hline 16.00 days indusirial advan & 284 & 292 & 284 & 270 & 202 & 208 & 266 & 251 & 147 & 98 \\
\hline 81-90 days industrial advances & \(\begin{array}{r}567 \\ 589 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}569 \\ 754 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 555 & 515 & 141 & 165 & 146 & 169 & 157 & 352 \\
\hline Over 90 days industrial advanoe & 6,126 & 6,018 & 6,086 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
333 \\
6,145
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
570 \\
\mathbf{5 . 7 6 2}
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}550 \\ \hline 5,709\end{array}\) & 549
5,692 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
536 \\
\mathbf{5 . 6 7 7}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
139 \\
\mathbf{6 , 1 2 5}
\end{array}
\] & 218
6,250 \\
\hline Total Industrial arivances ................... & 9,088 & 8,906 & 8,774 & 8.736 & 8.163 & 8.154 & 8.092 & 8,059 & 7.549 & 8,975 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Volume 152
The Conimercial \& Financial Chronicle
Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Cuphers (000) Omalted & June 25 , 1941 & June 18, & June 11,
\[
1941
\] & \[
\text { June } 4 .
\]
\[
1941^{\prime}
\] & \[
\text { May } 28 .
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { May }_{1941},
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { May } 14, \\
1941,
\end{gathered}
\] & \({ }_{\text {May }}{ }_{1941}\) ? & \[
\begin{gathered}
A \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] & June 26, \\
\hline Matu wty Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securites (Concluded) & \(\delta\) & 5 & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ \\
\hline  & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline  & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \(61-90\) days & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline er 90 ds & & 2,184, & & & & & & & & ,308 \\
\hline Total U. S. Government securities, direct & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2.184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,184,100 & 2,473,30 \\
\hline Federal Reserve NotesIssued to Federal Reserve Bank by Held by Federal Reserve Bank. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,942,165 \\
\mathbf{3 0 8}, 973
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,899,789 \\
326,633
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
6,865,638 \\
323,463
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
6,835.331 \\
301,137
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,767,692 \\
307,682
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,701,917 \\
\mathbf{3 1 7 , 5 3 0}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,682,910 \\
323,239
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,643,710 \\
299,833
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,574,463 \\
292,095 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
5,452,808 \\
\mathbf{3 0 8 , 3 5 8}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline In actual eirculation & 6,633,192 & 6,573,156 & 6,542,175 & 6,534,194 & 6,460,010 & 6,384,38 & 6,359,671 & 6,343,877 & 6,282,36 & 5,144,450 \\
\hline Collateral Held by A oent as Securtty for Notes 1ssued to BankGold ctis. on hand and due from U.S. Treasury By eligible paper. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,063.000 \\
1,739
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7.033,000 \\
1,475
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7,011,000 \\
1,693
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 6,971,000 \\
1,642
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,909,000 \\
3,842
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
6,823,500 \\
1,784
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6810,000 \\
1,008
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,741,000 \\
\hline 1,238 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,675,000 \\
1,512
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{5 , 5 5 7 , 5 0 0} \\
1,434
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total oollateral... & 7,064,739 & 7,034,475 & 7,012,693 & 6,972,642 & 6,912,742 & 6,825,284 & 6,811,098 & 6,742,238 & 6,676,512 & 5,558,934 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes
x These are certificates given by the United scates Treasury for the gold taken over trom the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 eentson Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference Itself having been appropriated as proflt by the Treasury under pro-
visiong of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 visions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

WeEkly statement of resourges and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at glose of business june 25, 1941
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Clphers (000) Omitted Foderal Reserve Agent at- & Total & Boston & New York & Philadelphia & Cleveland & Richmund & Atlanta & Chicago & St.Louts & Minneapolis & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Kansas } \\
\text { City }
\end{gathered}
\] & Dallas & San Francisco \\
\hline ASSETS & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ & \$ \\
\hline from United States Treasury & 20,313,730 & 1,185,741 & 8,812,100 & 1,220,497 & 1,590,452 & 664,754 & 464,558 & 3,407,728 & 545,007 & 330,951 & 456,794 & 323,049 & 1,312,099 \\
\hline Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes--- & 9,508
285,141 & 327
20,363 & 1,427
50,412 & 728
24,224 & \(\begin{array}{r}14,602 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 18,218 & 26,668 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 99, } 947 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & 381
20,448 & 5,383 & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
136 \\
16.807
\end{tabular} & 15,069 & 1,914
32,818 \\
\hline Total reserves_ & 20,608,379 & 1,206,431 & 8,863,939 & 1,245,449 & 1,605,662 & 684,839 & 492,077 & 3,448,149 & 565,836 & 336,479 & 473,737 & 338,950 & 1,346,831 \\
\hline Blils discounted: & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline direct and guaranteed. & 1,421 & 110 & 871 & 97 & 100 & 58 & & & 50 & 60 & 45 & 30 & \\
\hline Other bills discounted..... & 592 & 24 & 92 & 56 & 22 & & 8 & & & 156 & 132 & 102 & \\
\hline Total bills alscount & 2,013 & 134 & 963 & 153 & 22 & 58 & 8 & & 50 & 216 & 177 & 32 & \\
\hline Industrial advanc & 9,088 & 1,016 & 1,536 & 3,514 & 350 & 51 & 190 & 4 & & 435 & 359 & 275 & 178 \\
\hline U. B, Govt. securities, direct \& guar.: Bonds & 1,363,800 & 98,544 & 389,312 & 108,110 & 136,462 & 75,859 & 59,247 & 156,506 & 63,283 & 41,178 & 66,277 & 54,979 & 114.043 \\
\hline Notes & 820,300 & 59,273 & 234,163 & 65,027 & 82,079 & 45,627 & 35,637 & 94,136 & 38,062 & 24,769 & 39,863 & 33,068 & 68.596 \\
\hline Total D. 8. Govt. securitles,
direct and guaranteed. & 2,184,100 & 157,817 & 623,475 & 173,137 & 218,541 & 121,486 & 94,884 & 250,642 & 101,345 & 65,947 & 106,140 & 88,047 & 182,639 \\
\hline Total bills and securities & 2,195,201 & 158,967 & 625,974 & 176,804 & 219,013 & 122,395 & 95,082 & 251,026 & 101,395 & 66,598 & 106,676 & 88,454 & 182,817 \\
\hline Due rom forelgn bank
Fed. Res. notes of oth & 27,222 & 659 & 2,040 & 1,142 & 1,669 & 7,124 & 2,692 & - 3,137 & 2,350 &  & 1,627 & 1,004 & 2,516 \\
\hline Uncollected iteras.. & 890,276 & 83,468 & 217,336 & 62,665 & 111,557 & 71,464 & 36,415 & 125,495 & 48,522 & 23,759 & 33,001 & 30,094 & 46.500 \\
\hline Bank premises & 40,215 & 2,810 & 9,949 & 4,710 & 4,513 & 2,640 & 1,970 & - \(\quad 3,012\) & 2,299 & 1,355 & \begin{tabular}{|}
2,964 \\
2,010
\end{tabular} & 1,189 & 2,804
3,937 \\
\hline Other assets. & 43,329 & 2,866 & 11,719 & 3,708 & 4,726 & 2,706 & 1,844 & 4,650 & 1,863 & 1,336 & & 1,964! & 3,937 \\
\hline Total assets. & 23,804,669 & 1,455,204 & 9,730,975 & 1,494,483 & 1,947,144 & 891,170 & 630,082 & 3,835,475 & 722,266 & 430,789 & 620,016 & 461,656 & 1,585,409 \\
\hline F. R notes in actusl circulation & & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline F. R. notes in actual circulation Deposits: & 6,633,192 & 549,943 & 1,772,030 & 458,916 & 616.777 & 312,549 & 217,625 & 1,421,216 & 245,153 & 169,901 & 218,911 & 104,051 & 545,120 \\
\hline Member bank reserve account & 12,985,110 & 677,793 & 6,364,978 & 697,128 & 938,523 & 397,826 & 279,014 & 1,826,282 & 316,426 & 162,162 & 284,075 & 233,006 & 807.897 \\
\hline U. S. Treasurer-General account. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,081,125 \\
& 1,240,276
\end{aligned}
\] & 57,435
56,966 & 260,379
474,195 & 100,612
120,038 & \({ }_{113,850}^{117,814}\) & \begin{tabular}{|l}
35,040 \\
53,213
\end{tabular} & 37,653
43,313 & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
263,072 \\
148,500
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|}
53,831 \\
\hline 37125
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|}
37,556 \\
27.225
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{|l|}
33,274 \\
3588
\end{tabular} & 46,689
35,888 & +94,075 \\
\hline Orerer deposits & \(1,240,276\)
650,690 & 56,966
8,010 & -536,042 & 12,038
16,414 & 113,850
20,000 & \begin{tabular}{|r}
63,734
\end{tabular} & 4,767 & 14,789 & 9,853 & 8,445 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
3,237
\end{tabular} & 1,687 & 28,712 \\
\hline Total deposits & 15,957,201 & 800,204 & 7,635,594 & 934.192 & 1,190,187 & 492,813 & 366,747 & 2,242,643 & 417,235 & 231,388 & 356,474 & 317,270 & 972,454 \\
\hline Deferred avallability items.......... Other liabilities, incl. aecrued divs... & \[
\begin{array}{r}
836,114 \\
6,086
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
78,880 \\
568
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
193,028 \\
1,886
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
66,303 \\
546
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
105,168 \\
625
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
69,417 \\
433
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
31,913 \\
174
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
123,319 \\
686
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
47,905 \\
201
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
19,633 \\
171
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
32,144 \\
214
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
28,668 \\
225
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
39,736 \\
\begin{array}{r}
357
\end{array}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total liablities & 23,432,593 & 1,429,595 & 9,602,538 & 1,459,957 & 1,912,757 & 875,212 & 616,459 & 3,787,864 & 710,494 & 421,093 & 608,743 & 450,214 & 1,557,667 \\
\hline CAPITAL ACCOUNTS & & & & 11,912 & 14,496 & 5,453 & & 14,940 & 4,298 & 2,998 & 4,520 & 4,272 & 11,743 \\
\hline Surplus (Section 7 ) & 157,065 & 10,906 & 56,447 & 15,144 & 14,323 & 5,247 & 5,725 & 22,824 & 4,925 & 3,152 & 3,613 & 3,974 & 10,785 \\
\hline 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 \\
\hline Other capital accounts. & 47,850 & 2,485 & 13,336 & 3,077 & 4,561 & 2,014 & 2,369 & 8,418 & 2,016 & 2,546 & 2,002 & 1,933 & 3,093 \\
\hline Total liabilities and capital acc'ts.Commitments to make indus adve.. & |r|r|re4,869 \begin{tabular}{|} 
13,072
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{|r}
1,455,204 \\
1,521
\end{array}
\] & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}9,730,975 \\ 1,535\end{array}\right.\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,494,483 \\
2,186
\end{array}
\] & 1,947,144 \(\begin{array}{r}1,679\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
891,170 \\
1,016
\end{array}
\] & 630,082
32 & | \(3,835,475\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
722,266 \\
\hline 360 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 430,789
35 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
620,016 \\
1,039 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
461,656 \\
39 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|r}
1,585,409 \\
3,628 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*"Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. Less than \(\$ 500\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Three Clphers (000) Omitted Pederal Reserve Bank of- & Total & Boston & Nero York & Philabelphia & Clevelan' & 2tchmond & Atlanta & Chscajo & Si. Lous: & Minneap. & Kan. Cuty & Dallas & San Fran \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Federal Reserve notes: \\
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent
\end{tabular} & & & & & & & & & & & & 116,392 & \[
604,844
\] \\
\hline Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank.... & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,942,165 } \\ \mathbf{3 0 8 , 9 7 3} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
567,606 \\
17,663
\end{tabular} & 1,847,775 & \begin{tabular}{|r|r|}
476,265 \\
17,349
\end{tabular} & 640,146
\(\mathbf{2 3 , 3 6 9}\) & \begin{tabular}{|c}
332,003 \\
19,454 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}238,249 \\ 20,624 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{|r|}
\(1,453,654\) \\
32,438 \\
\hline \(1,421,218\)
\end{tabular} & \(\begin{array}{r}258,659 \\ 13,506 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
175,206 \\
5,305 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(\begin{array}{r}231,366 \\ 11,455 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \begin{tabular}{|c}
116,392 \\
12,341
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
604,844 \\
59,724 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline In actual circulation. & 6,633,192 & 549,943 & 1,772,030 & 458,916 & 616.777 & 312,549 & 217,625 & 1,421,216 & 245,153 & 169,901 & 219,911 & 104,051 & 545,120 \\
\hline Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: & 0,633,102 & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury .... & 7,063,000 & 590,000 & 1,865,000 & 480,000 & 645,000 & 350,000 & 245,000 & 1,460,000 & 269,000
50 & 177,000
216 & 235,000
165 & 123,000 & 624,000 \\
\hline Eligible paper. & 1,739 & 134 & 963 & 153 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Total & 7,064,73 & 590,1341 & 1,865,983 & 480,153 & 645,000 & 350,058 & 245,000 & 1,460,000 & 269,050 & 177.216 & 235,165 & 123,000 & 624,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 27 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Bid & Asked & & \({ }_{\text {B4 }}\) & Asked \\
\hline Treasury Bills & & & Aug. 131941 ...-- & \({ }_{0}^{0.13 \%}\) & .... \\
\hline July 21941 & 0.13\% & --.-- & Aug. \({ }_{\text {Aug. } 27 \text { 1941----- }}\) & 0.13\% & …- \\
\hline Juy 16 1991....-- & 0.13\% & -..-- & Sept. \(31941 . \ldots\) & 0.13\% & - \\
\hline Juy \(231941-\ldots\) & -0.13\% & --..- & Sept. \(171991 \ldots \ldots\) & -0.13\% & - \\
\hline Aug. 6 1941-...-. & 0.13\% & ....- & Sept. 24 1941...-- & 0.13\% & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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


Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly - See page 4397.

\title{
Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, Weekly and yearly
}

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE-Cash and deforred 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 \(32 d\) s of a point. Dauly Record of U. S. Bond Prices June 21 June 23 June 24, June 25 June 26 June 27

 33/4. 1946-56
\(\qquad\) Total sales
\(31 / 68,1943-47\)
\(\qquad\) Total sales
\(31 / \mathrm{s}, 1941\).
\(\qquad\) Total sales 31/4, 1943-45.
Total sales in \(\$ 1.000\) un
31/8, 1944-46.
Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) un
31/6s, 1946-49
Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) un

\section*{81/88, 1949-52}

Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) un
38, 1946-48. Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) un 38, 1951-55 Total sales in \$1,000 unl 27/88, 1955-60........... 23/8. 1945-47. Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) 25/8, 1948-51 _ \(\$ 1,000\)
Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) 2\%8, 1951-54... Total sales in s 1
\(2 \mathrm{Ks}, 1956-59 \ldots\) \begin{tabular}{c} 
Total sales in \\
2\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) u 25/48, 1960-65. Total sales in \(\$ 1,000 u\) 21/38, 1945.
 Tew: \(\qquad\) Total sales in
21/2s, 1949-53. \(\qquad\) \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { H } \\ \text { L } \\ \text { Cl } \\ \text { unit }\end{array}\right.\)
\(-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { H } \\ \text { L } \\ \text { C }\end{array}\right.\) Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) un
\(21 / 38,1950-52 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~\) Total sales
21/2s, 1952-54 21/28, 1956-58 Total sales
21/4, 1951-53
\(\qquad\) 21/4, 1954-56.
\[
28,1947
\]
\(28,1947 \ldots \ldots\)
Total sales \(1 n \$ 1,000\) un
\(\qquad\)
28, Dee. 1948-50
\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Total sal } \\
2 \mathrm{2B}, 1953-55
\end{array}
\]
\(\qquad\) 28, 1953-55.............. Pederal Farm Mortgage 31/8, 1944-64.........- \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { L } \\ \text { Total sales in } \$ 1,000\end{array}\right.\) 3s, 1944-48 Tota sales in \$1,000 3s, 1942-47 Total sales in \(\$ 1.000 \mathrm{ur}\) Home Owners' \(\mathbf{\text { Loan }}\)
38, series A, 1944-52.
\(\qquad\) 21/4, 1942-44 Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) 13/28, 1945-47 Total sales in \(\$ 1,000\) units....
Odd lots sales. \(\dagger\) Deferred delivery sale. I Cash sale. \(x\) No transactions.
Note-The above table includes only sale of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 1 Treasury 23/4s 1948-1951. \(\qquad\)





为




\title{
Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange
}

\section*{FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY}

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the
N'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 week's range in wich they occur. No account is taken of guch such sales in computing the rane for the year.
in the weel in
in







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 (June 21, 1941) and ending the present Friday (June 27, 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 have occurred during the current year.







\section*{Other Stock Exchanges}

Baltimore Stock Exchange


\section*{Boston Stock Exchange}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Friday } \\
& \text { Last } \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& \text { Price }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Week's Range of Prices \\
Low Hioh
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Whek } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & Lowo & High \\
\hline Amer Tel \& Tel_-_.-. 100 & 1553/8 & 1553/6 1581/8 & 1,753 & 1483/6 May & 1687/6 May \\
\hline Blgelow Sanf Cpt Co pf 100 & & 104104 & & 100 Jan & \(1041 / 2\) June \\
\hline Boston \& Albany ...... 100 & 89 & 871/4 89 & 416 & 871/ Mar & \(973 / 4\) \\
\hline Boston Edison Co (new) - 25 & \(301 / 2\) & \(281 / 831\) & 2,075 & 26\% May & 343/4 Jan \\
\hline Boaton Elevated...... 100 & 441/2 & 42\% 45 & 296 & \(411 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) & 50\% Feb \\
\hline Boston Heraldj Traveller...* & 187\% & 181/8 \(181 / 8\) & 50 & 18 Jan & \(201 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Boston \& Maine- } \\ \text { Common. } & 100\end{array}\) & & & 3 & & Jan \\
\hline Prior preferred....- 100 & 714 & \(57 / 8 \quad 71 / 4\) & 940 & \(51 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}\) & 71/4 June \\
\hline Class A 1st pref std.- 100 & 21/6 & \(21 / 4\) & 186 & \(11 \%\) Jan & \(22 / 4 \mathrm{May}\) \\
\hline Class B 1st pref std._ 100 & & 2 & 20 & 1\%/6 Jan & \(2 \%\) May \\
\hline Class B 1st pret...- 100 & & & 65 & 13/8 Jan & 2 June \\
\hline Class C 1st pret std _ 100 & & 2 & 30 & 15/\% Jan & \(23 / 8 \mathrm{May}\) \\
\hline Class D 1st pret std _- 100 & & \(21 / 8 \quad 21 / 2\) & 265 & 1\%/8, Jan & \(21 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Class D 1st pref_.... 100 & & \(21 / 8 \quad 21 / 8\) & 75 & 15/8 Jan & \(21 / 4\) Jan \\
\hline Boston Per Prod Trusts.-* & 111/2 & \(111 / 2111 / 2\) & 50 & 11. June & \(121 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Calumet \& Hecla & & \({ }^{6} \quad 7\) & 496 & 53/8 Aor & 7 June \\
\hline Copper Range. & \(61 / 4\) & \(53 / 4\) & 1,495 & 41/5 FeD & \(61 / 4\) June \\
\hline East Boston Co _....... 10 & & & 100 & 4 c Feb & 9 c June \\
\hline East Fuel \& Gas As- & & & & & \\
\hline \(41 / 2 \%\) prior pref.--- 100 & 5014 & 50.51 & 81 & \(471 / 2\) June & 581/2 Jan \\
\hline 6\% pref \(\qquad\) & & \(32384333 / 4\) & 15 & 30\% Apr & 413/4 Jan \\
\hline Common...- & . 00 & 8101.00 & 260 & 75 c Jan & \(3 / \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline 1 1st preferred & & \(761 / 278\) & 75 & \(741 / 2\) June & 871/2 Feb \\
\hline Eastern Ss Line & 75/8 & 75/8 & 730 & 31/2 Feb & 83/4 Apr \\
\hline Employers Group & & \(227 / 8183\) & 180 & 21 May & 2514 Jan \\
\hline Gillette Bafety Ra & 23/8 & \(21 / 4 \quad 21 / 2\) & 185 & 3 May & \(37 / 4\) Jan \\
\hline Hathaway Bakeries & & 30 c 30 c & 400 & 25c June & 35 c Jan \\
\hline Preferred & & \(301 / 2301 / 2\) & 28 & 30 May & 38 Jan \\
\hline Isle Royale Copper \(\mathrm{Co}_{-1} 15\) & \(11 / 2\) & 1 11/2 & 825 & \(3 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}\) & \(11 / 2\) June \\
\hline Lamson Corp (Del) comen & & \(11 / 2{ }^{11 / 2}\) & 485 & \(11 / 2\) May & \(2{ }_{2} \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline 6\% cum pref.-...-. 50 & & \(25 \quad 25\) & 140 & 20 May & 26 May \\
\hline Loews Theatres (Boston) 25 & & 1313 & 40 & \(121 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}\) & \(131 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline Me Cent \(5 \%\) cum pfd._ 100 & & 171/471/4 & 50 & \(121 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}\) & 20 May \\
\hline Mass. Utll Ass vt 0 & & 15015 c & 144 & 5 c May & 52 c Jan \\
\hline Common & 51/2 & \(51 / 2051 / 2\) & 51 & Jan & May \\
\hline Mflr Old Col Copper Co. 25 & & & 100 & 4c June & 4c June \\
\hline Mergenthaler Linotype --* & 221/4 & \(221 / 43\) & 130 & 1814 May & 26 Jan \\
\hline NarragansettRack AssnIncl & & \(51 / 2 \quad 51 / 2\) & 40 & 47/6 Jan & \(61 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline National Tun \& Mines & & 3 & 100 & \(21 / 4 \mathrm{May}\) & 3 Mar \\
\hline New England Tel \& Tel 100 & 1141/8 & \(1125 / 81143 / 4\) & 196 & 110 May & 129 Jan \\
\hline North Butte - ---.-...2.50 & 35c & 35 c 45 c & 1,620 & 210 June & 450 June \\
\hline Pacifle Mills & 171/8 & \(13^{3 / 171 / 8}\) & 416 & \(111 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}\) & 171/8 June \\
\hline Pennsylvania RR.-..... 50 & 235/8 & 227/8 23\% & 605 & \(22 . \mathrm{Feb}\) & 25 \(3 / 8\) June \\
\hline Quincy Mining Co ----- 25 & 11/2 & 7/81312 & 2,317 & 5 \% May & 11/2 June \\
\hline Reece But Hi Mach Co_. 10 & & \(81 / 481 / 4\) & 132 & Feb & 10 Jan \\
\hline Shawmut Ass'n T C & & \(10 \quad 101 / 4\) & 180 & \(91 / \mathrm{Apr}\) & 11 Jan \\
\hline Stone \& Webster- & & 67 & 86 & \(51 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) & \(83 / 8\) Jan \\
\hline Suburban El Sec Co 2d pfd* & 493/4 & \(47 \quad 493 /\) & 145 & 40 Jan & 50 Apr \\
\hline Torrington Co (The) - . \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 26 & \(26.261 / 2\) & 130 & 25 Apr & 3014 Jan \\
\hline Union Copper Land \& M 25 & & 10c 10c & 140 & 3 c Feb & 10c June \\
\hline Union Twist Drill Co.---5 & 351/2 & 351/2 36 & 90 & \(331 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}\) & 40 Mar \\
\hline United Frult Co. & 651/8 & 65 661/8 & 620 & 597\% June & 7034 Jan \\
\hline Unted Shoe Mach Cord_ 25 & 541/2 & 541/2 \(551 / 4\) & 653 & 4914 Apr & 607\% Jan \\
\hline \(6 \%\) cum pref ------25 & 4414 & 44.4414 & 50 & \(431 / 2 \mathrm{May}\) & \(451 / 8\) Jan \\
\hline Utah Metal \& Ton Co-a-1 & 40 c & \(350{ }^{40 \mathrm{c}}\) & 800 & 35 c Apr & 520 Mar \\
\hline Vermont \& Mass Ry Co 100 & 103 & 103103 & 32 & 98.4 Apr & 107 Jan \\
\hline Waldorf System & 81/2 & \(81 / 281 / 2\) & 10 & \(71 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}\) & 93/4 Apr \\
\hline Warren Bros. & & & 25 & 3/2 Feb & 114 June \\
\hline Bonda- & & & & & \\
\hline Boston \& Maine 4s _- 1960 & & \(661 / 2663 / 2\) & 500 & & 74 Mar \\
\hline 41/2s -----------1970 & & 2930 & 11,000 & 19.Jan & 30 June \\
\hline Eastern Mass St Ry-1
Series A 41/2, & & & & & \\
\hline  & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1041 / 410414 \\
& 106 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,000 \\
550
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
1015 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} \\
105 & \text { Feb }
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1051/4 Apr } \\
& \text { 1081/4 June }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Chicago Stock Exchange}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Friday
Last
Sale
Price} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Week's Range of Prices \\
Low Hioh
\end{tabular}}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Whek } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Ranje Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & & Low & & Hig & \\
\hline Abbutt Lahoratories com & & 483/8 & 49 & 123 & & b & 531 & \\
\hline Adams (J D) Mfg com... & & & & 20 & 81/2 & Mar & & Jan \\
\hline Adams Oil \& Gas com & & 41/2 & 413/2 & 100 & \(23 / 4\) & & & \\
\hline Advanced Alum Castings 5 & & \(21 / 2\) & \(21 / 2\) & 300 & \(21 / 4\) & May & \(33 / 4\) & Jan \\
\hline Aetna Ball Bearing com--1 & & 111/8 & 111/8 & 50 & & May & \(121 / 2\) & Jan \\
\hline Allig-Chaimers Mig. Co & & 28\% & 291/8 & 110 & 2512' & May & 36\% & Jan \\
\hline Allled Prods Corp com_ 10 & & 15\% & 153/4 & 50 & 141/2 & Feb & 161/4 & Apr \\
\hline Class A ----...... 25 & & 211/4 & 211/4 & 50 & 193/4 & Apr & 23 & Jan \\
\hline Amer Tel \& Tel Co cap 100 & 155 & & 1581/8 & 1,494 & 1491/8 & May & 1687/3 & Jan \\
\hline Armour \& Co common..- 5 & & 438 & 43 & 3.800 & 4 & Apr & 51/2 & Jan \\
\hline Aro Equipment Co com & & \(73 / 4\) & & 150 & 7 & May & & Jan \\
\hline Athey Truss Wheel cap. & & 24 & 214 & 100 & 2 & Apr & 37/8 & Jan \\
\hline Aviation Corp (Del) --.--3 & 3/8 & 31/8 & 31/2 & 3,950 & & & \(5 \%\) & Jan \\
\hline Barlow\&SeeligMtg A com 5 & & & & 150 & & Feb & 10\% & \\
\hline Bastlan-Blessing Co com-* & & 171/2 & 178 & 200 & \(163 /\) & & 193/4 & Apr \\
\hline Belden Mfg Co com...-- 10 & & 11 & 111/4 & 160 & 10 & Jan & 12 & May \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{CHICAGO SECURITIES} Listed and Unlisted Paul H.Davis \& Go. Mombere Princitipal Eecesango: Trading Dept. OGO. \({ }_{4}^{\text {Beal }} 0\) Shystem 10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Friday Last Sale
Price} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
Low High}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sales
for
Week
Shares} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & & Low & & H1 & \\
\hline N West Util- & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Prior Hen pref_ & & \(551 / 2\) & 5615 & 20 & 541/4 & Feb & 63 & Feb \\
\hline 7\% preterred_-----100 & & 93/8 & 9312 & & & May & & Jan- \\
\hline Parker Pen Co (The) com 10 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 50 & 11 & Apr & \(131 / 2\) & Jan \\
\hline Peabody Coal Co cl B com 5 & & 11/8. & 11/6 & 200 & & Jan & & \\
\hline Penn RR eapltal --..-. 50 & & \(233 / 8\) & \(23^{24}\) & 550 & & Feb & 251/8 & Apr \\
\hline Peoples G Lttc Coke cad 100 & 395/8 & 387\% & 40 & 359 & 367/8 & Jan & 433/2 & Mar \\
\hline Perfeet Circle (The) Co_-* & & \(223 / 4\) & 2234 & 50 & \(223 /\) & June & 27 & Jan \\
\hline Poor \& Cocl B & & 614 & 614 & 100 & 5312 & Apr & 8 & Jan \\
\hline Pressed Steel Car com & & 103/8 & 105/8 & 350 & 931 & Feb & 13 & Jan \\
\hline Process Cord (The) com_._* & & \(13 / 4\) & 13/4 & 50 & 13/4 & Feb & 3 & Mar \\
\hline Quaker Oats Co common.* & 74 & \(727 / 8\) & 75 & 450 & 721/8 & June & 105 & Jan \\
\hline Raytheon Mfg Co- 50 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Common--............... 5 & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 / 3 \\
& 114
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 238 \\
& 13 / 8
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& 500
\end{aligned}
\] & & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{Jan} \\
\mathrm{Jan}
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { June } \\
& \text { June }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Rollins Hosiery Mills com 4 & & 23/4 & 3 & 150 & & Apr & & \\
\hline Sangamo Electric com...-* & 183/4 & 181/2 & 19 & 150 & 181/2 & June & \(221 / 2\) & Jan \\
\hline Sears Roebuck \& Cocad & & 713/8 & 725/8 & 1,141 & \(671 / 8\) & & 781/6 & \\
\hline Serrick Corp cl B com- & \(3 \% / 4\) & 35/8. & \(3{ }^{3 / 4}\) & 500 & \(13 / 2\) & Feb & 41/6 & \\
\hline Signode Syeel Strap pref_ 30 & & \(281 / 2\) & 281/2 & 40 & 281/2 & Mar & & Jan \\
\hline Sivyer Steel Cstgs com. & 15 & 15 & 15 & 100 & 143/4 & Apr & & Jan \\
\hline Bou Bend Lathe Wks cad_ 6 & & 31 & 31 & 200 & 293/3 & Mar & 3513 & Jan \\
\hline Splegel Inc common.....-2 & & 51/2 & 53/4 & 230 & & Apr & 61/2 & \\
\hline Standard Dredging Common & & & 12/4 & 500 & & & & \\
\hline Standard Oil of Ind.-.--25 & 305\% & 297/8 & 305/8 & 1,283 & 2513 & Mar & 30\% & May \\
\hline Stewart Warner & & 7 & 71/2 & 325 & \(63 / 2\) & Apr & 83\% & Jan \\
\hline Sunstrand Mach T1 com 5 & & 301/2 & \(30^{3 / 4}\) & 200 & & Feb & & \\
\hline Swift Internstional cap--15 & & 1823/4 & 1913/8 & 402 & 173/6 & Mar & 193/6 & \\
\hline Swift \& C0-----------25 & 2238 & 22 & \(221 / 2\) & 1,850 & 193/4 & & \(243 /\) & Jan \\
\hline Texas Cord capital_-... 25 & 393/4 & 387/8 & 403/8 & 645 & 341/4 & Feb & 40\% & June \\
\hline Thompson (J R) com. & & 37/8 & 37/8 & 56 & & June & & \\
\hline Trane Co (The) com...-25 & & 10 & 10 & 100 & & & & Jan \\
\hline Onlon Carb \& Carbon cap * & & 707\% & 72 & 395 & 615 & & & June \\
\hline Unitod Air Lines Tr cap \({ }^{-5}\) & & 103/8 & 103/8 & 120 & & May & & Jan \\
\hline U 8 Gypsum Co com_--20 & & \(581 / 4\) & & 50
1786 & \(5331 / 8\) & May & 69\% & \\
\hline Onited States Steel com \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \({ }^{*}\) & 57318 & 11878 & 581/4 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,786 \\ \hline 279\end{array}\) & \(1{ }^{49153 / 3}\) & \({ }_{\text {June }}\) & & \\
\hline 7\% cum pret-----100
Utah Radio Products com 17 & 13/8 & 1181 & 120188 & 550 & & & & \\
\hline Util \& Ind Corp conv pref 7 & & \(13 / 8\) & 13/8 & 150 & \(111 /\) & Feb & & Jan \\
\hline Walgreen Co eom. & 19 & 187/8 & 191/6 & 310 & \(171 / 2\) & Apr & 24 & May \\
\hline Western Un Teleg com 100 & & 241/8 & 247/8 & 232 & 19 & Feb & 247/8 & June \\
\hline Westnghs El \& Mig com_ 50 & & 943/4 & 943/4 & 40 & 857/8 & June & 104\% & Jan \\
\hline Wieboldt Stores com. & & & 8 & 50 & \(51 / 4\) & Feb & & June \\
\hline Williams Oll-O-Matic com * & 23/4 & 234 & & 650 & & Jan & 31/2 & Mar \\
\hline Wisc Bankshares com. & & 43/4 & \(43 / 4\) & 850 & & & \(53 /\) & Jan \\
\hline Woodall Indust com_...-2 & & & & 50 & & May & & \\
\hline Wrigley (Wm Jr) Co cap-* & 681/2 & \(681 / 2\) & & 100 & & May & 793/6 & Jan \\
\hline Yates-Amer Mach cap & & \(33 / 4\) & \(32^{3 / 4}\) & 50 & & May & 51/2 & \\
\hline Zonith Radio Cord com & 113/4 & \(113 / 4\) & 12 & 375 & 107/2 & May & 154/4 & Anr \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Cincinnati Stock Exchange}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Friday
Last
Sale
Price} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
Low Hioh}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { Wheek } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & & Low & oro & Hio & \\
\hline Amer Laundry : & & 201/4 & 2078 & 54 & 163/4 & & & June \\
\hline Cin Gas \& Elec pref.... 100 & & 98 & \(981 / 2\) & ) & & June & 1071/4 & Feb \\
\hline Cincinnati Street......-. 50 & & \(23 / 4\) & \(8{ }^{23} 4\) & 152 & \(23 / 4\) & May & & \\
\hline Cincinnati Telephone... 50 & 8034 & 7914 & \(803 /\) & 156 & \(791 / 4\) & June & & \\
\hline Rights .----------25 & \(31 / 4\) & \(23 / 4\) & \(31 / 4\) & 7,582 & & & & \\
\hline Cin Union Sto & & \(10 \frac{3}{4}\) & 103 & 50 & 103/8 & Jan & & Jan \\
\hline Eagle-Picher & & \(81 / 2\) & 85\% & 210 & \(71 / 2\) & & 10\% & Jan \\
\hline Early \& Dani & & 2914 & 293/4 & 16 & 29 & June & & \\
\hline Formica Insula & & 183/4 & 191/4 & 27 & & May & & \\
\hline Gibson A & 25 & 25 & \(251 /\) & 245 & 25 & June & 29 & Jan \\
\hline Callaher n & & 101 & 101 & & 101 & Apr & 105 & Apr \\
\hline Hobart A & & 34 & \(341 / 2\) & 118 & 34 & June & & \\
\hline K & & 12 & 12 & 10 & 12 & June & \(131 / 2\) & \\
\hline & 257/8 & 253/8 & 26 & 378 & & June & & \\
\hline Lunker & & 24 & 24 & 10 & \(193 / 2\) & Feb & 24 & \\
\hline Magnavox ----------2.50 & & & & \({ }_{1} 2146\) & & & & \\
\hline P \& G & \(581 / 2\) & 567/8 & \({ }_{31 / 2}^{58}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}1,143 \\ \hline 58 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & May & & \\
\hline Randall ci B - .ard.......- & & 307 & 313 & 95 & \(297 / 8\) & Apr & 34 & Feb \\
\hline U S Printing...........-* & 31/8 & \(23 / 4\) & \(31 / 8\) & 816 & & Jan & & May \\
\hline Preferred............. 50 & \(261 / 2\) & 243/4 & \(261 / 2\) & 193 & & Feb & \(261 / 2\) & June \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Unlisted- \\
Am Rolling Mill......... 25
\end{tabular} & 137/8 & 137/8 & 141/2 & 354 & & Feb & 151/2 & \\
\hline City Ice & & 101/8 & 1014 & 26 & & Apr & \(101 / 2\) & Feb \\
\hline um & & \(2{ }^{23} 4\) & 31/8 & 136 & \(23 / 8\) & May & 47/8 & Jan \\
\hline General Motors ......... 10 & 383/3 & 383/8 & 393/8 & & & & & Jal \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities \\ Members Cleveland Stock Exchange}

\section*{GILLIS ( \(0^{\circ}{ }^{(0)}\) RUSSELL \({ }^{\circ}\).}

Unian Commerce Ballillag, Cleveland
Telephone: OHerry 5050
A. T. \& T. OL

\section*{Cleveland Stock Exchange}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Fridav } \\
\text { Sust } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
Lowo High} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { Wer } \\
& \text { Whare } \\
& \text { Shares }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Ranje Stince Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & Low & & Hi & \\
\hline Akron Brass & & \({ }^{510^{51 / 2}} 10^{51 / 2}\) & 50
50 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 43 / 4 \\
& 8
\end{aligned}
\] & & & \\
\hline  & \({ }^{10101 / 4}\) & a101/8 \(a 102 / 8\) & & & & & Feb \\
\hline Preferred.-.-....-.-100 & 104 & 103104 & 2,044 & & Jan & & \\
\hline Cl Cliftrs Iron & \({ }_{28} 78\) & 781/2781/2 & 585 & & & 7923 & June \\
\hline Cleveland Ry & 281/8 & 14/4 143 & \({ }_{725}\) & & & & Jan \\
\hline ( Ciits Corp com- & 1031/2 & 101/201/ 10 & 7 & 101/2 & & & \\
\hline Dow Chemical pref.-. 100 & 115 & \({ }^{a} 115{ }^{\text {a }}\) a 115 & 10 & 110 & Jan & 1151/2 & \\
\hline Eaton Mfg & &  & 15 & & & 161 & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Faultless Rubber }}\) & & a32 \({ }^{12 / 2} \times 322^{12}\) & 50 & & & 351/ & \\
\hline \({ }^{-}\)General Elee & & a12\%/ \(a 13 \%\) & 106 & 113 & Apr & 14 & \\
\hline Goodyear Tire \& Rubber-* & a17/2 & a17\%/2 \({ }^{\text {a }} 8\) & 77 & & June & 20 & \\
\hline Great Lakes Twng pret_ 100 & & & & & Jan & & \\
\hline Greir Bros Coope & 11 & & & 101/2 & Apr & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Hasile }}\) Bros com & 11 & & 382 & \(2{ }^{2}\) & 硡 & 41/4 & \\
\hline ndustrial Rayon com.-* & & \({ }^{\text {a } 233 / 82331 / 2}\) & & 203/4 & & & \\
\hline Interlake Steamship. & 12 & 12 \({ }^{40} 10\) & \({ }_{145}^{235}\) & 11 & June & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Detroit Stock Exchange
une 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Waker \& Co ell B.
Wanruer Alreraft com
Wayne Screw Prod

\section*{Los Angeles Stock Exchange}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Friday } \\
& \text { Last } \\
& \text { Sale } \\
& \text { Price }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range
of Prices
Low High} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Weeke } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & Lono & High \\
\hline Aircratt Accessories .... 50 C & 1.40 & \(1.40 \quad 1.50\) & 100 & 1.20 May & \(23 / 1\) Jan \\
\hline Bandini Petroleum Co.-1 & \(23 / 4\) & \(\begin{array}{ll}23 / 4 & 27 / 8\end{array}\) & 300 & \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~J} 2 \mathrm{n}\) & \(33 / 8\) Jan \\
\hline Barker Bros Cord com & \(81 / 4\) & \(81 / 4 \quad 81 / 4\) & 140 & 63/4 May & 81/4 June \\
\hline Barnhart-Morrow Cons.- 1 & \(a 10 \mathrm{c}\) & a10c aloc & & & \\
\hline Blue Dlamond Corp..... 2 & 1216 & \({ }_{15}^{2} \quad 218\) & 880 & & \\
\hline Bolsa Chica Oil cl A com_10
Broadway Dept Store Inc_* & 15182 & \(\begin{array}{lll}15 / 8 & 178 \\ 5 \% & 5 \% 8\end{array}\) & 700
5,031 & \(\begin{array}{lll}13 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ 35 / 8 & \text { Apr }\end{array}\) & \({ }_{5}^{2} / 8\) May \\
\hline Central Invest Corp... 100 & 11 & \(103 / 811\) & 327 & \(95 / 8\) Jan & \(111 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) \\
\hline Chrysler Cord.-.-.----6 & a591/8 & \(a 591 / 8\) a \(591 / 8\) & & 59 June & 687/8 May \\
\hline Consolidated Oil CorD...-* & B & & 684 & \(51 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}\) & \(63 / 2\) May \\
\hline Consolldated Steel Corp--** & \(57 / 8\) & & 680 & \(53 / 8\) June & 8 Jan \\
\hline  & 193/3 & 191/4 \({ }_{5} 193 / 8\) & 579 & & 203/4 Jan \\
\hline Creameries of Amer vtc.. 1 & 53/8 & \(53 / 8{ }^{3}\) & 5 & \(55 / 8\) June & \({ }^{6} \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline Douglas Aircraft Co-.---* & \(a 72\) & \begin{tabular}{ll} 
a72 & \\
\hline 82
\end{tabular} & & & \(721 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline Electrical Products Cord- 4 & a878 & a88\% \({ }^{3} 885\) & 115 & 85 May & \(93 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline Emsco Derrick \& Equip _ 5 & & & 115 & \(61 / 8 \mathrm{May}\) & \(71 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline Exeter Oill Co el A com_ 1 & 15 c & \(15 \mathrm{c} \quad 15 \mathrm{c}\) & 1,200 & 15\% June & 25 c Feb \\
\hline Fitzsimmons stores Ltd__ 1 & a83/81 & a83/8 \({ }^{3} 883\) & 25 & 71/4 Apr & 91/4 June \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


* No par value. \(a\) Odd lot sales. \(b\) Ex-stock dividend. c Admitted to unlisted trading privileges. \(a\) Deferred dellivery. \(s\) Cash sals-not Included in range for The Wahl Co. to Eversharp. Inc.

California Business Reached New Record Level in May, Reports Wells Fargo Bank (San Francisco)
May business activity in California rose to a new record peak, according to the current "Business Outlook" released by the Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. The Well Fargo index of California business (1935-39 equals 100 ) rose to 145.2 in May from 143 in the preceding month and 112.6 a year ago. Compared with the preceding month, three of the May index factors (industrial production, car loadings, and bank debits) registered increases, while the fourth (department store sales) dropped slightly on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

\section*{Canadian Markets \\ (Continued from page 4109)}

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


New York Curb Exchange Forms United Service Organizations Division
A New York Curb Exchange division of the United Service Organizations has been formed with James L. Kirby as Chairman, the Exchange announced on June 24. The other members are Garry Onderdonk, David S. Cooper,
Edward A. O'Brien, and Morton Wohglemuth. The committee is obtaining contributions from members of the Exchange and from member firms for the work of the United Service Organizations.

New York Curb Exchange Marks 20th Anniversary of Moving Indoors
The New York Curb Exchange yesterday (June 27) celerated the twentieth anniversary of its moving indoors. In obseryance of the occasion George P. Rea, President of the Exchange, entertained former presidents at luncheon in the building. The following concerning the incident was issued by the Exchange:
Before the opening of a Curb Exchange Building on June 27, 1921, trading had been conducted on the pavement of lower Broad Street. Since of the financial district to buy and sell securities. In 1908 a group of them organized the New York Curb Agency and in 1911 created the New York Curb Market Association with offices where a Listing Department was maintained although trading continued in the street.
The building, which was opened in 1921, stood on Greenwich Street with a stretch of lawn in front of it on Trinity Place. During the lush markets story addition on Trinity Place, which was opened on Sept. 14, 1931.

\section*{Canadian Industry Geared to Greater War Effort,} Reports Bank of Montreal
The industrial side of the war program continues to provide the chief impetus in Canadian business activity, and the process of gearing up the industrial structure to greater efforts goes steadily on, the Bank of Montreal reports in its June 23 "Business Summary." The bank's review, issued on June 23, went on to state:
The flow of war orders from Ottawa has not abated and on June 11 the Minister of Munitions and Supply placed the total value of such orders up to that date at more than \(\$ 1,700,000,000\). As steel forms one of the
basic materials for most kinds of armaments and munitions, the demand for it has been increasing steadily. In May the output of steel ingots, May 1940 , reacehed the hirhest figure for any month in this industry's history
May, 1940, reacehed the highest ingure for any mon meing produced in Canada
The range of munitions and armaments now ber is infinitely larger than in the last war, when her contribution was mainly confined to shells and explosives, according to the summary. Today Canada is producing millions of shells per annum, and lor her explosives while the remainder are nearing completion. But, in addition, Canadian factories are now turning out great quantities of small-arm ammunitions and of Bren guns, and have under production in smaller volume antiaircraft guns, trench mortars, aerial bombs, anti-submarine equipment, minesweeping gear, and numerous other kinds of war equipment never minesweeping gear, and
before made in Canada.

\section*{Satisfactory Crop Conditions in Canada Reported by Bank of Montreal}

With seeding virtually completed, cool weather has promoted sturdy growth of grain crops in the Prairie Provinces of Canada, according to the Bank of Montreal's crop report, issued June 19. Higher temperatures, prevalent for the past few days, will stimulate the progress of all crops. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory but more rain would be welcome in northern Manitiba, central Saskatche wan and northern Alberta. The bank's report also said: There has been little damage from frost or insects, but weeds are
prevalent in many districts. Pastures are in prevalent in many districts. Pastures are in good condition except in northern Alberta. In Quebec Province seeding and planting conditions generally have been favorable, but, although crops were in the ground earlier than usual, growth has been retarded by cool, dry weather.
In Ontario crops generally have suffered from lack of moisture, and this has largely offset the advantage of an early seeding. In scattered areas recent showers have relieved the situation, but widespread rains are needed to maintain normal growth. In the Maritime Provinces cold, we weather has caused delay in many areas in the planting of root crops, but the sowing of grain has been completed. in prisish columbia hay, grain
and vegetable crops are well advanced, but prospects are for light yields of cherries and apples.

\section*{Canadian Markets \\ LISTED AND UNLISTED}

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 27
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \({ }^{\text {Bid }}\) & Ask & & \({ }^{\text {b }}\) d & Ask \\
\hline  & 52
68 & 54,
693 & Gen Steel Wares 41/5s 1952 Gt Lakes Pap Co 1st 5 s ' 55 & \({ }_{663} 66\) & \({ }_{68}^{68}\) \\
\hline Algoma Steel 56-.--.-1948 & 6931/2 & 71 & & & \\
\hline British Col Pow 4/4e-1960 & 67 & 69 &  & 54 & 56 \\
\hline Canada Cement 4\%8. 1951 & 71 & & & \({ }_{71}^{62}\) & \\
\hline Canada s8 Lines 58 ... 1957 Canadian Vickers Co 88 '47 & \({ }_{35}^{681 / 2}\) & \({ }_{37}^{70}\) & MeCoil-Front O114\%81949 & 71 & 73 \\
\hline & & & N Scotla Stl \& Coal 3/3/8 \({ }^{6}\) & 57 & 581 \\
\hline Dom Tar \& Chem 4 \({ }^{\text {c }}\) s 1951 & \({ }^{78}\) & 70 & & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Donnacona Paper Co- }} 19\) & 50 & 52 & Price Brothers 1st 5s-_1957 & 65 & 87 \\
\hline & & & Quebec Power 48...-. 196 & 69 & 7013 \\
\hline  & \[
{ }_{661 / 2}^{69}
\] & \({ }_{69}^{71}\) & \(\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Saguenay Powner } \\ 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s} \text { seriea } \mathrm{B}\end{gathered}\right.\) & 69 & 72 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 27
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline  & 411/2 & \({ }_{42}^{43}\) & Oct \({ }^{\text {Oct }}\) & \(3 / 4\) & \\
\hline Prov of British Columbla & & & 68,--...-.-M May 11959 & & \\
\hline  & 87 & \({ }_{8}^{92}\) & June 11982 & \(901 / 2\) & \\
\hline Provinoe of Manitoba- & & & & & \\
\hline  & & \({ }_{72} 10\) & Provinoe of Quebeo- & & \\
\hline Deo 21959 & 69 & 72 & 48. & 82 & 85 \\
\hline Brungmick- & & & 41/8--....-May 11981 & & \\
\hline Apr 151981 & 77 & 80 & ate & & \\
\hline ova Sco & & & & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{cc}
- \text { Sept } & 15 \\
- & 1952 \\
-M a r & 1960
\end{array}
\] & \[
{ }_{92}^{881 / 2}
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
901 / 2 \\
95
\end{array}\right|
\] & Nov 151946 & & 62 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Railway Bonds}

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 27 (American Dollar Prices)


\section*{Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds}

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 27 (American Dollar Prices)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \(\left.{ }^{\text {Bld }}\right|^{\text {Ask }}\) &  & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \\
\hline Canadan Natonal & 983299312 & \({ }_{63 / 38}\) & & \\
\hline  & 9883/2993/2 & & & \\
\hline  &  & \({ }_{48}\) rand Trunk Pactifl & 91 & \\
\hline \({ }^{68}\)--------July 11989 & \({ }_{102}^{102} 102 \%\) & 3s--------JJan 11962 & 84 & 86 \\
\hline 68---.------Feb 11970 & 101/2102/2/ & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Montreal Stock Exchange
June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Weet's Range Low Prices High} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Hhate }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ranje Strce Jan. 1. 1941} \\
\hline & & & Low & Htoh \\
\hline Algomas & & 55 & & \\
\hline  & & &  & 783/ Mar \\
\hline  & & - 275 & \({ }_{143}^{14}\) Jan & \({ }_{\text {May }}\) \\
\hline Batnurst Pow \& Paper A** & & 230 & 1014 May & Jan \\
\hline  & \(1443 \times 1441 / 2\) & & 137 May & 160 Jan \\
\hline Brasilan Tr Tr ce & 2518 & 1,646 & \({ }^{23} \times\) & \({ }^{761 / 4 J}\) Jan \\
\hline British Col Pwr & 1.75 & 55 & 1.50 M & 1.75 \\
\hline nck Silk & \({ }^{51 / 8} \quad 51 / 8\) & 25 & 4312 & 51 \\
\hline alling P & 144/2 14/2 & 160 & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Bulolo- }}\) & 153/4534. & 145 &  & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Canada Cement pret---100 & 95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \(941 / 2{ }^{55}\) & 172 & \({ }_{94}^{43}\) & \(100 \% \mathrm{Mar}\) \\
\hline  & & 50 & & 83 Jan \\
\hline nada stoambhid (new) \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 33/2 31 & \({ }^{207}\) & & \({ }^{53 / 15} \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline  &  & & \({ }_{5}^{17 / 3}\) May & \\
\hline \({ }_{P r e t e r r e}\) & 23.23 & & \(203 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}\) & \\
\hline Canadian Cela & \({ }^{22} \quad 22\) & 45 & 183/4 May & \(281 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline Preferred 7\%------ 100 & \(\begin{array}{lll}113 & 113 \\ 17 & 17\end{array}\) & \({ }_{5} 5\) & & \(124.3{ }^{181}\) \\
\hline Cndn Converte & \({ }^{17}{ }^{211}{ }^{17}\) & & & Jan \\
\hline  & 51/2 \(\quad 53 / 4\) & 590 & \({ }_{41 / 3}^{2}\) Feb & \\
\hline ksiol Mining \& Smelting &  & 145 &  &  \\
\hline Distillers Seagr & \(\begin{array}{ll}21 & 21 \\ 23\end{array}\) & 245 & 19 M & \\
\hline  & & & & \\
\hline Dominion Glass & 1083/31088 & 140 & \(108{ }^{\text {c May }}\) & \\
\hline  & \({ }^{6} \mathbf{3} / 8\) & 387 & \(61 / 2 \mathrm{May}\) & \(93 / \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Dom Tar \& Che }}^{\text {Preferred. }}\) & & \({ }_{15}^{425}\) & \({ }_{84}{ }^{3 / 8} \mathrm{Ju}\) & \\
\hline Dominion T & & 775 & 70 M & 82 Jan \\
\hline Foundation & 11 & 125 & & \\
\hline & 7 & & & \\
\hline & & 40 & 25 c & \\
\hline General
Preferrecol--- & & & \({ }_{86}^{44 / 2}\) June & \\
\hline Gypsum Lime & & 395 & \({ }^{25 \%} \mathrm{Mar}\) & \(3 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}\) \\
\hline  &  & - \({ }_{290}\) & \({ }_{12}^{27 / 8}{ }^{\text {May }}\) & 13 Jan \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Montreal Stock Exchange} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks (Concluded) Par} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline \text { Friday } \\
\text { Lasi } \\
\text { Sole } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Week's Range Low Prices Heg} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { Weot } \\
& \text { Whares }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & Lo & no & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{High} \\
\hline Howar & 11 & & 5 & 11. & & & \\
\hline Preterre & 25\% & \(25^{1 / 1 / 2538}\) & & & & & \\
\hline Imperial & & \({ }^{91} \times 198\) & & & & & Jan \\
\hline International Bro & &  & 177 & & & 163 & Jan \\
\hline Preter & & 23/4231 & & & M & & Jan \\
\hline Intl Nickel of Can & 13 & crers & \({ }_{318}^{508}\) & & & 15\% & Jan \\
\hline Int Power pret & & \(8{ }^{181} 82\) & 25 & & & & Jan \\
\hline Lake of the & & \(121 / 23\)
93
9 & \({ }_{75} 10\) & \({ }_{9}^{12}\) & & & Jan \\
\hline Leaura secor & & \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(93 / 2\) & \(93 / 2\) \\
9 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 75 & & & 11 & Jan \\
\hline Massey-H & \(21 / 2\) & \(21 / 4\) & 150 & & May & 33/8 & Jan \\
\hline Mc Coll- Fr & & & 70 & \[
{ }_{1}^{3} 3^{2}
\] & & 534 & \\
\hline ntreal Cot & & \({ }_{113} 1113\) & & 113 & June & & Jan \\
\hline Montreal LH\& M P Cons \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 17 & 21/3/22 & & & May & & \({ }_{\text {Mar }}{ }_{\text {Jan }}\) \\
\hline National Brewerles & 24 & \({ }^{24} \quad 25\) & 855 & 19 & May & \(273 /\) & Jan \\
\hline Natisteel Car C & 341/2 & 341/2 35 & 230 & 19 & Feb & 38 & Jan \\
\hline Niagara Wire & & \(\begin{array}{ll}19 & 19\end{array}\) & 10 & & & & Jan \\
\hline Ogilvie Flour & 197/8 & & 81 & & & 21/2 & Jan \\
\hline Preterred. & & 152152 & 15 & & & & Feb \\
\hline Power Cor & & , & 35 & & & 12 & Apr \\
\hline Price Bro & & \({ }^{10} 1010\) & & & & & \\
\hline Quebec Powe & & 10 & & & & & \\
\hline St Lawren & & 1.40
138 & & & & 17818 & Jan \\
\hline St Lawrence Paper pret 100 & & 132/2/321/2 & & & & & Jan \\
\hline Shawingan Wat \& & 13\% & 133/4143/4 & 16 & & & & an \\
\hline Sher Williams of C & & 110110 & & 1081 & & & an \\
\hline Southern Can Po
Steel Co of Cas & & & & & & & \\
\hline Preterred & & & & & & 73 & Jan \\
\hline Vlau Bliscuit & & 543/4543/4 & 10 & & & 60 & \\
\hline Western \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & \({ }_{499}^{28} \times 2814\) & 10 & & Feb & & \\
\hline Winnipeg Electric el A---* & & , & 63 & & & 15 & n \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline Zellers pret & & 2334 & 50 & 2334 & June & \(241 / 2\) & \\
\hline anks & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & 140 & Jun & 146 & Jan \\
\hline Commerce ----------100 & & 1788/ 1473/2 & 2 & & & & Jan \\
\hline N & & \(1269 \quad 178\) & & \({ }_{269}\) & & 184 & Jan \\
\hline yal & & 155155 & & 150 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Montreal Curb Market}

June 21 to June 27, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Stocks-} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\hline \text { Friday } \\
\text { Lasat } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of PTlces } \\
\text { ow } \quad \text { HIgh }
\end{gathered}
\]}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sales for Shates} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Range Since Jan. 1, 1941} \\
\hline & & & & & Low & Htg & \\
\hline Abitibl Pwr \& P & 80e & 80 c & 80 c & 1,065 & 55 c Feb & & \\
\hline 6\% cum pref.-....-. 100 & & 51/4 & 61/4 & 230 & \(4 . \mathrm{Feb}\) & & \\
\hline Aluminium Ltd & 100 & 100 & 103 & 230 & \(981 / 2\) June & 115 & Jan \\
\hline Bathurst P \& P Co Ltd B & & 1.50 & 1.50 & 203 & 2.50 Jan & & June \\
\hline Beauharnois Power Cor & \(91 / 8\) & \(93 / 8\) & 91/8 & 113 & \(61 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}\) & 101/8 & Apr \\
\hline Brewers \& Dists of Vanc & & \(31 / 2\) & \(31 / 2\) & 112 & \(31 / 4 \mathrm{May}\) & & Jan \\
\hline Brit amer Oill Co Lto & 15 & 15 & 151/4 & 320 & 15 June & 18\% & \\
\hline CalgartPow6\% cum prefl00 & & 983/4 & 983/4 & 25 & \(983 / 4\) June & 1021/4 & Feb \\
\hline Canada \& Dom sugar Ce.* & & 23 & 23 & 134 & 2034 June & & \\
\hline Canada Malting Co Ltd & & 24 & 24 & 0 & \(333 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}\) & 38 & \\
\hline Cndn Industries Ltd B & & 150 & 150 & 28 & 150 June & 207 & \\
\hline Cndn Power \& Paper In & & 35 & 35 & 116 & 25 c June & & \\
\hline Canadian Vickers Ltd. & 2 & 2 & 2 & 120 & \(2{ }^{2} \mathrm{Feb}\) & & \\
\hline 7\% cum pref --..-100 & & 10 & 10 & 50 & 10 May & & \\
\hline City Gas \& Elec Corp & & 350 & 35 c & 100 & 350 May & & \\
\hline Commercial Alcohols Ltd-* & & 170 & 170 & 150 & 1.50 Feb & 1.95 & \\
\hline Commercial Alcohol pref_ 5 & & \({ }_{2}^{5}\) & 5 & 95 & \({ }_{25}^{5} \mathrm{Apr}\) & & \\
\hline Consolldsted Paper Cord-* & 23/4 & \(23 / 4\) & 3 & 1,260 & \(25 / 8\) May & & \\
\hline Dominion Engnrg Works-* & & & 1 & 75 & 16. June & & \\
\hline Donnacona Pad Co Ltd A * & , & \(31 / 8\) & \(31 / 8\) & 65 & \(23 / 5\) June & & \\
\hline Donnacona Paper cl B.. & 21/2 & \(21 / 2\) & & 350 & \(21 / 3\) June & & \\
\hline Fleet Aircraft L & & 33/4 & 334 & 100 & 31/2 June & & \\
\hline Ford Motor of Can & 151/4 & 15 & 151/4 & 295 & 15 Jan & & \\
\hline Fraser Cos vot & & 7 & 71/4 & 460 & & & \\
\hline Lake St John P \& P & & 7 & & 12 & \(61 / 2\) June & & \\
\hline MacLaren Pwr \& Pap & 12 & 12 & 12 & 265 & 11 Feb & 155/8 & \\
\hline Massey-Har 5\% cum priloo & & 34 & 34 & & 27 Jan & 37 & \\
\hline McColl-Fr Oil6\% cumprfion & 90 & 90 & 90 & 45 & 90 May & \(961 / 2\) & \\
\hline Melchers Distilleries Ltd_* & & 1.25 & 1.25 & 189 & 1.25 Jan & 1.25 & \\
\hline Preferred_--.-.-.-. - 10 & & \(51 / 2\) & 51/2 & 125 & \(5 . \mathrm{Apr}\) & & \\
\hline Moore Corp & 1/2 & \(441 / 2\) & 45 & 90 & \(411 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}\) & 471/4 & \\
\hline Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd & & \(1011 / 2\) & 1011/2 & 30 & 983/8 Apr & 104 & \\
\hline Provincial Transport Co & & 51/2 & 51/2 & & \({ }^{51 / 2}\) June & & \\
\hline Sou Cndn Pwr6\% cum pfiou & & & & 41 & 98 May & & \\
\hline United Securities Ltd_-100 & & 2312 & \(21 / 2\) & 15 & 2 May & & \\
\hline Walk-Good \& Worts H. & 383/4 & \(383 / 4\) & 391/4 & 155 & \(381 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}\) & 471/2 & \\
\hline Walker-G \& W \$1 c & & 191/2 & 191/2 & 8 & 191/4 Feb & 2014 & \\
\hline Mines- & & & & & 8 c June & & \\
\hline  & 8 c & 1 c & 1 c & 1,250 & 1c June & \(21 / 2 \mathrm{c}\) & Feb \\
\hline Bralorne Mines & & 9.90 & 9.90 & 200 & 9.80 May & 10.00 & May \\
\hline Cndn Malartic & 52 & 48 & 53 & 750 & 48 c Feb & & Apr \\
\hline Dome Mines & 213/8 & \(213 / 8\) & 22 & 40 & \(211 \%\) June & & \\
\hline East Malartic & & 2.32 & 2.35 & 200 & 2.18 May & & Jan \\
\hline Francoeur Go & 39 c & 390 & 390 & 600 & 33c June & & Jan \\
\hline Kerr-Addiso & & 4.20 & 4.25 & 200 & 3.50 Apr & & June \\
\hline Lake Shore & & 151/2 & 151/2 & 20 & 15\%/4 June & & Jan \\
\hline Lamaque & & 4.50 & 4.50 & 286 & 4.30 May & & June \\
\hline Malartic Gol & & 1.04 & 1.04 & 800 & 1.04 Jan & & Jan \\
\hline Moneta-Porcup & & 30 c & 30 c & 100 & 30 c June & & June \\
\hline O'Brien Gold & & 65 c & 65 c & 100 & 60 c Apr & & \\
\hline Pandora-Cadillac & 1/20 & \(31 / 20\) & 31/2c & 1,000 & \(31 / 2 \mathrm{c}\) June & \(81 / 2 \mathrm{c}\) & Jan \\
\hline Pickle-Crow & & 2.60 & 2.65 & 500 & 2.29 May & & \\
\hline Shawkey Gold & 1/40 & \(11 / 4\) & 13 c & 800 & 130 May & & \\
\hline Sherritt-Gor & & 67 c & 67 c & 550 & 61 cmay & 840 & Jan \\
\hline Siscoe Go & & 51 & 52 & 1,100 & 52 c June & & Mar \\
\hline Sladen-Malarti & 17c & 17 e & 17 c & 400 & 17 c June & 33 c & Feb \\
\hline Sullivan Cons Min & & 55 e & 55 c & 500 & 50c M3y & & Mar \\
\hline Teck Hughes Gold. & & 2.80 & 2.80 & 150 & 2.71 June & 3.45 & \\
\hline Upper Canada & & 1.90 & 2.00 & 600 & 1.73 June & 2.00 & \\
\hline Waite-Amulet Mines .....-1 & & 3.20 & 3.2 & 200 & 3.10 May & 4.05 & Jan \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{* No par value. \(\boldsymbol{r}\) Canadian market.} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted}


\section*{Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 27}


Public Authority Bonds


\section*{United States Insular Bonds}


Federal Land Bank Bonds


Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Par & \({ }_{\text {B } 6}\) & As & Par & \({ }^{\text {Brd }}\) & \\
\hline 100 & 98 & 10 & & & \\
\hline & 60 & --- & & & 7 \\
\hline  & 80 & \({ }_{90}^{90}\) & North Carolina...... 100 & \({ }_{53}^{120}\) & 30 \\
\hline  & \({ }_{5}^{52}\) & 58 & & & \\
\hline Fremont.-- & \(\stackrel{23}{2}\) & \({ }_{5}^{28}\) &  & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures}} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 0.30 \% \\
& 0.25 \% \\
& 0.25 \% \\
& 0.25 \% \\
& 0.35 \% \\
& 0.25 \% \\
& 0.25 \%
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
b .25 \% \\
0.35 \% \\
b \\
b=30 \% \\
0.40 \% \\
0.40 \%
\end{array}\right|
\]} & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Obligations of Governmental Agencies}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \({ }^{\text {Bua }}\) & Ask & & Bid & Ast \\
\hline mmodity Credit Corp- & & & Reconstruction Financ & & \\
\hline \%\%--.--Aug 11941 & 100.17 & 12 & Corp-10n Fnanc & & \\
\hline \%\%-----May 11943 & 100.28 & 100.28 & \%\%\%-...-Nov 11941 & 100.22 & 100.24 \\
\hline deral Home Loan Banks & & & 1\%\%\%-...July 11942 & 110.1 & 100.0 \\
\hline \({ }^{39} 8\). & 102 & &  & 100.23 & 101.3 \\
\hline  & & & \#18.-....-.Apr 151944 & 100.23 & 100.25 \\
\hline May 1619 & & & O 8 Housing Authority & & \\
\hline Calks Jan 3 1944- & 101.11 & 101.14 & 崖 & & \\
\hline  & & & 13\%\% notes Feb 1194 & 102.14 & \[
102.16
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Chicago \& San Francisco Banks
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Par & & Ask & Par & Bid & \\
\hline & 235 & & & \({ }_{516}\) & \\
\hline Continental Iiinoin & & & & & \\
\hline Bank \({ }_{\text {cost }}\) & 264 & \({ }^{274}\) & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{New York Bank Stocks}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & \({ }^{\text {Bud }}\) & \\
\hline Bank of Manhattan Cos 10 & 152/2 & 17 & Na & & \\
\hline Bensonhurst National.-. 50 & \({ }_{285}^{42}\) & & National Saty-ty-.....1233 & \({ }_{12}^{273 / 4}\) & \({ }_{15}^{293 / 4}\) \\
\hline Chase National - 13.55 & 317/4 & 333/4 & Penn Exchange & & \\
\hline Commercial National . 100 & 176 & 82 & & , & \% \\
\hline 100 & & & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Firat National of N \(\overline{\mathrm{Y}} . \mathrm{In}^{-100}\) \\
Merchants
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2000 \\
& 1435 \\
& 130
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
{ }_{1150}^{71905}
\] & Nat B & 24 & 26 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{New York Trust Companies}


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \(\left.{ }^{B l d}\right)^{\text {A } 8 \mathrm{k}}\) & Par & & st \\
\hline \(\Delta \mathrm{m}\) Dist Teteg (N J) com_* \$\% Dreferred & \({ }_{1093}^{100}{ }_{112}^{124}\) & Pao \& At1 Telegraph_..25 & 17 & \({ }^{19}\) \\
\hline Emp \& Bay State Tel. 100 & 47 & Preferred A - --------20 & 30 & 32 \\
\hline anklin Telegraph_..._ 100 & 28 & Rochester Telephone-
88.50
list pret_ne & 111 & \\
\hline Int Ocean Telegraph.... 100 & & & & \\
\hline New York Mutpal & \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
\(x 79\) & 83
\end{tabular} &  & 17 & 19 \\
\hline New York Mutual Tel_-25 & \(x 17\) & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Chain Store Stocks} \\
\hline & \({ }^{B i d}\) Ask & Par & Bid & \\
\hline & 11/4 176 & Kreses (S H) 6\% pret.... 10 & 114 & 121/4 \\
\hline Bohath (H C) common_-
\(7 \%\) preferred & \({ }^{131 / 2} 5\) & United CIgar-Whelan Stores & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & & & 19 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\qquad\) \\
F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES \\
The best "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co's. Circular on request
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
STORMS AND CO. \\
Commonwaalth Building \\
Phone Atlantic 1170 \\
PITTSBURGH, PA.
\end{tabular}}} & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

FHA Insured Mortgages
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & Asked & & & Asked \\
\hline Alabama 41/8 & \(1011 / 2\) & 1023/4 & New Jersey 41/38.........- & 1023/3 & 1031/3 \\
\hline Arkansas & \(1011 / 2\) & 103 &  & 104. & \(10 \overline{3}\) \\
\hline Delaware 43 & 102 & \(1031 / 2\) & New Mexioo 41/88------ & 1011/6 & 10233/ \\
\hline Distriot of Columbia & \(102{ }^{1 / 2}\) & \(1031 / 2\) & N Y (Metrop area) 418 B & 1021/4 & \(1021 / 3\) \\
\hline Florida 41/8- & 101 & 1023/2 &  & 102 & 103313 \\
\hline Georgia 4158 & 101 \(1 / 2\) & 1023 & North Carollna 41/38......- & 102 & 1031 \\
\hline Illinots 4 \(1 / 1 / 8\) & \(1011 / 2\) & \(1023 / 2\) & Pennsylvania 41/8......... & \(1021 / 3\) & 1031/6 \\
\hline Indiana \({ }^{\text {L }}\) & 102 & 103 & Rhode Lsland 41/8.-.-....- & 102 & 1031/2 \\
\hline Maryland 41/5. & \(102{ }^{101 / 2}\) & \(1021 / 2\) & South Carolina 4/1/8 & 102 & \\
\hline Massachusetts 4 & 102 & 103 &  & \(1013 / 2\) & \(1023 /\) \\
\hline Michlgan 41/58 & 1011/2 & 10216 & Insured Farm Miges 4 yis & 1012 & \(1023 / 5\) \\
\hline Minnesota & 1021/2 & \(1031 / 2\) & Virginla \(41 / 5 \mathrm{~s}\). West Virginis 41 se & \(10213 /\) & \[
10319
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* No par value. a Interchangeable. o Basts price. 4 Coupon. E Ex interest. \(f\) Flat price. \(n\) Nominal quotation. \(r\) In recolvorshid. Quotation shown is for all
maturities.
\(z\) Now Hsted on New York Stock Exchanse.
5 Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
- Quatation not furnished by sponsor or lasuer.
\(\ddagger\) These bonds are subject to all Federal taxes.
TChase Natl. Bank announced on Dee. 31 a distribution at the rate of \(\mathbf{\$ 7 7 . 5 0}\) on each original \(\$ 1,000\) principle amount of debentures; \(\$ 75.98\) on account of prinK1/2 on Sept. 25, 1939.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 27-Continued

\section*{Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph TJalker \& Sons}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 120 Broadway NEW YORK & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dealersiti } \\
\text { oupNo } \\
\text { stoctis }
\end{gathered}
\] & Tel. RE ctor 2-6600 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor in Parentheeos)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Par & Diddend in Dollar & \({ }^{\text {bid }}\) & Ast \\
\hline Alabama \& Vloksburg (Tlinois Central) -.---.-----100 & 6.00 & 71 & 73 \\
\hline Albany \& Eusauehanna (Delamare d Hudson) .---- 100 & \({ }^{10.50}\) & & \\
\hline legheny \& Weatern (Buff Roah \& Pitis)...-- ----100 & \({ }_{2}^{6.00}\) & 291 & \\
\hline  & 8.75 & & \\
\hline Boeton \& Abany (New Yor Houra) .-..........--100 & 8.50 & 20 & \({ }^{23}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {B O }}\) Onada Southern (New York Centrai) & 3.00 & \({ }^{335}\) & \\
\hline Caroilina Clinchtield \& Ohio com (L \& N-A C L) -- 100 & 5.00 & \({ }_{69}^{90}\) & \({ }_{73}^{923}\) \\
\hline  & 8.50 & 82 & \\
\hline Oieverand \({ }_{\text {Betermeni }}\) ¢took & 2.00 & 48132 & \\
\hline Delaware (Pennsylvania) ----------------100 & & & 1/2 \\
\hline Fort Wayne \& Jackson pref (N Y Centrai) .------100 & S. \({ }^{5.50}\) & \(1451 / 2\) & \(1511 / 2\) \\
\hline Georgla RR \& Banking (L \& N-A C L) -.-......... 100 & 4.00 & 39120 & 促 \\
\hline  & & & \\
\hline & \({ }^{3} 8.875\) & & \\
\hline Now York Lackawanna \& Western (D L \& W) .--- 100 & 5.00
4.00 & & \\
\hline  & 4.50 & 38 & 41 \\
\hline  & 1.50 & 44 & 47 \\
\hline Preterred.--- & \begin{tabular}{l}
1.00 \\
7.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline  & 7.00 & 1843 & \\
\hline  & 6.64 & 54 & \(5731 / 2\) \\
\hline  & 6.00 & 136/2 & 1413/2 \\
\hline Becond prefer & 3.00 & \({ }_{137}^{68}\) & \({ }^{72}\) \\
\hline Tunnel RR Bt Louis (Terminal & 6.00
10.00 & & \({ }_{252}^{142}\) \\
\hline United New Jersey Rr \(¢\) Canal & & & \\
\hline Vtioa Ohenango \&e Suscuanann \({ }^{\text {Valey }}\) & 5.00 & 59 & \\
\hline Viotrsburg shrovedort \& Paotile ( & 5.00
500 & 1/2 & \\
\hline  & \({ }_{3} .50\) & & \(\begin{array}{r}25 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline Weet Jerrey it Beashore (Penn-Rea & 3.00 & \[
543 / 6
\] & 58 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{24}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Atlantic Coast Line 2 \(1 / 8 \mathrm{~s}\). Baltimore \& Ohio 41/8. \\
Bessemer \& Lake Eric 21/8
Boston \& Maine 56..... \\
Canadian Nattonal 435-58 \\
Canadian Pacticic 43/8.-.. \\
Contral RR of N J 4/58... \\
Chesapeake \& Ohio 4158.- \\
Chio Burl \& Quincy 21/58_. \\
Chic Milw \& St Paul 5s. \\
 \\
Del Lack \& Western 4s. Denv \& Rlo Gr West 41/2s- \\
 \\
4s, 43/5 and 415s. \\
Grand Trunk Weatern 5\%.- \\
Great Northern Ry \(28 . \ldots\) \\
Illnols Central 36. \\
Kansas City Southern 38. \\
Lehigh \& New Engl 41/88--
Long Tsland 4141 and \(58 .-\) \\
Loulsians A Ark 3\%/6...- \\
Maine Central 58. \\
Merchants Despatch- \\
\(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) \& \(5 \mathrm{~s} \ldots \ldots\).
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
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\end{tabular}

Railroad Reorganization Securities
(When Issued) BEAR, STEARNS \& CO.
New York
Chicago
Reorganization Rail Issues
(When, as, and If Issued)
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c} 
\\
\hline & & \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Industrial Stocks and Bonds}


\section*{Public Utility Preferred Stocks \\ Bought. Sold. Quoted Jackson \& Curtis \\ ESTABLISHED 1879 \\ Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges \\ 115 Broadway \\ Tel. BA rclay 7-1600 New York City \\ Teretype N. Y. 1-1600}

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 27-Contnued

\section*{Public Utility Stocks}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & bsa & ABk \\
\hline & & 110 & Nation & & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Am }}\) & & \(8{ }^{656}\) & Now Eng & \(141 /\) & 151/4 \\
\hline Atlantlo Clty El \(6 \%\) pre & & & New Eng Pr Assn \(6 \%\) or 100 & & [88\% \\
\hline & & & \({ }^{87}\) prior lien pret-----********* & & \\
\hline & & & \({ }_{86}^{86}\) prior lien pref & & 657/8 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {carolina }} \mathbf{3 3 . 5 0}\) Drior pr & & 54\%/6 & New Orieans Pub Servico-* & & \(201 / 2\) \\
\hline & & & New York Power \& Light & & \\
\hline Cen & & & \({ }_{\text {s6 }}\) cum & & \\
\hline Central Matne & & &  & & \\
\hline 7\% preterre & 110 & & & & \\
\hline Cenn & 114 & & 84 pr & & 63 \\
\hline Commur & & & North & & \\
\hline Consumera Power & 105 & & Del) & x76 & 78 \\
\hline Continental Gas \& Eleo- & & & Ohlo Public Serv & & \\
\hline & & & & 105 & \\
\hline E & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & 39 & Pactr & 813/6 & 837/6 \\
\hline  & &  & Panhan & & \\
\hline & & & Penna Edis & & \\
\hline & 111 & & & & \\
\hline Interstate Natural Gas...** & & 22 & & & \\
\hline & & & 35 cum pret & 81/2 & 84 \\
\hline Jer Cent P \& L \(7 \%\) D & 101/4 & 033/4 & role & 122 & 1241/2 \\
\hline Kansas Power \& L & & & & & \\
\hline Klogs Co Ltt 7 & & \[
722
\] & & & 18 \\
\hline Long Island LIghting
\(7 \%\) ireferred. & & & Republic Natural \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & 18 \\
\hline Loulsville \(G\) \& \(\mathrm{E} 5 \%\) pret25 & 28 & 39 & & & 61/8 \\
\hline & & & Sters & & \\
\hline \({ }_{22}{ }^{2}\) preterred & \% & 1786 &  & 18 & 10324 \\
\hline Utulltes & & & & & 1031/8 \\
\hline \% 1 sel & \({ }_{7}{ }^{25}\) & & Texas Pow \& Lt 7\% pt. 10 & 107 & 1091/2 \\
\hline 87 preterred & 903 & \({ }_{93}\) & & & \\
\hline Misaligel \({ }^{\text {d }}\) P \& \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & \(67 / 4\) & & & & \\
\hline  & 514 & 61/4 &  & \(221 / 8\) & \\
\hline Pub serv 7\% pref. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) - \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & Otah Pow \& Lt 87 pret. & 68 & 701/2 \\
\hline Mountain states & \({ }_{42}{ }_{4} 1 / 2\) & \(13131 / 2\) & Washin & & \\
\hline & 132 & & & & \\
\hline & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 \\
& 95
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{97}^{22}\) \\
\hline Nassau \& sur Litg \(7 \%\) pi ion & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 54 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
\] & & W & 95 & 971/2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Public Utility Bonds}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline er Utulty Serv 6s.-1964 & 951/2 & \({ }_{97}^{681 / 2}\) & Kentuoky Utll 48.1 .-. 1970 & & \\
\hline Ansoclated Electric 58-1981 & & 49 & Lehigh Valiey Tran \({ }^{\text {Ess }} 1966\) & & \\
\hline - & & & & & \\
\hline Inoome deb \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \({ }_{\text {f14 }}\) & 145 &  & & \\
\hline  & f1414 & 15 & Mlohigan Pub Serv 48.1985 & & 107/1/2 \\
\hline Income deb 4388.-1978 & & 151/2 & Montana-Dakota Util - & & \\
\hline - & f231/2 & &  & & \\
\hline Oonv deb 58, & \(f 24\) & \(251 / 2\) & Now Eng \(G\) \& E A Asen 68.62 & & \\
\hline  & \({ }_{557}^{524}\) & 259/4 & NY PA NJ Utititles 515856 & -96 & \({ }_{97}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Soor Gas }}\) \& Eleo & & &  & & \\
\hline Slint fund ino 43/8.-1883 & \({ }_{78}{ }^{91 / 2}\) & \({ }_{9}{ }^{3} / 3\) & Nort & & \\
\hline Sink fund inc 58-..-1983 & 18 & & Northwest Pub Serv \(48{ }^{\text {P }} 70\) & 108 & \\
\hline  & \({ }^{18}\) & & & 106 & \\
\hline stone Valley & 58 & 936 & Ohto Po & & \\
\hline \& Elootrio 3\%6-- 1988 & 109 & & Oid & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & 101 & 103 & & & \\
\hline Central Gas \& Eleost Len coll tr \(51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}\). lst Lien collt & & &  & & \\
\hline Cent Malne Power 3\%/s \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
971 / 2 \\
1091 / 2
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 99.3 / 2 \\
& 1101 / 20
\end{aligned}
\] & Pub Utll Cons \(51 / \mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{s}} \ldots 1948\) & & \\
\hline Co & & &  & & \\
\hline Central Pubilo Utili & & &  & & \\
\hline CItiles Servioe deb 5 & \({ }_{85}^{1}\) & 891 & Sou Cailit Gas & & \\
\hline Cons Otiles Lt P & & \(891 / 2\) & Sou Citles Ut11 58 A- & & \\
\hline -19 & 94\%/8 & 963/8 & Southern Nat Gas 31 & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \(\qquad\) 1962 & 59 & 23/4 & Texas Public Serv 58_. 1961 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
783 \\
103 \%
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline Coll ino 8 B ( \(\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{B}\) ) & & & doledo Edis & & \\
\hline Dallas Ry \& Term 6 6. 1951 & & 92/6/8 &  & \({ }_{103}^{107}\) & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline Federat & 952 & 973 & & & 21/8 \\
\hline Houston Natural & 104 & 105 & Utica Gas \& Eleo & & \\
\hline & & & 58------.------.-1957 & 128 & \\
\hline Iowa Southern Util 48 & 105\% & & & & \\
\hline Gen Mtge 41/38.---1950 & 102 21 & 1031/2 & & & \\
\hline & & & -----..-- & 102 & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Investing Companies}
\begin{tabular}{|cc|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\end{tabular}

Insurance Companies


\section*{Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 27-Concluded}

\section*{If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here}
which you have interest, yu will probably find them In our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publication quotationg are carried for all active over-the-counter

Banks and Trust Companies
Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town
Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank Securities
Mill Stocks
Mining Stocks
The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and ells for \(\$ 12.50\) per year. Your subscription should be sent to Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

\section*{Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds}

Due to
nominal. Due to
nominal.

Municipal BondsDomestic
Canadian
Public Utility Bonds
Public Utility Stock:
Railroad Bonds
Railroad Stocks
Real Estate Bonds
Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safo Deposit Stocks
U. S. Government Securities
U. S. Torritorial Bonds




Sugar Securities
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Bonas & bla & A88 & Stocks \(\quad\) Pat & B14 & Aall \\
\hline Antilla Sugar Estates- & f191/2 & 21 & Eastern Sugar Assoc com_1
Preferred & \(23{ }^{65 / 8}\) & \(24^{71 / 8}\) \\
\hline Baragua Bugar Estates & 1012 & 1 & Haytian Cord com-...--: & \(6^{3 / 4}\) & \\
\hline 68...-----------11947 & 57 & 59 & Punta Alegre Sugar Cord.* & & 61/2 \\
\hline & & 41 & Savannah sugar Refg.-. 1 & 28 & 29312 \\
\hline 58,--.-.-.-.-1989 & \(f 18\) & 20 & Vertientes-Camaguey & & \\
\hline New Niquero sugar1/4 1940-1942 & f30 & &  & 43/8 & 45\%8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates
 B'way Barclay inc 2s_. 19
B'way \& 41st Street
1st leasehold 316 - 58 19


 Cheseborough Bldg 1st 6s'48


Eastern Ambassador
Hotel unlts
 Deb 5 B 1952 legended.--
50 Broadway BuldingE0 Broadway Building-
1st income 3 s 5180 Fifth A venue-...- 1946 63/ss (stamped 48)_-1949
52d \& Madison Off Bldg
 F1m Center Bldg 1st 4s \({ }^{\prime} 49\)
40 Wall St Corp \(68 . .-1958\) Inc deb 5 s w s ...... 196
42 Bwsy 1 st 6s \(42 \mathrm{BWag} 18 t\) 6s
1400 Bradway Bldg-
1 st 4 s atam

 Grarriman Bldg 1st 68.195 Heartian Brisbane Prop 68' 42
Hotel St George 4s. Hotel St George 4s.-195
Letcourt Manhattan Bldg Lett 4-5s.-..-7.-... 19
Lefcourt State BldgLet
1
Le

1at \& gen 3-48...... 19


For footnotes see page 4110.

April Loan Activity of Savings, Building and Loan Associations Largest on Record
During April savings, building and loan associations loaned \(\$ 120,631,000\)-more money than at any time since their records began to be kept by the month-the United States Sarings and Loan League reported on June 6. For the first time in the past 11 years \(40 \%\) of their loans were for the purchase of homes, and close to \(\$ 50,000,000\) was disbursed for this one purpose alone. The League's announcement further stated:

In comparison with April, 1940, the gain in loan volume disbursed for all purposes was \(11.7 \%\), and the increase over March, this year, was \(14.7 \%\). The closest month in dollar volume in recent years was August of last year, when \(\$ 117,000,000\) was loaned. April was the twenty-ninth successive month in which loan volume was greater than the same month of the preceding year.
Purpose of the home financing by the savings and loan institutions these days comes out graphically in the breakdown of the April figures, according to Morton Bodfish, Chicago, Executive Vice-President of the League. Construction loans were \(32.06 \%\) of the total; purchase, \(\mathbf{4 0 . 0 5 \%}\), and repair and modernization, \(5.28 \%\). Refinancing loans dropped to the Iowest proportion of the total they have been since last September, \(14.02 \%\). Today's home owner advances are everywhere an indication that property ownership and maintenance is as much in vogue today as it was out of favor eight years ago, he pointed out.

Construction loan volume this April was three times that of the same month five years ago and home purchase loan volume was two and a half times that in 1936, when the home building and ownership movement showed signs of revival.

One-fourth of all the savings and loan advances in April were in the two States of Illinois and Ohio, it was pointed out. Other States where more than \(\$ 5,000,000\) was loaned by thrift and home financing institutions include California, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Ohio and California lead in construction loans.

Analysis of the April loans and purpose for which they were made, and percentage for each purpose, follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Purpose & *Estimated Loans & \({ }_{\%}^{1}\) \\
\hline & 838,686,000 & \({ }_{5}^{32.06}\) \\
\hline Repair and modernizat & 6,368800
\(48.311,000\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
3.28 \\
40.05 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Home purchase & -16.905,000 & 14.02
8.59 \\
\hline Other purposes.... & 10,361,000 & \\
\hline & \$120,631,000 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{General Corporation and Investment News RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS}

\author{
NOTE-For mechanct However, they are always as near alphabetical companies in exact alphabetical order
}

However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

\section*{FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER \\ \\ SECURITIES ACT} \\ \\ SECURITIES ACT}

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4782 to 4785 , both inclusive, and 4727 , a refiling) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately \(\$ 22,844,285\).
Shattuck Propertios Corp. (2-4782, Form F-1), San Francisco, Calif.,
 trustees. Filed June 18, 1941.
W.C. Lipe, Inc. ( \({ }^{\text {( }-4783 \text {, Form A-1) Syracuse, N. Y. M, manufacturer of }}\) matchine tools and heavy duty antomotive clutches, has filed a a resistration
statement corering the proposed offering of 140,225 shares of class \(A\) stock. Britett Herrick \& Co., Inc. of New York was named as principal underthe company, will be used for neceessary expansion that may be required by the present national emergency defense program. Of the remaining receive the proceeds. The remaining 19,340 shares are reserved for issuance upon exercise of warrants. Company is stated to be the leading manufacturer in the United states of heavy duty clutches for trucks of three-tons
capacity and larger. The principal machine tools manufactured by the company are larthes. Which are used in the automotive and airplane ind bytries in the production of optical parts, and in the finishing of shells and projectiles. The company operates two plants in Syracuse, one of which is a new paat for the manufacture of machine tools finished early this year.
Business was established in 1875 by O . E. Lipe, co-founder with A.T.
 co-fourder with A. T. Brown of Brown-Lipe Chapin Co, now a division of principal stockinolder, became General Mana, the present in president and
business from the Lipe estate in 1929. Under Mr. Hod and purchased the business from the Lipe estate in 1929 . Under Mr. Hod Mlins ' management, the company has become the leading manufacturer of havy duty clutches and since 1937 has added quantity production of athes to tis machine tool
business. H. Hollett Hodgkins is President. Filed June 21, 1941. McK esson \& Robbins, Inc. (2-4784, Form A-2), New York, N. Y. has
filed a rexistration statement covering \(\$ 13,700,000\) 15-year sinking fund debentures and 56,000 shares ( \(\$ 100\) par) cumulative preferred sincing fund Mubsphy Jr, is President. Filed June 21, 1941. (Further details given on a
filed a registration statement covering Form A-2) Indianapolis, Ind. has filed a registration statement covering 225,000 shares of class A comm has
stock. \(\$ 10.50\) par). These shares are to be issued upon reclassification on peesently outstanding common stock, and are to be sold to the publasification for op the account of the parent commany, owner of the shares. The parent company is the successor trustees under a deed dated Oct. 7,
Schinl between Clarence H . Geist, the Wilmington Trust Co. and H. s. The proposed maximum public offering price, based upon the Securities The under writers, and the number of shares underwritten by each, Underwriters.




Kirkland Gold Rand Ltd. (2-4727, Form
 capital, \&c. J. T. Tebbutt is President. Refiled June 16, 1941.
The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of June 21, page 3960.

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
 in \(\begin{aligned} & \text { U Sefore depreciation and bond interest. be inchange. }\end{aligned}\) Earinings for the five months ended May 31, 1941, on above basis were
\(\$ 3,131,023\).
Bondholders Oppose Moratorium Act-
In a letter to bondholders, H. J. Symington, Chairman of bondholders' protective committee, states that in the opinion, of ocunsel the Moratorium
Act recommended by the Royal Commission is invalid. This Act, designed 194 prevent any further action agamminst the company until after Dec. 31 , ontario but
Commission report the committee has careful consideration of the Royal reasonasion provide for committee has concluded that the report does not
recommended to them.-V. 152 , p.ts of the bond the bondholders and canot be
Aetna Ball Bearing Mfg Co.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Years End. Dec. 31- \\
a Gross profit from sales Sell., gen, \& admin. exps
incl. salaries \& comms. priv. salaries \& comms.
\end{tabular}} & & & & \\
\hline & \$571,0 & 469,4 & 196,646 & 1937,304 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Net profit from opers. Other income Loss on mtge. sold sandry income deduct'ns Prov. for Federal income taxes. \(\qquad\)} & \$357.199 & & 892,937 & \\
\hline & & 1,460 & 3,93 & \\
\hline & & 517 & 6,4 & \\
\hline & 14,600 & 52,100 & 17,000 & 66,115 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Net income for year. Dividends. \\
Earns. persh.on cap. stk
\end{tabular}} & \$242,591 & & & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{a Net sales less cost of goods sold, includin and indirect labor, mainten manufacturing expenes. b Including \(\$ 28,200\) for income), and other號}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\(\$ 191,239\); cash surrender value of} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{accrued salaries and wages, \$2, 211; provision for addition payable, \$2.170;} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\$13,673; customers \({ }^{\text {d }}\) deposits, \(\$ 14,172\); accrued local taxes \(\$ 12901\).} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Al

\section*{Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.-Earnings-}

Years Ended Dec. 31-
Grosss profit
Seling and administrativ
Net other deductions--Income-
Provision for Federal income tax Net profit \(\qquad\) 14,669 \(\$ 139,363\)
14,281
38 \begin{tabular}{rr}
\(\$ 63,583\) \\
74,198 & \(\$ 70,999\) \\
\hline 62,375
\end{tabular}
a Includes \(\$ 10,000\) for Federal excess profits tax and \(\$ 1,266\) for additional

\section*{Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940}

Assets-Cash, \(\$ 7,333 ;\) marketable stocks at cost (quoted market prices
\(\$ 14,237\) ), \(\$ 6,625 ;\) trade accounts receivable (net), \(\$ 83,531\); inventories patents and trademarks, \(\$ 1,810\); deferred charges equipment \(\$ 1,652\) (net), \(\$ 154,331\); Liabilities-Accounts payable, \(\$ 31,284\); accrued real estate and Federal stock (par 50 cents) \(\$ 1,946\); Federal taxes on income, \(\$ 41,266\); common stock (par
\(\$ 97,238 ; 160\) cents), \(\$ 49,900\); capital surplus, \(\$ 42,100\); earned surplus, shares sold to employees) at cost, Dr. \(\$ 800\); surplus arising from revaluation shares sold to employees) at cost, Dr. \(\$ 800\); surplus arising
of properties, \(\$ 88,016 ;\) total, \(\$ 350,951\).-V. 152, p. 1902 .
Alabama Great Southern RR.-EarningsGross from railway. Net from railway...... Net ry. oper. income.... \(\begin{array}{llll}167,367 & 148,606 & 144,085\end{array}\) Gross from railway \(\quad 4,049356 \quad 3113,861\) 3,000,01 \(\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Get from railway_..... } & 1,384,044 & 3,113,861 & 3,000,019 & 2,489,270 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 1,819,310 & 588,531 & 871,160 & 377,659 \\ \text {-V. 152, p. } 3640 & & 611,985 & 343,590\end{array}\)

Alliance Insurance Co. (Pa.)- \(\$ 1.50\) DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share on the common
stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 26.-V. 150, p. 3962 .
American Airlines, Inc.-Debt Converted-
Inc., \(41 / 5 \%\) convertibie bonds into stock of the Airing of American Airlines, outstanding componon stock of Ammerican Airlines 193,769 shares to 574.716
shares shares. The bonds, due July 1 , Were convertible at any time up to maturbond conversion. This conversion eliminates practically all funded debt of the Airlines and standing common stock. The wher of approximately one-third of the out-
indebtedness to Aviation Corp-V were issued as of July 1,1936 to repay

American Busin
Directors have usiness Credit Corp.-8-Cent Dividendstock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . \({ }^{\text {per share on the class A }}\) Dividend of 10 cents was paid on March 31, last, and dividends totaling 40 cents per share were

American Car \& Foundry Co. (\& Subs.)-Annual Re-port-The remarks of President Hardy, together with income account and balance sheet as of April 30, 1941, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page
 a Represented by 600,000 shares of no par value. b Represented by
0.550 shares of preferred stock and 600 shares of common stock.-V. 152 ,

American Disc Clutch Co.-Extra Dividend-
American Disc Clutch Co.-Exira Directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition


American Dredging Co.-To Pay \(\$ 3\) DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of \$3 per share on the common
 and dividends of 81.

\section*{American Fork \& Hoe Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-}
 Seling, admin. and



\[
\text { Consolidated Bazance Sheet April } 30,191
\]

Assets-Cash, \$2,238,650; Dominion of Canada bonds \(\$ 112,050\); accounts and notes receivab,e, trade (net), \(\$ 2,181,744 ;\) accounts and notes receivable,
other (net), \(\$ 61,726 ;\) inventories, \(\$ 4,958,399\); non-current investments and



American Gas \& Electric Co.
American Gas \& Electric Co.-Capital Contributionpermitting to become effective a declaration filied pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding a capital contribution to its Wholly owned subsidiary company, Kentucky \&\& West Virginia Power
Oo., Inc. in a total amount of \(8.0 .055,000\) o o which contribution 8585,000
is
 owed to American Gas, and the balance of \(\$ 1,450,000\) is to be used by
Kentucky for the construction of a 154,00 -volt transmission line from Kentucky for the construction of a 154,000 -volt transmission line from
Hazard, Ky., to Pineville, Ky., to install a new transformer bank, and
make other necessary changes and incidental additions in order to interconnect the systems of Kentucky and the Tennessee Valley Authority.
American Gas \& Power Co.-Earnings-
\(\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Period Ended- } & -12 \text { Mos. End.Mar.31--Years End. Dec. 31- } 1941-1940\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{lrrrrr} 
& 1941 & 1940 & 1940 & 1939 \\
Grosiod revenues_............. & \(\$ 657,595\) & \(\$ 830,177\) & \(\$ 853,928\) & \(\$ 701,181\) \\
Operating expenses_... & 52,805 & 32,854 & 53,157 & 33,385 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Gross income. Unconditional interest--
 \(\$ 43,140\) Balance Sheet
Net income........

 \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 800,7 \\ 338, \\ 226, \\ \hline \$ 225\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 667,795 \\ 357,130 \\ 260,335 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\$ 235,739 \quad \$ 50,330\) Mar. 31 '41 Dec. \(311_{8}^{\prime} 40\) Assets Inv. in sub. cos_
Inv. in affil. cos. Other investments
a Notes recelvable a Notes recelvable
Special deposit with deposit with trustee under de-
benture issues. benture issues
Cash.-.
Div. receivable Div. receivable....
Sundry prep. exps.


Total _.......... \(15,737,378 \quad 15,654,239\) Total ............15,737,378 15,654,239 a And accrued interest thereon. b On secured debentures.- 2670 .
penal Corp.-Must Return Stock-Director
American General Corp.-Must Return Stock-Directors in Fiduciary Capacity to Utility, Court States-
A decision directing the corporation to return to Utility Equities Corp. all
preferred stock of the latter company purchased by it between July 5, 1939, preferred stock of the latter company purchased by it between July 5, 1939,
and October, 1939 , together with all dividends received from July 5,1939 and October, 1939, together with all dividends received from July \({ }^{\text {and }}\), 1939, to twe Jersey.
New came as the result of a suit brought by Jacob H. Grubman
The decision carer minority stockholder of Equities was directed to pay American General preferred stack.
the original purchase price of the shares.
The substance of the complaint
The substance of the complaint was that for several years prior to July 5 ,
1939 when American General acquired voting control and elected directors of Utility Equities, it had been the policy of the directors of the latter tage of the excess in equity The complaint alleged that, subsequent to acquisition of voting control by American General, its directors caused Utility Equities to abandon its
former policy and that American General then proceeded to purchase such fhares for its own account and to divert to itself the profit Utility Equities had previously derived from such purcha
by acquiring votin decision the court pointed out that American General, directors, became subject to all Uiduciary obligations imposed by law on the directors of what had become, in effect, its subsidiary,
The court held that directors of Utility Equities stood in a fiduciary position toward stockholders of their corporation, their relationship to these stockholders being as trustees. Their dealings wich Amer directors, cast with which three of them were also connected as ofricers and directors, cast
on them and American General the burden of proving that such dealings on them and American General the burden of proving that such deanings
wore conducted in good faith and solely in the interests of stockholders, the court said.
It is believed that the decision will materially enhance the breakup value
American Mfg. Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock payable July 1 to holders of record June 19 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152, p. 3333 .

American Republics Corp.-10-Cent Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
tock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 30. Dividends of 25 cents stock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 30 Dividends of 25 cents
was paid on De. 28, 1940, this latter being the first dividend paid since was pai, on 1938, when a dividend of 10 cents per share was distributed.
July 11,152, p. 3485 .

\section*{American Seating Co.-50-Cent Dividend-}

American Sectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable July 18 to holders of record June 27, Like
amount was paid on Dec. 27, \(1940 ;\) Dec. 27,1939 and on Dec. 16, 1937, amount was paid on Dec. 27, 1940; Dec. 27, 1939, and
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.- \(\$ 234,000,000\) Convertible Debentures Approved by Stockholders for Subscrip-tion-In order to provide funds primarily for the new construction needs of the Bell System, but also for other cor-
porate purposes, the stockholders on June 25 authorized an issue of convertible debenture bonds of the company not exceeding \(\$ 234,000,000\) in aggregate principal amount. This will be the second largest block of capital to be raised by the company in one operation, the largest, a \(\$ 257,000,000\) stock issue, having been subscribed for in 1930.
A total of \(14,143,511\) voting shares was represented at the meeting.
and \(13,991,142\), or approximately \(73 \%\), Bhares were voted in favor of the financing program-which required a \(t\) wo-thirds affirmative vote-while 152,369 shares were cast against the proposal.

Registers \$233,584,900 of Bonds-Will Be Offered at Par o Stockholders Through Transferable Warrants-
The company on June 26 filed with the Securities and Exchange Combonds, warrants evidencing \(18,686.794\) rights to subscribe for the debenture bonds and \(2,335,849\) shares of \$100 par capital stock, to be reserved for
conversion of the debenture bonds. The interest rate and maturity date of the debenture bonds are to bo furnished by amendment. par, to stockholders of record July 25 , 1941 , in the ratio of \(\$ 100\) pilincipal to expire Aug. 29, and such of the debenture bonds as are not purchased through the exercise of rights will not otherwise be offered. There will be no underwriters.
The company intends to use the net proceeds for additions and improvements to its pioperty and properties orsess. Company also intends to use the proceeds its receeves on conversion of the debenture bonds for the same
turposes. A part of the proceeds may be used to redeem \(\$ 94,547,000\) of purpoceses A part of the proceeds may be used to redeem \(89,547,000\) of
outstanding \(5 \% / 50\)-year sinking fund gold debenture bonds due Nov. 1 , 1943, it is stated. and local telephone service in sales of Western Electric Co. and in the
general business of the Bell System are in large measure attributable to the national defense program.
As to the possible effect of priorities in certain materials, the statement had this to say
The company is unable to determine to what extent the development of shortages or the imposition of priorities may affect its business and that or
ith subsidiaries. Howere, the effect hereof may be to curtail substantialy the telephone manufacturing activities of Western Electric Co. and the
construction programs of the company and its telephone subsidiaries, with
 telephone service requested." -V. 152, p. 3799.
American Thermos Bottle Co.- \(\$ 1.25\) Common Div. Dtock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July per 19. This compares with 50 cents paid on May 1 and Feb. 1, last, dividend of \(\$ 1\) paid on Dec. 23
1940; and extra of \(\$ 1\) and regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid 1940; and extraa of \$1 and regular
on Nov. 1,1940 . -152, p. 419 .
American Viscose Corp.-Stock Listed on New York Stock Exchange-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 251,940
shares of \(5 \%\) cumulative preferred stock (par \(\$ 100\) ) and 1729000 shares of
 New York, and Wilmington Trust Co. Wilmington, Del., (b) Common stock: J. P. Morgan \& Co.. Incorporated, New York, and Wilmington Rrust Co..irs - (a) Preferred stock: Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co.. New
stock: Guarranty Trust Co. Trust Co., Wilmington, Del (b) Common
ming, and Delaware Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.-V. 152, p. 3960.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.--OutputWoutput of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water kilowatt hours, an increase of \(21.0 \%\) over the output of \(52,363,000\) kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1940 . years follows:


American Window Glass Co.-To Recapitalize-
Company has called a special meeting of stockholders on Aug. 25 to vote on a plan of recapitailzation American Photo Glass \& Exxport Co, The whan cawned for the cratetion of 177,782 shares of \(5 \%\) cumulative convertible
plan
preferred stock of \(\$ 25\) par value and 60,000 shares of common stock of preferred stock of \(\$ 25\) par value and re, \(\$ 12.50\) par value.
Each present preferred share would receive three shares of new preferred and three shares of new common. Each present class A share would recelve four-fifths of a share of new preferred and one share of new common, while the present common stock would receive one-rourth orthbe into two shares of
mon. Each new preferred share would be conerible mon. Each new preferredi suare
common on any date until 1 , 1951 . Dividends on this stock would
 There are outstanding 39,950 shares of \(7 \%\) coumulative preferred of of 8100 par, 69,915 shares of \(7 \%\) cumulativ Wisss A slockanro. President, said: In a letter to stockholders, , dividends on the present preferred stock a and the class \(A\) stock and if the present earnings of the company continue the directors hope to be able to begin paying dividends on
btock.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.-Bonds CalledCornellus \(F\). Kelley, Chairman of the Board, announced that the board Aug. 11, 1941 of \(\$ 2,100,000\) principal amount of \(41 / 2 \%\) sinking fund debentures of the company (out of a total of \(\$ 4,025,000\) principal amount outstanding) at the redemption price of 101. plus accrued interest. Notice or the numbers of the debentures called for redemption will be given as
soon as the same have been drawn by lot by the trustee.-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .3169\).

\section*{Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-}
 Operating revenues
Opirent
taxes. toaxes --.............. Direct taxes..-........-.
Prop. retire. res. approp. Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)....
Gross incomeInt. on mortgage bonds.
Other int. \(\begin{aligned} & \text { deductions. } \\ & \text { Int. chgd. to construc'n. }\end{aligned}\).

 Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April . 1941 , at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 . Includes provision of \(\$ 39,744\) and \(\$ 203,745\) for Federal excess profits tax in the month of May. 1941, and in the 12 months ended May 31, 1941, 1941, respectively-V. 152, p. 3799.
(D.) Appleton-Century Co., Inc.-New Official-

Company announced on June 20 that stewart S . Hathaway, a member of the board since 1919, hase been elected Vice-Chairman. George T.

\section*{Arnold Print Works-50-Cent Dividend-} Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock payabele June 30 to holdders of record June 23 This is the first
dividend declared on the stock since the company was reorganized in 1937.

Associated Chain Store Realty Co., Inc.-Tendersoids for the sale to it of sufficient first mortgage collateral \(51 / 2 \%\) gold honds to exhaust the sum of 8265,000 at a price of 70 and int.-V. \(149, \mathrm{p} .1905\).
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputThe Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended June 675 units (kwh.). This is an increase of \(19.309,791\) units. or \(20.4 \%\) above
Associated Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 a Including directors'

Automobile Finance Co.-Delistina DeniedBecause the Securities and Exchange Commission found that a notice sent by the company to its shareholders or inmsision intiound to apply to the the
Commission for permission to delist 35.000 shares ( 825 par) \(7 \%\) cum pref
 stock and 240,310 shares ( \(\$ 1\) par) common stock stock from the Pittsburgh
Stock Exchanke and the application itself were \({ }^{\text {s. }}\) materially inaccurate and misleading," the Commission on June 17 denied the application. It was denied, however. without prejudice to the riight of the company
to file a corrected application and to submit to its stockholders a corrected The Commission found that only 12 of the 1,400 stockholders were present at the meeting where it was decided ""nanimously" to delist, the appointees to woting moly on the questions enumerated in the proxy and that they recelved no general authority.-V. 152, p. 3171 .

Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Operating profit.
Other income
Total income
Expenses, 5,105,289

8
- Net profit. \(\qquad\) \$662,234

\section*{Badger Paper Mills, Inc.-50-Cent Dividend-} Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 25 to holders of record June 16.-V. 149 , p. 3546 .
(J, T.) Baker Chemical Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of \(121 / 2\) cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \(121 / 2\) cents per share an the addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \(121 / 2\) cents per share on the
common soctoc, both payabe July 1 to holders of record June 19. Extra of
as 25 cents paid on Dec. 24 , 1940, and extras of \(121 / 2\) cents were paid on Oct. 1

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-
Charles E. Brinley; President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, an-
nounced today that the dollar value of orders taken in May by the Bald win nounced today that the dollar value of orders taken in May by the Bald win
Locomotive Works and subsidiaries, including the Midvale Co., was \(\$ 10\),Locomotive Works and subbidiaries, including the Midvale Co., was \(810,-\)
654,183 as compared with \(\$ 2,362,955\) for May, 1940. The months book-
ings brousht the total for the consolidated ings brought the total for the consolidated group for the five months of 1941
to \(\$ 61.838,996\) as compared with \(\$ 13,206,289\) in the same period of 1940 . Consioidated shipments. including Midvale, in May aggregated \(\$ 6,750,644\)
as compared with \(\$ 3,429,903\) in May, 1940. Conslidated shipm 8 , as
five months of 1941 tere 828.165 .985 as comparea with \(818,577,183\) for the same period of 1940 on May 31 , 1941 , consolidated unfilled orders,
including Midvale amounted to \(\$ 184,735.810\) as compared with \(\$ 151 .-\)
336.668 on Jan. 1941 and with 838814,807 on May \(31,1940 .-\mathrm{V} .152\), 336,668
p. 3336.
 -Vetry. oper. incom

Bangor \& Aroostook RR. - Earnings -
Period End. May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-5 Mos.- 1940



Gross incomeInterest on funded debt_
Other deductions.
Net income_.......- \(\$ 114,305 \quad \$ 43,440 \quad \$ 574,349 \quad \$ 462,105\) a Including maintenance and depreciation.-V. 152, p. 3336.
Bangor Gas Light Co.-Earnings -
Period Ended- - \(\quad\) 12 Mos. Mar. 31- - Years End. Dec. 31\(\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Operating revenues. } & & 1941 & 1940 \\ \text { Oper. exp., deprec. and } & & 155,268 & \$ 147,861\end{array} & \$ 151,345 & \$ 146,952\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{c}
\(\begin{array}{c}\text { Oper. exp., deprec. and } \\
\text { taxes_.._- }\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Net oper. revenues
-
Gross income.
Interest deductions
Interest to
\$31,594 Interest to Amer. Gasa \&
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Power Co., on notes } & 15,684 & 16,801 & 16,012 & 17,099 \\ \text { payable } & & & & & \end{array}\)
Net income.......- \(\frac{7,050}{\$ 8,860} \frac{7,050}{\$ 12,051}-\frac{7,050}{\$ 10,281}-\frac{7,050}{\$ 12,609}\) Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \$1,165,340; investments, \(\$ 441\); cash, \(\$ 3,597 ;\) accounts recelvable (less reserve), \(\$ 30445\); merchandise,
 pany-American Gas \& Power, Co. Cinciuding accrued interest therecon of

,30, total, \(8,234,478 .-\). 1, D. 2670.
Barker Bros., Inc.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to bolders of record June 26 . Dividend of 75 cents stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 26 . Dividend of 75 cents
paid on Dec. 28,1940 . 5 cents paid on Dec. 30,1939 , and one of 75 cents
was paid on Dec. 23, 1937 .-V. vais2, p. 2644 .
Bates Valve Bag Corp.-Bonds Called -
C. Company on June 22 announced that all of the outstanding 15 -year s. . . \(6 \%\) gola debentures due Aug, 1,1942 , have been called for redemption
on Aug. 1 at \(1001 / 2\) and accrued int. Payment will be made at \(J\). Henry Schroder Banking Corp., N. Y. City.-V. 152, p. 3961 .

Birdsboro Steel Foundry \& Machine \&o.-Dividendsstock, payable July 31 to holders of record Jult 19 . Like an the common
Feb. 2 , last Feb. 27, 1ast, Dee. 27 and Oct. 25.1940 , and dividend of 15 cents was paid


\section*{Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-} Gray
Gross fro Net from railway Net ry. oper. income-Gross from railway Net from railway.-.
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 152 , p. 3489 .

\section*{Birmingham Electric Co.-Earnings-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Period End. May 31- & 1941-Month & -1940 & 1941 & s. -1940 \\
\hline Operating revenues..-- & \$722.281 & \$635,674 & \$8,195,566 & \$7,857,730 \\
\hline Operating expenses...- & 448,172 & 4,4,986 & 5,251,163 & 5,056,489 \\
\hline Director taxes.-.-.-.-- & 100.262 & 77,750 & 1,105,412 & 994,058 \\
\hline Property retirement re- & & & & \\
\hline serve appropriations. & 50.000 & 50,000 & 600,000 & 600,000 \\
\hline investments & 309 & 309 & 3,707 & 3.716 \\
\hline Net oper. reven & \$123.538 & \$82,629 & \$1,235.284 & \$1,203.467 \\
\hline Other incom & 462 & 383 & 5,459 & 4,559 \\
\hline Gross income & \$124,000 & \$83,01 \({ }^{\text {, }}\) & \$1,240,743 & \$1,208.026 \\
\hline Interest on mtge. bonds & 45,750 & 45,750 & -549,000 & . 549,000 \\
\hline Other int. and deduct'ns & 5,987 & 4,474 & 55.207 & 53.468 \\
\hline Net income & \$72.263 & \$32.788 & \$637.536 & \$605.558 \\
\hline Dividends applic. to pref. & tocks for the & eriod. & 429,174 & 429,174 \\
\hline Balance & & & \$207.362 & \$176,384 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Notes-Provision for s being made at a res in the accumulation of such taxes t the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941.
ndications are that no such tax will Federal excess profits tax since present Earnings for Calendar Years
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 873 & 1939 & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{, 6} \\
\hline Operating revenues.-.- & 873,90 & 773,151 & \$7,46 & 464,685 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Amort. of limited term investments & 3.708 & 3.720 & & & \\
\hline Prop.retire. res. approp. & 00,00 & 600 & & 600 & 00,000 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Net operating revs... Other income (net)} & 72,510 & \$1,221.608 & & 2,6 & \$1,348.630 \\
\hline & 5.464 & 4,7 & & 4.1 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Gross income \\
Int. on mortgage bonds. Other int. \& deduct....
\end{tabular}} & ,077,9 & \$1,226,30 & & 166 & \$1,356, \\
\hline & 549,000 & 549,000 & & 549,00 & -549,000 \\
\hline & 54,210 & 52,817 & & 52.41 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Net income.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\$474,764 \$624,492 \\
Balance Sheet Dec. 31
\end{tabular}}} & & 565,371 & 755 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\stackrel{1939}{8}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Liabtlities-}} & 1940 & 1939 \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & \[
29,041,245
\] & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Liabtittes-} & r) 12.691 & 12.691,36 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Cash_--....-.-.- 1,783,580} & 3 28,078 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Long-term debt_--12 \\
Liab. to issue junior
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & 1,540.248 & & & & \\
\hline Special deposits..- \(\quad 4,502\) & 2 - 3.445 & securities & & 13 & , 130 \\
\hline Working funds--- 17,116 & \(6 . \quad 19,629\) & Accounts pa & & 346,015 & \(5 \quad 353.484\) \\
\hline Temp.cash invest_ \(\quad 369,893\) & 380,467 & Dividends dec & red & d 107, & 3 107,29 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Accts, receivable-- & 367,593 \\
Mat'ls \& supplies. & 299,171
\end{tabular}} & 3 383,580 & Note pay & Nat'1 & & \\
\hline & 1 260,337 & Pow. \& Lt & Co-- & 1,254,540 & 0 \\
\hline Mat'ls \& supplies. Prepayments & 36,799 & Matured long & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Other current and accrued assets..} & & debts \& & & t 4,502 & \\
\hline & 5,524 & Customers' d & pos_ & 375.678 & 8 - 377,779 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Deferred deblts... \\
a Reacquired capi-
\end{tabular}} & 07,081 & Taxes accrue & & 316,727 & \(7 \quad 261.630\) \\
\hline & & Interest accr & & , & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
tal stock -....... \\
Consignments con-
tra)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & 0,069 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Other current and} & & \\
\hline & & accrued liab & 11 & 375.375 & \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,877} & Deferred e & ts.- & 27.561 & \(1 \quad 24.46\) \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Consignments contra)} & & Reserves. & & 2,875,874 & 4 \\
\hline & & Consign'ts ( & - & 16,104 & 4 \\
\hline & & Earned surp & .-- & 1,286,173 & 3 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 cum. pref. stock (no par) and 800,000 shares of common stock (no par)

Blaw-Knox Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of \(\$ 246,000\) first mortgage \(31 / 2 \%\) bonds, series due Feb. 1, 1950 Payment will be made at the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., or at the
Ianufacturers Trust Co., N, Y. City.-V. 152, p. 3642
Boston Edison Co.-Admitted to Uniisted Trading-
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading the
1st mtge. bonds, series A \(23 \%\), due Dec. 1, 1970.-V. 15, p. 3337 .
Boston \& Maine RR.-Earnings-
 \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Operating expenses..... } \\ & \text { Net oper revenue } 3,093,437 \\ & \$ 1,932,223 \\ & \$ 1,015,086 \frac{2,788,587}{} \frac{15,248,134}{\$ 7,532,298} \frac{14,306,004}{\$ 4,801,099}\end{aligned}\)

 Total income
otal deducs. (rentals,
Net income-.
489.

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns.Period End. May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-5 Mos. 1940
Gross revenues \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross revenues_............53, } & \$ 3,54,803 & \$ 3,100,378 & \$ 16,794,803 & \$ 15,040,277 \\ \text { Operating expenses } & 1,644,727 & 1.546 .141 & 7,867,728 & 7,454,341\end{array}\)

Brewster Aeronautical Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings4 Months Ended April 30-
 a After charges and reserve for Federal income taxes and excess profits in 1941 letter sent to stockholders James Work, chairman pointed out that the net sales of the company during the first, third of 1941 amounted to
\(\$ 10,608,539\), as compared with \(\$ 10,162,882\) for the entire year of 1940 .

Sales shipments, according to Mr . Work, have now reached an all time high for the company of \(\$ 3,000,000\) per month and should continue to increase in accordance with the National Defense program and places in production a new type of dive bomber, now being flight tested, known as the XSB2A-1, or Brewster Bermuda, which will constitute the bulk of its future shipments. exclusively to the assembly of the new warplane, is being erected according to schedule and is expected to be completed by Sept. 15. By November, it s anticipated that the Johnsvile plant wive brewster he Netherlands East indies Air Mr. Work also stated in his letter that as the result of successful negotia-
tions for the adjustment of prices on certain contracts a loss of 31 . tions for the adjustment of prices on certain contracts. a loss of \(81,394,200\), anticipated in the 1940 annual report of the Brewster company will probably which a reserve of \(\$ 55,000\) had been set up, has increased the consolidated
net income of the corporation for 1940 to \(\$ 496,544\) or 96.62 cents per share net income of the corporation for 1940 to \(\$ 496,544\), or 96.62 cents per share
on the 513,911 shares outstanding as of Dec. 31,1940 , after provision for all taxes. The consolidated net income of the company as originally all taxes. The consolidated net income of the company as originally
reported in the 1940 annual statement was \(\$ 280,057\), or 54 cents per share,
-V .152, p. 2695 .
Bridgeport Machine Co., Wichita, Kan.-Earningsa Net loss Ended March 31\(\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 61.276 & \$ 22.049\end{array}\) p. 2343 . depreciation and depletion but before income taxes.-V. 151

Bryant Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.-Bonds Sold Privately-Company in April, 1941, sold privately \(\$ 1,000,000\) (authorized \(\$ 1,500,000\) ) 1 st mtge. \(41 / 4 \%\) bonds. series A, dated May 1, 1941 , due serially May 1, 1947-56, incl. Proceeds and other finances were used to refund outstanding 1st mtge. series A bonds due Nov. 1, 1942, and series B bonds due Jan. 1, 1948. The series A bonds were called on May 1, 1941, at 101 and int. The series B bonds are called for July 1, 1941, at 103 and int. They are payable at First National Bank, Chicago. The series B bonds may be presented for payment at any time prior to July 1, and holders will receive 103 and int. to July 1.-V. 135, p. 2342.

Buckeye Steel Casting Co.-50-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 16. Dividend of 25 cents
paid on May 1, last: 75 cents paid on Dec. 18, 1940; \(\$ 1\) on Nov. 1, 1940 , and 50 cents paid on Dec. 28.1939 and on Nov. 1, 1939 , this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 23 . 1937 when an extra of 25 cents per share was distributed. Dividends of 50 cents was paid on Nov. 1, 1937 and pre-
viously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed V. 152, p. 2543 .

Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd.-To Pay DividendA dividend at the rate of 10 cents per share on the outstanding capital
stock of this company, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared pay stock or this company, payable in canadian funds, has been declared payable on Aug. 1 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Juiy 25 . 1940, and previousty quarterly dividends of \(121 / 2\) cents per share were distributed.-V. 152, p. 2385.
Burco, Inc.-To Be Reinstated to Dealings-
The New York Curb Exchange has reinstated to dealing the \(\$ 3\) cum conv. pref. stock, no par. Dealings in the above stock have been suspended which dealings have also been suspended since Arril 19,1938 is not being which deal to have also been suspen ed since Arril 19 , 1938 is not being application with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the with-
drawal from listing and registration of the common stock.-V. 152 , p. 3015

\section*{Bush House, Ltd.--Earnings-}
\[
\text { Earnings for the Quarter Ended March 31, } 19 \not 11
\]

Net income after depreciation, amortization and provision for \(\$ 21,025\) Notes- 1) and national defense contributions-----Terminal Building Co.. (2) Above net income was
exchange at March 31, 1941.

\section*{Calaveras Cement Co.-Accumulated Dividend-}

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, payable June 20 to holders
June 16. Dividend of \(\$ 1\) paid on March 10, last.-V. 152 , p. 1422.
California Electric Power Co.-New Name-
See Nevada-California Electric Corp.
California Oregon Power Co.-EarningsYears Enaed April 30-
Operation revenues.

\section*{Operation
Operation
Maintena}

Operation.
Appropriation for retirement reserve--..........
Taxes (other than income taxes).
Yrovision for Federal income taxes
Net operating revenues.-. -....................... \(\$ 2,403.132\)
Rent
Rent for lease of electric plant

Gross income
Interest on funded dent
Amortization of debt discount and expens
Other interest
Interest charged to construction
Interest charged to construction.-.-.
Amortiz. of preliminary costs of projects abandoned
\(\qquad\)
 Note-No provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act
of 1940 was made as it is estimated no such tax will be due.-V.152, p. 3338 .

Canadian Converters Co., Ltd.-EarningsYears End. Apr. 30-
Profits from operation.. Propr. \& inc. tax res., \& c
Net income-
\(\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \$ 37,553 \\ 28,860 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Balance, surplus_- \\
Shs. cap stk. outstand'g
\end{tabular} & \(\$ 22,177\) & \(\$ 62,234\) & \(\mathbf{x} \$ 38.222\) & \(\$ 8,693\)
\end{tabular}
 Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
Assets-Real estate, plant, machinery, goodwill, \&c. (net), \$1,602,179; stocks of merchandise, stores, \&c., \(\$ 551,342\) accounts and bills receivable,
\(\$ 240.117\); cash, \(\$ 21,569\); Dominion of Canada Second War Loan, \(\$ 18,565\); prepaid insurance, \(\$ 11,682\); total, \(\$ 2,445,454, \dot{2}, 500\); bank loans, \(\$ 55,000\);
Liabilities-Capital stock ( \(\$ 100\) par), \(\$ 1,733,50\) accounts payable, \(\$ 80,215\); reserve for sales tax and national defense tax.
\(\$ 15,897\); reserve for income taxes, \(\$ 35,171 ;\) accrued wages, \(\$ 13,968\); earned \(\$ 15,897 ;\) reserve for income taxes, \(\$ 35,171 ;\) accrued \(w a\).
surplus; \(\$ 511,702 ;\) total, \(\$ 2,445.454\). V . \(151, \mathrm{p} .3553\).

Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine-Earnings -

 Net ry. oper. inco.

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- 1941 -Month- 1940 1941-5 Mos. 1940

Net revenue \(\ldots \ldots \ldots\) Earnings of the System for Week Ended June 21
Gross earnings.

\section*{Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-}

Period End. May 31-
Operating revenues
1941-Month-1940
\(\$ 1,236,579\)\(\quad\) 1941-12 Mos, 1940
 Direct taxes
Net oper. revenues
Other income (net)
Gross income_-.
nt. on mortgage bonds. Other int. \& deouctions.
Int. chgd. to constrin...

Net income
Dividends applicable to pref. stocks for period.
Balance
Balance -............................-.-.-- \(\quad \$ 2,599,927 ~ \$ 1,344,788\) Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1, 1941,
in at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941
Includes provision of \(\$ 20000\) and \(\$ 1\)
Includes provision of \(\$ 20.000\) and \(\$ 100000\) for Federal excess profits ax in the month of May, 1941, and in the 12 months ended May 31,1941 ,
respectively, but includes noprovision for such tas applicable prior to Jan. 1 ,
194ice no excess profits wwere indicated before that date.-V. 152 , respective
1941 sinc
p. 3802 .

\section*{Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-}
 \(\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Cost of sales, oper.exps. } & 69,597,958 & 51,103,668 & 44,805,748 & 42,416,514 \\ \text { sc. Iess misc. income- } & 2,750,497 & 2,537,497 & 2,463,651 & 2,277,398\end{array}\)

 Net profit_...... \(\overline{\$ 8,866,006} \overline{\mathrm{a}} \$ 6,939,705\) a \(\$ 3,494.523 \overline{\$ 6,651,993}\) a Equivalent to \(\$ 4.71\) per share of common stock in 1941 and \(\$ 3.53\) in 1940.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & 3 & \\
\hline Cash-1- & 0 & \\
\hline 促 & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{19,715} & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{equipment. \&cc--21,367,885} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Prepald insurance,
taxes, 80.0 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capital surplus_-. \(13.733,577\)
Earned surplus} & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{al_-...-...60,996,620 51,250,723 Total_-...--.-60,996,620 51,250,723} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{After reserves for depreciation of \(\$ 14,875,854\) in 1941 and \(\$ 13,912.039\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ower Co.-Earn} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Oper. exps., incl & 隹 & \\
\hline Amort. of limited-term & 3,960 34,960 & 5,4 \\
\hline income (net) \(\quad\) 17,... \(\quad\) 176 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{lr} 
Gross income_-.-. & \(\$ 1,086,372\) \\
Int. on mtge. bonds_- & 227.500 \\
Other interest & 9.582 \\
Int. chgd. to construct'n & Cr 1,163
\end{tabular}} & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* Includes \(\$ 52,369\) excess profits tax

Earnings for Period Ended May 31
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Operating revenues \\
Operating expenses, excl \\
direct taxes
\end{tabular}} & 1941-Mon & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\$ 4,827,544}^{19}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Cos. } 1940 \\
\$ 4.371 .117
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline Pro & 37,75
2,90 & 2,913 & & \\
\hline (income & \$44,994 & 397,062
15 & \begin{tabular}{l}
3966,778 \\
17,889 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \$1,0 \\
\hline Gross incom & \$45,009 & \$97, & 884 & , \\
\hline t. on mtge. bon & ,958 & 18. & 227.500 & , \\
\hline Other interest----3-7ü- & & Cr367 & \(\stackrel{9}{\text { Cribi }}\) & \({ }_{\text {Cr }} \times 1484\) \\
\hline Net income vidends applicable & ds & period & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 748,192 \\
& 108,054
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 875,4 \\
& 108,0
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
is boing made at a rove Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1.1941 .
 in the month of May, 1941, and in the 12 months ended May 31, 1941, respectively.
\[
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1940
\]

Assets-Plant. property and equipment. \(815,336,970\); cash in banks,
 prepayments, \(\$ 14,889\); deferred debits, \(\$ 719,502\), reaccuired capital stock
(12 shares \(\$ 7\) pret. and 501 shares \(\$ 6\) pref.), \(\$ 51,088\); total, \(\$ 16,985,770\).
 accounts payable. \(\$ 153,993\); dividend declared, \(\$ 250,000\); matured longterm debt and interest cash in special deposits), \(\$ 1,0,88\). customers
\(\$ 161,359\) t taxes accrued, \(\$ 620.967\); interest accrued, \(\$ 23\), 205 ; other current and accrued lianilities, \(\$ 21,209\) deferred credits, \(\$ 29.50\); reserves, \(\$ 3\),
517,394 ,
\(\$ 29,34\),

Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading -
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading the

\section*{Central Illinois Light Co.-Earnings-} Period End. May \(31-1\)
Gross revenue Operating expenses-Trove for depr. \& amort
Int, \& other deductions
Net income........
Divs. on prefererred stock
Amort. of pref. stk. exp.


Central Ohio Steel Products Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1 payable Aug. I to holders of record July 15 . Like amount preceding quarters; 30 cents paid on March 1, 1940; 25 cents on Dec. 1. Sept. 1 and on June 15 , 1939 and 30 cents paid on March 1, 1939.-V. 152, p. 1275 .

Central RR. of New Jersey-Earnings-
 \(\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. incomer- } & 609,256 & 68,664 & 65,865 & 167,085 \\ \text { Fram JJan. } & 6,313,975 & 14,391,707 & 13,022,054 & 11,771,207\end{array}\)
 Net ry oper. income
\(-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3492\).

\section*{Central States Power \& Light Corp.-To Sell Texas} Gas Unit-
The Securities and Exchange Commission on June 24 granted permission to the corboration to sell for \(\$ 600,652\) all of its gas properties in Texas to Texas Gas \& Power Coip.
utility holding company system. the proceeds to acquire a portion of its outstanding list mtge. and 1st lien goodd bonds, \(51 / 2 \%\) series, due 1953 .
The bonds will be acquired in the open market. The SEC, however, The bonds reserved Suras \& Power Corp., a new new company, raised \(\$ 166,000\) through
the private sale of its common stock. It is obtaining the balance of its the private sale of its common stock. It is obtaining the balance of its funds through an issue of \(4 \%\) ist thtge bonds it the principal amount,
of \(\$ 350,000\) and a bank loan of between \(\$ 100,000\) and \(\$ 125,000\)--V. 152, of. 3492 .

Central U. S. Utilities Co.-To Purchase Sub. SharesThe Securities and Exchange Commission on June 14 made effective a
declaration of the company and the Pennsylvania Electric Co. (File 70-129) regarding the issuance and sale by Pennsylvania Electric of 6,873 shares (no par) common stock to Central for \(\$ 2,000,000\) in cash. Pennsylvania
Electric is an operating subsidiary of Central, which is a sub-holding company in the Associated Gas \& Electric System.- V . 152, p. 2697.

Cessna Aircraft Co.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 6 Months Ended May 13, 1941
Net income after all charges
\(\$ 121.820\)
\(\$ 0.35\) -V. 152, p. 1908

Charles City Western Ry.-Securities-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 16 authorized the company (1) to issue at par not exceeding sioo, use the proceeds to pay thaturing or maturity of not exceeding 8350,000 of Ist mitge. bonds and (3) to pledge as collateral security for the notes,
in the amounts stated, \(\$ 250,000\) of 1 st mtge. bonds, as extended. -V . 150 , in the am
p. 3550 .

Chesapeake Corp. West Point, Va.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in
addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \(\$ 1\) per share on the common addition to the regular quarterly divien reord June 2 .

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-

 Net ry. oper. incom
From Jan. Gross from railway
 Bonds Called-
J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated, as sinking Pund trustee, announced that it has drawn by lot for redemption \(\$ 99,000\) of ref. \& impt. mtge. \(3,3 \% \%\)
bonds, series \(\mathbf{E}\) due 1996 , of the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry . Co. The bonds will be redeemed at 102 2 , on and after Aug. 1,1941 , at the office of J. P.
Moran \& Co. Incorporated in New Yoik.-V. 152 , p. 3964 .
Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Consolidated-New OfficialThe appointment of Arthur B. Richardson as Vice-President in charge of
domestic and foreign sales was announced on June 20 by Robert 8 . Gill, domestic and foreign sales was announced on June 20 by Robert 8 . Gill,
President. Mr. Gill also announced the appointments of Basil L. Emery as domestic sales and advertising manager and Axel K. Jenson as export manager.-V. 152 , p. 3493 .

\section*{Chicago Mill \& Lumber Co.-DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock. payanle July to holders of record June 16 . Dividend sock, payale April last; \(\$ 4.50\) was paid on Dec. 16 , last; and dividends of 50 caid were paid on Oct. 15 , July 15 and April 15, 1940; this latter being the}

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Equipment Trust Ctfs.-The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 20 authorized the com(second equipment trust of 1941) \(2 \%\) equipment-trust certificates, to be
issued by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, as trustee, and sold at 100.261
and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain and accrue
The report of the Commission states in part
The railway trustee invited 131 bankers, banks, trust companies, and life insurance companies to bid for the purchase of the certificates, the response thereto bids were received from seven groups comprising 22 firms The best bid, 100.261 and accrved dividends, based on a rate of \(2 \%\), was made by Harris, Hall \& Co. and associates, and has been accepted. On will be approximately \(1.95 \%\)
Trustee Authorized to Pay \(\$ 9,029,315\) Interest-
Charles M. Thomson, trustee on June 23, was authorized to pay \$9,029,315 of interest on the road's \(\$ 280,175,823\) of bonds and other obligations.
Federal Judge' John P. Barnes granted permission to make the interest payments after hearing extended arguments on final confirmation of the The interest payments will range from \(1.79 \%\) on the \(41 / 2 \%\) 1st \& ref
mtge. bonds to \(5.96 \%\) on the underlying Sioux City \& Pacific divisional mtge. bonds to \(5.96 \%\) on the underrying sioux City \& Pacific divisionai
bonds. Payment will be made at the company's New York office under a Between Aug. 1 and 15 the road would pay interest of \(2.74 \%\) on the \(31 / 2 \%\) general mortgage bonds, \(1.81 \%\) on the \(5 \%\) first and refunding
mortgage bonds, and \(\$ 263,680\) on the bank loan mortgage bonds, and \(\$ 263,680\) on the bank loan.
From Aug. 16 to 31 it would pay \(2.79 \%\) on the \(4 \%\) general mortgage bonds \(2.84 \%\) on the \(41 / \%\) general mortgage bonds.
From Sept. 1 to \(15,2.86 \%\) on the \(43 / \%\) general mortgage bonds, \(4.39 \%\)
on tbe St. Louis Peoria \& North Western bonds, and \(3.60 \%\) on the Milon the St. Louis Peoria \& North Western oonds, and \(3.60 \%\) on
waukee and State Line Ry. bonds.
From Sept. 16 to \(30,288 \%\) on the \(5 \%\) general mortgage bonds, and 5.96\% on the sioux City \& Pacific bonds.
From Oct. 1 to \(15,1.79 \%\) on the \(41 / 2 \%\) first and refunding mortgage From Oct. 15 to \(31,3.45 \%\) on all \(15-\) year secured \(61 / \%\) bonds, \(2.60 \%\) on the Manitowoc Greene Bay \& North Western bonds, and \(\$ 2,222,344\) to The interest payments being made are due if the plan of reorganization were in effect. The RFC objected to the amount of the payments on the ground that the allocation of earnings to
various securities had failed to provide \(\$ 400,000\) a year for dividends on the stock of the Superior Coal Co. which it bolds. Counsel for the new issue of stock of the superior Coal Co. Which it holds. Counsel for the new issue of new first mortgage bond interest and should be paid first. Luther \(M\), reorganization, objected to any payment at all and demanded that the funds be held to pay off the RFC in full if he succeeds in having the present Mr. Thomson, trustee, stated that he has cash
\(\$ 34.000 .000\) On only \(\$ 1.000,000\) of this is he able to hand of approximately that at the rate of \(3 / 4\) of \(1 \%\). He pointed out that after making the payments the road will still be amply supplied with cash.
Judge Barnes expressed himself as heartily in accord with making the the objection of the serial noteholders had much merit. He agreed that such noteholders may file a later petition for a supplementary payment. At the same hearings, Judge Barnes approved a settlement of claims by
the Railroad Credit Corporation against the road which involves a \(\$ 300\),the Railroad crear.

Court Approves Reprganization Planapproval to reorganization of the road. 25 issued an opinion giving final Oct. 12, 1940 . Judge Barnes acted two days after arguments by attorneys firmation were heard Judge Barnes said two-thirds of the road's security holders had approved the plan. As the nterstate commerce commission had ruled that the necessary for them to act
The plan wipes out the two classes of stock
During hearings on final confirmation of the plan, Judge Barnes denied a motion by the debtor corporation that the court reject the results of the mission. The debter corporation urged the results should be thrown out because the ballot failed to disclose that an appeal was pending and also on the ground that the lists of sec
inadequate--V. 152, p. 3802

Chicago Railway Equipment Co.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.31 / 4\) per share on account of accumulations on the \(7 \%\) cum. pref. stock, par \(\$ 25\), payable July 1
to holders of record June 21 . This payment clears up all arrears to July 1 .

Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

 Net ry. oper. incon.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificates

The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 18 approved the puraccrued interest, of \(\$ 1,680,000\) equipment trust certificates of 1941 to
be issued under an equipment trust agreement. The report of the ComTo slable
To enable the applicant to acquire with the proceeds, for use under lease, and eventually to own, additional equipment consisting of 700 requests the RFO to purchase the equipment trust certificates in question
at not less than par and accrued interest. The purchase of the equipment at not less than par and accrued interest. The purchase of the equipment approximately \(80 \%\) of the entire estimated cost of such equipment, but not to exceed \(\$ 1,680\), rice. The remaining \(\$ 420,000\), or approximately \(20 \%\) of the purchase price, would be paid either out of current net income
of the company or out of amounts being paid by the company into the depreciation reserve.
The trust certificates would be dated July 1,1941 , would bear interest
at \(21 / 2 \%\) per annum, payable semi-annually on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year, beginning Jan. 1, 1942, and would be retired in 15 annual instalments July 1,1956 July 1, 1942 , and on each July 1 thereafter, to and including

Chilean Nitrate \& Iodine Sales Corp.-Int. PaymentNitrate \& Iodine Sales CorD. notified that interest at the rate of \(211 / \%\) for the half-year ending June 30 , 1941 , will be paid in full after that date in sterling at the counting house of
J . Henry Schroder \& Co., 145 Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, or in dollars at the office of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., in N. Y'. City, or in Swiss francs a
Zurich.-V. 149, p. 4025 .

Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earnings-




Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of St. Louis-Extra Dividenddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable July 20 to holders of record June 10. Like amount \({ }^{s}\) of 25 cents paid on July 20 and Jan. 20,1940 and extras of 15 cents were of 25 cents paid on July 20 and Jan. 20, 1940 and e
paid on Oct. 20 and Jan. 20, 1939.-V. 152, p. 263.

Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline , & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\
\hline Gross from railway & \$935,58 & \$710,366 & \$499,149 & \$434,451 \\
\hline Net from railway & 556,872 & 364,045 & 217,506 & 171,806 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Net ry. oper. income. \\
From Jan. 1-
\end{tabular} & 479,635 & 288,782 & 183,572 & 127,054 \\
\hline Gross from railwa & 4,381,295 & 3,815,293 & 2,758,005 & 2,394,991 \\
\hline Net from railwa & 2,573,360 & 2,145,771 & 1,349,010 & 965,800 \\
\hline Net ry oper. income & 2,219,497 & 1,762,538 & 1,173,123 & 772,021 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Collins \& Aikman Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings}

 Federal and State income
taxes Federal excess profits tax Net profit--1.-.-.
Preferred dividends.-.
Common dividends.-. Surplus_--1--.-. \begin{tabular}{rr}
344,679 & 256,162 \\
140,553 & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 609,088 & \$ 547.310 & \mathbf{x i . 2 2} & \mathbf{\$ 2 2 9 , 4 8 2} \\ \mathbf{N i l} & \mathbf{x} \$ 603,810 \\ \text { Nil }\end{array}\) a Excludes Canadian subsidiary. \({ }^{\text {b }}\)
Loss or deficit.-V. 152 , p. 3646 .
Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Lease of Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry. Denied-See latter company

Earnings for Month of May and Year to Date
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline M & 19 & 19 & 19 & \\
\hline Gross from railw & \$723,778 & \$512,593 & \$538,897 & \$461,163 \\
\hline Net from railway & 118,609 & 80,942 & 115,546 & 83,060 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Net ry. oper. inco \\
From Jan. 1-
\end{tabular} & 33,415 & 68,996 & 24,405 & def12 871 \\
\hline Gross from railway & 3,077,709 & 2,542,166 & 2,389,424 & \\
\hline Net from railway & 794,712 & 491,655 & 432,105 & \\
\hline Net ry oper. incon & 334,485 & 101,318 & def 19,077 & 195, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income.... } & 794,712 & 334,485 & \mathbf{1 9 1 , 6 5 5} & 432,105 & 283,924 \\ \text { Net } & \text { def19,077 } & \text { def } 195,060\end{array}\)}

Columbia Baking Co,-Participating Dividend-
Directors have declared a participating dividend of 25 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the \(\$ 1\) cum partic. pref. stock, no par value, both payable July 1 to holders of record 1940 .-V. 152, p. 1909.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-Earnings-} \\
\hline May & 194 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\
\hline Gross from railway & \$103,243 & \$91,085 & \$116,235 & \$95,7 \\
\hline Net from railway & 18,904 & 5,662 & 28,185 & 20,853 \\
\hline Net ry. oper. inco From Jan. 1- & & 543 & 19,498 & 13,45 \\
\hline Gross from railwa & 512,296 & 499,395 & 571,582 & 485,433 \\
\hline Net from railway..-...- & 100,124 & 85,734 & 139,686 & 63,055 \\
\hline Net ry. oper. income.-- & 50,788 & 24,906 & 85,140 & 26,908 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Commonwealth Edison Co- Weekly OutputCompany has furnished us with the following summary of weekly kilowatthour output or electrical energy adjusted to show general business conditions

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-Output-
The weekly kilowath hour output of electric energy of subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp, adjusted to show general business con-
ditions of territory served for the week ended June 19, 1941 amounted Citions of territory served for the week ended June 19,1941 , amounted to
\(177.60,2,19\) as compared with \(151,440,748\) for the corresponding week in 1940, an increase of \(26,179,471\), or \(17.29 \%\). Southern Corp. system for the
Electric output of the Commonwealth \& month of May was \(903,203,180\) kilowan increase of \(27.62 \%\). For the five months ended May 31,1941 ,' the output was \(4,303,339,231\) kilowatt hours as compared with 3,550,540,829 Glowatt hours ror the corresponding period 1911, was \(9,646,804,321\) kilowatt hours, as compared with \(8,319,496,907\) kilowatt hours for the year ended May 31, 1940, an increase of \(15.95 \%\). of Mas output of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. system for the month of May was \(1,415,635,900\) cubic feet, as compared with \(1,345,232,200\) cubic 31,1941 , the output was \(9,569,880,300\) cubic feet as compared with 9,000 , 003,700 cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1940 , an increase of \(6.33 \%\), Total output for the year ended May 31,1941 , was \(19,034,182,800\) cubic or \(8.42 \%\).
SEC Denies Plea on Expert Valuation TestimonyThe Securities and Exchange Commission threw out on June 20 the requestate simplification, expert testimony by J. Samuel Hartt on the value of the securities held by the corporation.
Commonwealth and Southern sought to prove that the intrinsic value and earning power of its assets are sufficient to support a substantia provisions of the Holding Company Act. The Commission's utilities division in an advisory report concluded

 shares,
The SEC pointed out that substantially all of C. \& S. assets consist of common stock holdings of public utility companies, and a very large propor tion of its earncircumstances that lead forcibly to the conclusion that a sound security structure for respondent should include nothing but common stock," the opinion stated. "Preferred stocks based on no assets other
than common stocks, and fixed dividend requirements supported only by than common stocks, and fixed dividend requirements supported only by
the prospect of common stock dividends, can hardly be regarded as conservative as a general rule." SEC contended that a "one stock plan would
Emphasizing its point, the involve a comparatively simple readjustment between the respondent's two excludes the testimony of Mr. Hartt on valuation and then enters an order requiring the company to reduce its corporate structure to a single class of stock, its action would be taniamount to a finding that the present common
stock is of little or no value. The utilities division has tentatively concluded as such.
"W nether or not the present common stock has substantial value, a readjustment recognizing its interests can be worked out on a fiar basis
when the time comes," the Commission stated. "Similarly, the prior rights of the preferred stock can be fully compensated without a new issue of preferred. A plan can be fair even though the holders of senior securities
are given inferior grades of securities.". Ty the order to show cause and should be excluded at this stage of the by the order to show cause and
proceeding."-V. 152, p. 3965 .

Connecticut Light \& Power Co.-Earnings12 Months Ended April 30-


 on an estimated rate of 30\% asa against the \(24 \%\) rate called for under the

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-OutputConsolidated Edison Co, of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended June 22 , 1941, amounting to
\(144,000,000\) kilowatt hours, compared with \(135,700,000\) kilowatt hours for \(144,000,000\) kilowatt hours, compared with \(135,70,000\)
the corresponding week of 1940 , an increase of \(6.1 \%\).-V. 152 , p. 3965 .
Consolidated Mining \& Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. - Extra Dividend-

Directors bave declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition
to the rexular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital
 1940, and extr
151 , p. 3232 .
Consolidated Rendering Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 4\) per share on the common stock of no par value, payable June 25 to holders of record June 18 . Previous
distributions were as follows: \(\$ 1\) paid on March 17 , last: \(\$ 1.50\) on Dec. 21 .
 No
Nov. 14, 1938; 30 cents on Sett. 26. 1938, and 70 cents on Aug. 22 , 1938 .
V. 152, p. 1911.

Consolidated Sand \& Gravel, Ltd.-Accumula ted Div.Directors bave declared a dividend of 81.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \(7 \%\) cumulative convertible prefee
June 28 to holders of record June 16.-V. 151, p. 3392

Continental Insurance Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 80 cents per share on the
anital stock; both payable July 10 to holders of record June 30 .-V. 152 , c. 2700 .

Corroon \& Reynolds Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors voted a dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share on the \(\$ 6\) preferred series A stock, payable July 1 to holders
issue of \(\$ 27.50 .-V .152\), p. 1912.

Crown Cork International Corp.-10-Cent Class A Div. The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \(\$ 1\) cum, class A Atock, no par value, payabie
Jull 1 to holders of reord June 20 . Like amounts paid on April 1 last and Dec. 30 . 1940 dividends of 15 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1,1940 ,
and dividends of 25 cents were paid in preceding quarters.- \(V .152, \mathrm{p}\). 1912 .
Cuneo Press, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings -

Curtis Mfg. Co. (St. Louis)-75-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock payable July 7 to holders of record June 23. Dividend of \(\$ 1\) was paid.
on Nov. 20, last, and one of 25 cents paid on Nov. 18, 1939.-V.152, p. 264 .
Dallas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31-
Operating revenues...-
Operating expenses Operating expenses..... Prop. retire. res. approp.
Net oper. revenues.
Other income

\begin{tabular}{l}
87.077 .729 \\
\(2,601,087\) \\
1,220 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\(\$ 2,749,065\)
658

Gross income. Interest on mtge. bonds
Other int. \& deductions
\(\$ 229,704\)
\(\$ 228,501\)
 \(\begin{array}{llll}1,871 & 1,805 & 21,992 & 490,467\end{array}\) Divs applicable to pref. stock for the period \(\$ 180,029\) \$2,167,731 663.859
507.386
 Notes-(1) Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1 .
1941, is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 for Federal excess profits tax applicable prior to Jan. 1. 1941, but íncludes no subsequent provision for such tax since no excess profits are indicated. V. 152, p. 3648

Dallas Ry. \& Terminal Co.-Earnings
 Note-No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since
present indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3648 .

\section*{Delaware \& Hudson RR.-Earnings-}

 \(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway }-. .- & 3,757,119 & 2,840,420 & 2,953,916 & 1,634,691 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-. } & 2,720,193 & 1,948,153 & 2,036,184 & 828,007 \\ \text {-V.152, p. 3495. } & & & & \end{array}\)

Davenport Mining \& Reduction Co.-Promoters Enjoined
The Securities and Exchange Commission reported June 21 that Judge entered a final judgment enjoining Davenport Mining \& Reduction Co.. Ogden C. Chase, and Vilas F. Adams, from further violations of the fraud entry of the judgment
The complaint alleged that since January, 1941 , the defendants have been fraudulently selling stock of the Davenport Mining Co. by the use of the mails and in interstate commerce. The complaint charged that the
concerning examinations made of the company's mining properties, the existence of ore and the average value per ton, the depth of the mine engineers' report. Corp Monroe, La -Stock Offered Court
Delta Air Corp., Monroe, La.-Stock Offered-Courts \& Co., Atlanta, Ga., on June 2 offered and sold at \(\$ 9.50\) per share 60,000 shares of common stock (no par).
Business-At this time Delta is operating on its route from Fort Worth,
Texas, to Charleston, S . C., three round trips daily from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Worth, Texas, stopping at a majority of intermediate points on two lights and at all but one intermediate point on the other flight.. Field acinties are inadequate at Tyler, Texas, to permit planes to land. Delta Ala., and two round trips daily between Charlaston, s. C., and Atlanta, Augusta, Ga. This route from Fort Worth, Texas, east to Charleston,'s. C., covers 1,089 air miles, and the total mileage flown daily by the company miles. On these flights Delta carries passengers, mail and property. On May 1,1941 , Delta put into effect one round trip daily from Atlanta. Ga., to Savannah, Ga., and by the last of May it expected an additiona to Savannah. Ga., at this time, but it does transport passengers and prop-
erty. April 15, 1941, Deita put into effect two round trips daily between Atlanta, which is a non-stop flight. As soon as adequate airport facilities exist at Lexington, Ky. stops will be made at that point.
Delta now operates a fleet of dusting airplanes used in the dusting of all kinds of crops, fruit orchards, pecan orchards and dusting activities are the largest now in existence. However, Delta does devote more of its attention to its air transportation business. note payable to the order of Trust' Co. of Georgia. This note is pasable in 50 monthly instalments of \(\$ 10,000\) each, together with interest at the rate of \(3 \%\) per annum on the unpaid principal due on the due date of each
monthly instalment. The first monthly instalment became due Feb. 16 , 1941. All monthly instalments to date have been paid. is a part owner of 1941. All monthy instalments to date have been paid
Citizens \& Southern National Bank, in Atlanta, \(G\)
this obligation.
Capitalization-Prior to Sept. 9, 1940, the company had issued and outstanding 34,596 shares of an authorized 50,000 shares of no par value
common stock. On Sept. 9, 1940, the stockholders increased the authorized capital stock from 50,000 to 500,000 shares (no par) common stock, and authorized an exchange by the stocikholders of record at that date of one share of the old stock for four shares been exchanged for the new stock After completion of the exchange there will be outstanding 138,384 shares of no par value common stock of the present capitalization of the company. The company recently authorized the issuance and sale of 60,000 ad and the exchange of the old stock now outstanding, there will be authorized and outstanding 198,384 shares of no par value common stock of an auth orized 500,000 shares.
Purpose-Delta will realize from the offering of the 60,000 shares the sum
p \(\$ 495,000\). Out of this sum Delta will pay certain expenses incurred in of \(\$ 495,000\). Out of this sum Delta will pay certain expenses incurred in connection with the registration of these securities, (approximately \(\$ 5,760\) )
The net proceeds of approximately \(\$ 489.240\) will be applied as follows: Link Trainer and the installation thereof. Corp. of Newark, N. J., of \(\$ 17,000\) for the purchase of two complete sets of radio equipment from \(\$ 17,000\) for the purchase of two complete sets of radio equipment from
Wilcox Electric Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and the installation thereof. \(\$ 20,000\) to pay Wright Aeronautical Corp, for two spare engines recently \(\$ 25,000\) to pay a \(\$ 25,000\) note endorsed by C. E. Faulk, Persident, due 90 days from May 3, 1941, and held by the Central Savings Bank \& Trust \(\$ 40,000\) to pay company's note in that sum held by the ouachita National nt, due six months解 \(\$ 50,000\) working capital
be applied on the \(\$ 500,000\) note payable to The Trust Co. of Ge
of the shares offered.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \[
1938
\] & \[
1939
\] & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { July } 140 ı \\
& \text { Mar } 31 ; 41
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total airline oper. revs & 1938,274 & \$680,467 & \$893,973 & Ma\% 789,075 \\
\hline Airline oper, expenses & 483,826 & 549,544 & 747,712 & 797,28 \\
\hline Depreciation...- & 85,572 & 80,537 & 79,170 & 102,664 \\
\hline Net inc. from airline operations. & \$45,876 & \$50,386 & \$67,091 & loss \(\$ 110,87\) \\
\hline Net income from dusting & loss5,419 & 16,594 & 5.819 & 16,858 \\
\hline Net income from all operations Nonoperating income-- & \(\$ 40.456\)
161 & \(\$ 66,980\)
615 & \(\$ 72.910\)
1.999 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { loss } \$ 94,015 \\
76,426
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline ross inco & \$40,617 & \$67,595 & \$74.910 & loss \(\$ 17,589\) \\
\hline Deducts. from gross inc. & 7,099 & 2,418
14.813 & 7.505 & 13.526 \\
\hline Fed. \& State inc. taxes. & 5,290 & 14,813 & 7.505 & \\
\hline Net income. & \$28,227 & \$50,365 & \$56.432 & er\$31,1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Total_..........}
. \(81,107,391\)
Total.
31,107,39

Detroit Edison Co. 45-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 45 cents per share on the new \$20 par capital stock, now outstanding. Which was exchangect of basis oustanding. Dividend will be paid on July 5 to holders of record June 27. "This amount," the company states, "added to the dividends heretofore or at the rate of \(\$ 1.40\) per annum \({ }^{\prime \prime}-\) V. 152, p. 3966
Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earnings -
May-
Gross from railway
Net from railway Gross from railway .-...-
Net from raiway.....
Net ry. oper. income.-.

1941
\(\$ 62,229\)
10,734
3,626
1940
\(\$ 64,12\)
13,15
4,55
1939
\(\$ 71,626\)
14,942
3.430
 Net ry. oper. incom

Dominion Oilcloth \& Linoleum, Ltd.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addistock, both palar quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, both payable July 31 to holders of
paid on April 30, last.-V. 152, p. 2550 .

Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { May- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 788.516 & \$ 540,137 & \$ 459.993\end{array}\) Get from railway. Net ry. oper. income Gross from railway Grosfrom raiway-
Net from railway-
Net ry. 152, p. in. 3495.

Doehler Die Casting Co.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 26 to helders or record Jupt in. Like amount paid on
 dividend paid on the issue since April 118 , 1938 ,
cents per share was distributed.- \(\mathbf{V}\). 152 , p. 2851 .

Driver-Harris Co.-To Redeem Preferred Stock-
Compary will redeem \(\$ 300,000\) of its \(7 \%\) preferred stock, par \(\$ 100\), on
aug. 11 at the redemption price of \(\$ 110\) a share. The stock will be drawn Aug. 11 at the redemption price of 8
by ot from holders of record July 8
This second redemption will leave only about \(\$ 300,000\) of the issue out tanding.-V. 152, p. 3180, 3021; V. 151, p. 2939.
Dubilier Condenser Corp.-To Dissolve-
Stockholders at a special meeting held June 19 approved the transfer and sale of all of the right, title and interest of the company in patents and patent
rights to Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp. for \(\$ 7.500\). rights to Cornell-Dubilier Eliectric corp. For \(\$ 7,500\). stock interest in Cornelli-Dubilier Elicetric, represented by voting trust certificates for 101,380 shares or \(38.30 \%\) of the stock of Cornell-Dubilier.
The only other assets of Dubilier, other than patents and patent rights, are cash, Government securities and stock of Dubilier Realty Corp., which owns five vacant lots in the Bronx. These lots are carried on the books of the realty company at \(\$ 16.011\) and if they cannot be sold, it is intended pany is to be dissol now that stockholders have approved the sale of
patents to Cornell-Dubilier. share of Cornell-Dubilier stock for each thrree shares of Dubilier now held. Joyce. Miss A. Starr has been elected Secretary and Treasurer, succeeding M. D. Joyce.-V. 152 , p. 3495 V. 151, p. 1892.

Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-



-.152, p. 3495.
Duluth Winnipeg \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings\(\xrightarrow[\text { Gross from railway }]{\text { May }}\) Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income Net ry. oper. income. Gross from railway.... \(\begin{array}{rrr}1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \$ 117,744 & \$ 121,573 & \$ 94,600 \\ 15,114 & 22,141 & 3,250 \\ \text { def7,818 } & 702 & \text { def } 18,782\end{array}\) Gross from railway.-.
Net ry. oper. income \(\begin{array}{llr}667,746 & 589,191 & 530,564 \\ 146.702 & 110,029 & 59,128\end{array}\) -V. 152, p. 3495. \(\begin{array}{rrr}146,702 & 110,193 & 59,128 \\ 4,381 & \text { def } 18,427 & \text { def } 56,546\end{array}\)

Eastern Air Lines, Inc.-Earnings-
Month of April-
\(\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ 123,507 & \$ 910\end{array}\)
Operating revenues
Net income after all
all charges. \(\qquad\) 147,507
123,415

Eastern Dairies, Ltd. (\& Subs.).-Earnings\(\xrightarrow[\text { Years End. Mar. 31- }]{\text { Profit from operations \& }}\) Profterincome Bond interest \(\begin{array}{lll}1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ 622,945 & \$ 421,808 & \$ 254,096 \\ 147,469 & 154,091 & 157,784\end{array}\) 1938. Bond interest--------Prem. paid on foreign
funds for bond int Remuner'n of executives Legal fees, Directors fees
Depres
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 15,755 & 15,684 & 1,996 \\
\hline 29,410 & 34,462 & 41,438 \\
\hline 1,581 & 1,041 & 1,651 \\
\hline 372,836 & 222,669 & 236,744 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Amort. of bond expenses Prov. for income taxes.Propertion.......
 a Including excess profits tax. b Of profits applicable to preferred shares
of Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd. and Crescent Creamery Co.. Ltd. held by of Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd. and Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd. Co., Ltd., public. c coss

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 401,964 ;\) accounts receivable (less reserve), \(\$ 373,917\);
interest receivable \(\$ 1,834\); inventories, \(\$ 230,476\); other assets, \(\$ 132,164 ;\) interest receivable, \(\$ 1,834\); inventories, \(\$ 230,476 ;\) other assets, \(\$ 1,95\); total, \(\$ 5,618,215\).
Liabilities-Bank loan of a subsidiary company, \(\$ 48,000\); accounts
payable and accrued liabilities, \(\$ 442,454\); taxes, due and accrued, \(\$ 59,265\); salesmen's deposits and unredeemed tickets, \(\$ 75,169\) a accrued bond interest \(\$ 67,516\); equity of preferred shares of subsidiary companies in hands of bond series A, due May 10 year 1st collateral trust sinking fund convertible stock, \(\$ 2,500,000 ;\) common stock \((99,020\) no par shares), \(\$ 1,579,210\); capital

\section*{Eastern Gas \& Fuel Associates-Earnings-} 12 Months Ended May 31-
Total consolidated income--.-
Federal income taxes, current \(y\)
Balance.

Net income avail. for div. requirements_---.-.-.
Div. requirements on \(41 / 2 \%\)
prior preference stock-
\(1,108,730\)
Bal. available to \(6 \%\) pref. stock before State
taxes on dividends
R Earned per share of

Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended June 19, 1941, the system inputs of client operating companies of Ebasco Services Inc., which are subsidiaries of American Power \& Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \&
Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1940, were Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1940, were
as follows: as follows:
 \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { American Power \& Light Corp-..- } 74,382,000 & 68,572,000 & 5,810,000 & 8.5 \\ \text { Electric Power } \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co...-10, } 589,000 & 85,632,000 & 15,957,000 & 18.6\end{array}\) Thr above figures do not include the system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.-V. 152, p. 3967 .

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-5 Mos Period End. May 31- 1941-Month- 1940 Railway oper. revenues_
Railway oper. expenses_
Operating income...-
Ry. oper. net income.
Other inceme.
Gross corp. income-.-.
Interest on funded debt,
rents, \&c

\(\qquad\)


 \(\$ 1,141,940\)
292,100 Available for deprec., \(\qquad\) \(\$ 655,647\)
\(\mathbf{4 2 4 , 5 9 7}\)

Net inc. before prov
\(\$ 58,663 \quad \$ 21,446 \quad \$ 290,862\)
\(\$ 231,050\) -V .152 , p. 3496

Eastern Utilities Associates (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Operation


18438,616
429,508
37,759
163.622

\(\qquad\)
Non-oper. income (net)
\(\underset{\text { Retirement res. accris.- }}{\text { Balance }}\)
Gross income
Gross income_-
Interest \& amortization_
Miscell. deductions \(\qquad\)
Balance \({ }^{\$ 128}\)
\begin{tabular}{r}
88,309 \\
\hline\(\$ 2,911,839\) \\
790,949
\end{tabular}
\(1,2,924,169\)
12,907

Balance dividend deductions:
Preferred div. G . E Co Applicable to minority interest
Applicable to E. U. A
\(\begin{array}{r}2,120,878 \\ 43,77 \\ 12,59 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\$ 2,937,076\)
779,004 Earnings of subs. applicable to E. U. A. - 77 , 052 1,707,628 \(\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,595,862 & \$ 1,629,976 \\ 24,014 & 24,630\end{array}\)
 Balance.-.--ailable for dividends \& surplus.-.
Amount not avale
\(\$ 1,720,948\)
\(\$ 1,774,047\)
534 Balance available for dividends \& surplus.-.-- \(\overline{\$ 1,720,948} \overline{\$ 1,773,513}\)
-V. 152, p. 3496.

Easy Washing Machine Co., Ltd.-Accumulated Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the \(7 \%\) pref. stock, par \(\$ 10\), payable July 2 to holders of record June 16. This compares with 171/ cents paid on April 1 and
on Jan. 2 , last, and Aug. 15,\(1940 ; 35\) cents paid on April 1, 1940,711 cants on Jan. 2, last, and Aug. 15, 1940; 35 cents paid on April 1, 1940; \(71 / 2\) cents
on Jan. 15,\(1940 ;\) and on Nov. 15, 193935 cents paid on Nov. 1,\(1938 ;\)
70 cents on Feb. 1,1938 , and dividends of 35 cents were paid on Oct. 1 and on March 1, 1937, this latter being the initial distribution on the issue.-V. 152, p. 1280.

Electric Bond \& Share Co.-SEC Rejects Objections to Proposed Investigation-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has overruled objections by the company to a projected investigation of its debt relationship with the
United Gas Corp. and denied a motion that a separate hearing be held on a United Gas Corp. and denied a motion that a separate hearing be held on a
proposed refinancing operation amounting to \(\$ 75,000,000\) by the United proposed refinancing operation amounting to \(\$ / 0,00,000\). The Electric Bond \& Share Co. had contended that the SEO has no
jurisdiction under the Public Utility Holding Company Act to investigate or determine the validity or enforcability of the loans or obligations owed by United Gas to the holding company.
be consolidated with a broad investigation into the history of all inter-compe consolidated with a broad investigation into the history of all inter-comThe SEC denied Bond \& Share's motion without prejudice to any subsequent motion for separate hearings. The Commission said the company would be allowed an exception to the ruling as a basis for any review in
due course after a final order has been issued.-V. 152, p. 3967 .

\section*{Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-}


Empire State Gas \& Electric Association-Will Dissolve The Empire State Gas \& Electric Association, which was formed in 1905 to facilitate the interchas \&e of information among gas and electric in utilities
in New York State, bas decided to dissolve largely because its revenues have been cut in half by the resignation of five subsidiaries of Consolidated have been cut in hal by the resignation of five subsidiaries of Consolidated
Edison Co. of New York system.
Lifuidation of the affairs of the Association, which included \(98 \%\) of
the state industry in its membership, is now going on under the direction the state industry in its membership
of George Smith, former Secretary.

\section*{Erie RR.-Earnings-}
\(\xrightarrow[\text { Gross }]{\stackrel{\text { May }}{ }}\)
\(\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { May- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway..... } & \$ 8,891,810 & \$ 6,640.686 & \$ 0,204,877 & \$ 5,401,123 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 3,200,440 & 1,802,813 & 1,376,241 & 775,534 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..-- } & 2,008,580 & 986,759 & 559,272 & \text { def18,778 }\end{array}\) From Jan. 1-
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway } & -\ldots-0^{2} & 40,350,542 & 32,858,472 & 30,698,154 & 26,446,658\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net from railway-...-. } & 13,343,622 & 8,276,498 & 7,356,733 & 3,810,066 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.- } & 8,157,262 & 3,989,718 & 3,382,417 & \text { def } 270,628\end{array}\) -V.152, p. 3967.

Fall River Gas Works Co.-Earnings-
Perioa End.May 31- 1941-Month-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940
Operating revenues....-

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net)
\(\underset{\text { Retirement res. accruals }}{\text { Balance }}\)
Gross income
Interest
\begin{tabular}{l} 
Net income \\
-V. 152, p. \\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\(\begin{array}{r}50,538 \\ 202,940 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
169,110
\(\$ 168,396\)
35,677 \(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net ry. oper. income... } & 623,028 & 266,140 & \text { def } 24,145 & \text { def8,935 } \\ \text { From Jan. } & \end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 11,511,105 & 7,873,184 & 6,651,351 & 4,311,746 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 4,941,448 & 2,394,230 & 1,731,631 & 405,137 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. Income..- } & 2,724,183 & 1,347,240 & 863,022 & \text { def105,161 }\end{array}\)

Fafnir Bearing Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of \(\$ 1\) per share in addition to \$25, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 18 . Extra or 50 cents


Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in capital stock, both payable July 10 to holders of record June \(30 .-\mathrm{V} .152\),
p. 677 .


\section*{Florida Power \& Light Co.-Dividends-}

Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 36.32\) per share on account of
accumulations on the \(\$ 7\) cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders or record June 21. This payment will clear up all arrears on

Florida Telephone Corp.-Bonds Placed Privately-The company has placed privately with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. \(\$ 750,000\) 1st mtge. \(4 \%\) bonds, due serially, 1942-71. Proceeds were used to refund the outstanding 1st and 2 d mtge. bonds.-V. 152, p. 3181.

Ford Motor Co.-Signs Union Contract -
This company on June' 20 signed a contract with the United Automobile
Workers (C.I. O .) covering some 130 .000 employes in plants all over the Workers (C. I. O.) covering some 1330000 employees in plants Aall over the
United States. About 85,000 are in the River Rouge plant, largest automobile factory in the world.
The company granted the union virtually everything it asked and threw The company granted the union virtually everything it asked and threw
in the wion shop and check-off gratis. It agreed to pay a wage ecual to 5 cents to 30 cents an hour, and even to abolish the service department, which has been attacked for years by the union as an "espionage agency." The company receives the right to put a union label on its cars.
Harry \(H\). Bennett, Ford personnel chief and head of the service department, who has been, an outspoken foe of unions, signed the document for
the company in the executive board room of the United Mine Workers of America, adjoining the office of Philip Murray, President of the C. I. \(\mathbf{O}\). Mr. Bennett and Edsel Ford, President of the company, in formal in the belief that "no half-way measures, would be effective. The statement expressed the hope that the agreement would result in uninterrupted
production and that national defense operations would not be hampered
in any way -
Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Lease, \&c.The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 9 held that the lease
by the Colorado \& Southern Ry. of the properties owned and the properties ooperated by the Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry. and the Wichita Valley This ruling reverses a decision of the Commission's Finance Division last summer authorizizg the lease; which would be tantamount to a physical consolida tion of the three roads.
because of changes made in interstated to overrule the division's decision Act of 1940, particularly labor protecting provisions by the Transportation The new decision was six to four for a rejection, with one Commissioner, William E. Lee. not Darticipating Miller, wrote a vigorous dissenting op by Commissioners Mahaffie and opposition to the transaction rrom Texas interests had ". "taken on the
ond aspects of a Kentucky feud or an Italian vendetta." He asserted that displaced through mergers it also had a broader public duty to permit p. 3497.

Fruehauf Trailer Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of, (a) 400,000 shares of common stock (par \$1), and (b) ) 37,898 shares of its \(5 \%\) convertible
preferred stock, cumulative, (par \(\$ 100\) ), which are issued and outstanding; and, (c) 100,73 shates of common stock, , upon official notice of issuance of
all or part thereof in exchange for its shares of \(5 \%\) convertible preferred all or part thereop in exchange for its shares of \(5 \%\) convertible preferred stock, and 37,898 shares of \(5 \%\) convertible preferred stock.
The common stock has been listed on the New York Curb Exchange and The common stock has been listed on the New York Curb Exchange and
the Detroit Stock Exchange, since 1937 . The preferred stock has not the Detroit Stock Exchange, since 1837. The preferred stock has not
previously been listed on any national securities exchange, but has been
issued and outstanding since Aprit \(5 ; 1940\).

Earnings for Stated Period (Company and Subsidiaries)

 Gross profit
 \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,665,875 \\ 157,978 \\ \hline\end{array}\) 35,508 \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,804,353 \\ 536,648 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{|}
\(\$ 4,987,686\) \\
336,145 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{l} 
ess \\
\hline Profit
\end{tabular}
Profit-iniss \& general expenses
Sell..adminis.
Prover for doubt Prov. for doubtfui notes \& accts., less
recoveries on amounts previously
Operating profit.
Other income.
\(\begin{array}{ccc}\$ 1,859,361 \\ 1,076,159 & \begin{array}{c}\$ 6,449,152 \\ 3,891,899\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}85,375,826 \\ 2,896,106\end{array}\end{array}\)

Aotal incomeAmort. of discount on deb. notes,-.--
Prem. paid on retirene Other interest expense.
Miscellaneous deductions
Ned loss of Canadian subssidiary-:-:Federal excess profits taxes (est.)

 a Including sales in the amounts of \(\$ 114,109\) for 1939 , \(\$ 137\), 495 for Canadian subsidiary not connsolidated. monthot encod Marsolidated, including adjustment for translation of its assets at market rate of exchange.
Notes- (1) Net rorit of the wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary in the amount of \(\$ 15,458\) for the year 1940, and \$4, 410 for the period oo three Associates of Michlgan, Inc. (also and the nety-owned loss of John Z. Fletcher and for the period of three mos. ended March 31, 1941, have not been taken up,
(2) Provision
for derpeciation or buildings, machinery, and equipment

 a After reserve for depreciation of \(\$ 894,206\) at March 31, 1941 and \(\$ 849,-\)
779 at Dec. 31,1940 . b Of which \(\$ 2,915,142\) at March 31,1941 , is not available for dividends on, or purchase of, common stock as long as pref.
Fundamental Investors, Inc.-To Pay 18-Cent Dividend stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30. Like amont paid on
Aprid April 15, last; dividend or 20 cents was paid on Dec. 18 , 1940 . 15 cents paid

(Robert) Gair Co., Inc.-Dividends-
At a meeting of the board of directors held June 16, 1941, quarterly year 1941 were declared upon the preferred stock of the par value of the 820 per share or the company, payable June 30 , 1941 , to stockholders of record
at the close of business June 26,1941 , without the closing of the transfer books.-V. 152 , p. 2854.
Galveston-Houston Co.-8-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of eight eents per share on the previously outstanding) payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. Divi-

Gar Wood Industries, Inc.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31 - (Parent Company Only)
a Net income- per com. sht
\(\begin{array}{rr}1941-M o n t h-1940 \\ \$ 154.763 & \$ 43.307 \\ \$ 0.18 & \$ 0.05\end{array}\)

a After charges and Federal income taxes and estimated oxcess profits
taxes.
Noie-The company's subsidiaries, St. Paul Hydraulic Hoist Co., and
Gar Wood Industries of Canada, Ltd., are excluded. New Directors-
Company announced on June 20 the election of John J. Bergen and Albert
General Capital Corp.-Common Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 27 cents per share on the common
 940; 27 cents on July 12. 1940; 24 cents on April 10, 1940; 50 cents on Dec. 30'cents paid on Dec. 23, 1938.-V. 152, p. 2552 .
General Fireproofing Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the pares with 35 cents paid on April 1 , last: 50 cents paid on Dec. 26 and on April 1, 1939, and on Dee. 24, 1938 ; 15 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 and
General Gas \& Electric Corp.-Annual Report-
Denis J. Driscoll, President, in his remarks to stockholders states:
As of Corporate Simplification and Equitable Distribution of Voting Power Oct. 9.1939 filed with the securities and Exchange Commission a
 of voting power." No action was ever taken in this proceeding, however,
and it was dismissed by the Commission on Feb. 3 , 1941 . On the same date, the Commission entered its order for a a new hearing pursuant to
Section 11 (b) (2) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and he corporation has since filed a new plan of corporate simplification and equitable distribution of voting power with With respect to corporate simplification of the General Gas \& Electric Corp. honder the proposed plan: the follows ubsidiary Soural Gas Electric Corp. and its will be merged or consolidated into a singie corporation. In this conaection, an interim order was received
from the SEC on May 17, 1941 approving the merger of these two companies, subject to certatin condititions. (2) The subsidiaries of Virginia Public Service Co. will be merged or (3) Eastern Power Co, a subholding company, was merged, on Feb. 18, In addition, subject to advice of counsel that such steps can be taken with out adversely affecting franchises, and without substantial tax liability, and subject, further, to obtaining the necessary approvals or regulatory commission, the subsidiaries of Eastern shore Public service Co. will be be merged into or consolidated with General Gas \& Electric Corp. If and When practicable, Virginia Public Servie Co.s stock holdings in Eastern Shore Public service Co. (Del., will be transferred to the new company.
The holding of securities of the corporation outstanding at Dec. 31,1940, were as follows:

Held by the
Estate of
\begin{tabular}{cccc} 
Issue & Associated Gas & Held by & Total \\
Others & Outstanding
\end{tabular}
a Includes accrued interest ( \(\$ 120,028\) ) payable at maturity. 6 Includes
due bill for \(720,163.063\) shares. © Included as part of "uther reserves" in
the

Only two classes of securities, namely \(\$ 5\) cumulative preferred stock and
new common stock, will be issued in exchange for the various classes listed new common stock, will be issued in exchange for the various classes isted
above.
60.000 shares of new cumulative preferred stock will be authorized preferred in liquidation over the new commonon stock to the extent of \(\$ 100\) per share and accumulated dividends and entitled to cumulative dividends pay-
able quarterly at the rate of \(\$ 5\) per share per annum before any dividends are declared on the new common stock. The new preferred stock will be callable in whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice at \(\$ 105\) per share and
accumulated dividends. Each share will be entitled to one vote. Holders of accumulated dividends. Each share will be entitled to one vote. Holders of this stock as a class will elect two out of seven directors of the new com-
pany. In the event that eight quarterly dividend payments shall have been
passed, holders of the new preferred stock as a class will be entitled to elect four out of such seven directors until all such dividend arrears shall hav \(4,000,00\)
as a class to all earnings and distribution of assets, subordinate only to the new preferred stock. Each share of new common stock will be entitled
to one vote. Holders of this stock as a class will elect five out of seven to one vote. Holders of this stock as a class will elect five out of seven
directors of the new company except that, in the event eight quarterly directors of payments on the new preferred stock shall have been passed, holders of the new common sock as a class will be entitled to elect three out of such seven directors until all such dividend arrears on the new preferred
stock shall have been paid.
The plan provides that the present securities of Generai Gas \& Electric Corp. Will be exchangeable as rollows: Interest-Bearing Scrip-holders. or to convert stack for each \(\$ 100\) of scrip and a ccrued interest thereon.
Prior Preferred Stock- 1 share of new preferred stock or 20 shares of new Prior Preferred Stock -1 share of new preferred stock or 20 shares of new
common stock for each share held. of new preferred stock or 3 shares of new common stock for each share held of new preferred stock or 3 shares of new common stock for ears) -1.3 shares of new preferred stock or 3 shares of new common stock for each share held. of new preferred stock or 3 shares of new common stock for each share held. or nempon Stocks, Class A and B-3 shares of new common stock for 20 A substantial portion of the securi
A substantial portion of the securities of General Gas \& Electric Corp. is
held by the estate of Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. In furtherance of the plan, the trustees of Associated Gas \& Electric Corp. have tentatively agreed, subject to the approval of the plan by the SEC and by a court of competent jurisdiction and further subject to approval of their action by
the court in the reorganization proceedings affecting Associated Gas \(\&\) Electric Corp.:
(a) to accept new common stock, on the basis described above, for their holdings of interest-bearing scrip, prior preferred stock (to the extent
necessary to limit the total issue of new preferred stock to 60,000 shares) and cumulative preferred stock. distribution of new common stock in
(b) to waive participation in exchange for their present holdings of class \(B\) com plan are now in progres before the SEC. If and when the plan is approved by the Commission and before a court of competent jurisdiction, it will be submitted to the security
bolders for appropriate action.

Financial and Accounting
Substantial progress in refinancing has been made by subsidiaries of
General Gas \& Electric Corp. since the last annual rapo Obligations of subsidiary companies to banks were reduced from \(\$ 5,605\),000 at Dec. 31, 1939, to \(\$ 2,378,050\) at Dec. 31,1940 . At May 31, 1941 The two-year, \(3 \%\) bank loan of Eastern Shore Po Pubic Service Co., in
amount of \(\$ 1,000,000\), which was approved by the SEC on Feb, 2940 amount of \(\$ 1,000,000\), which was approved by the SEC on Feb. 2,1940 ,
was consummated May 20,1940 . The funds thus borrowed were for the installation of additional generating facilities for Delmarva Power Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Eastern Shore Public Service Co., and for line extensions and miscellaneous service requirements of other of lis sub sidiaries. May, 1940, South Carolina Electric \& Gas Co. obtained a bank loan of \(\$ 500,000\) at an interest rate of \(31 / 4 \%\) per annum, the proceeds of
which were used to discharge an existing bank loan in the amount of \(\$ 200.000\) Which were used to discharge an existing bank loan in the amount of \(\$ 200,000\)
and for necessary construction. A new loan in the amount of \(\$ 600,000\) was serially to Sept. 30,1943 , out of the proceeds of which the balance of the aforementioned \(\$ 500,000\) loan was paid and additional funds were provided
for construction and to discharge other indebtedness. Primarily these for construction and to discharge other indebtedness. Primarily these Fort Jackson, S. C., mentioned previously in this report.
On July 1, 1940, certain of the collateral pledged under the \(\$ 3,350,000\), \(5 \%\) note of Eastern Power Co. was sold and the proceeds, amounting to Eastern Power Co. was merged into its parent, Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co, and the balance of the note discharged.
In July, 1940, Florida. Public Service Co. sold \(\$ 2,750,00041 / 2 \%\) serial In July, 1940 , Florida Public Service Co. sold \(\$ 2,750,00041 / \%\) serial
debentures to retire certain indebtedness due its parent, Southeastern debentures to retire certain indebtedness due its parent, Southeastern
Electric \& Gas Co. The latter company used these funds for payment of Electric \& Gas co. The latter company used these funds ior payment of companies, thereby increasing its investment in such subsidiaries. The capital structure of Florida Public Service Co. Was further strengthened
by the return to it for cancellation of \(\$ 5,167,000\) of convertible income debentures by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. All of the common stock
of Florida Public Service Co. is owned by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. As a part of these transactions, Southeastern Investing Corp. was During May, 1941 , Florida Power Corp, sold \(\$ 1,000,000\) of its first
mortgage \(4 \%\) bonds due 1966 and \(\$ 2,000,000\) of \(31 / 2 \%\) serial debentures to an insurance company. The proceeds of these sales were applied to the memption of this company's outstanding 5\% debentures due 1946 in the been incurred to finance construction, and to provide cash fon which had ary construction. Approval of this financing by the SEC was subject to a Power Corp. except out of earnings available for such be paid by Florida power corp. except out of earnings available for such stock subsequent to equal to \(\$ 25,000\) for each month elapsed subsequent to Jan. 1,1941 . The substance of this condition is that for each year subsequent to 1940, \(\$ 300,000\)
of earnings a vailable for the common stock shall remain in the company's
treasury until the ratio of long-term debt of Florida Power Corp. to its net property is not greater than \(50 \%\).
Virginia Public Service Co,
Virginia rublic service Co.'s undertaking a major refunding operation nvolving the sale by it of \(\$ 28,000,000\) of \(33 \%\) first mortgage bonds and With the proceeds of this sale, the entire presently outstanding long-term indebtedness, consisting of nine issues, of Virginia Public Service Co. and Consummation of this plan will result in a very substantial saving in annual interest requirements.
Included in the series of transactions incident to this financing are:
(a) the conveyance of their assets to Virginia Public Service Co. and the subsequent liquidation of three subsidiaries of that company, namely, Middle Virginia Power Co.
(b) the acquisition by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. from Virginia Public Service Co. of the 60,666 shares of Eastern Shore Public Service only shares of common stock of Eastern Shore Public, Service Co, not owned by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. (since the merger of Eastern Power Co.), payment for which will be made by the delivery of \(\$ 1,200,000\)
of Virginia's first mortgage bonds presently owned by Southeastern (c) the contribution by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. of \(\$ 1,500,000\)
which Southeastern will borrow on a five-year bank loan) to the capital of Virginia Public Service Co., all of whose common stock is now owned by Southeastern, and an aggrement by Southestern to contribute an additional \(\$ 2,500,000\) out of the proceeds received from the first sale or sales
of all or substantially all of the electric utility properties now owned by any subsidiary of Southeastern.
The necessary approvals of the proposed financing have been obtained subine necessary approvals of the proposed financing have been obtained North Carolina and West Virginia and the matter is now pending before the
Negotiations have been under way for some time for the sale of South
Carolina Electric \& Gas Co. and Lexington Water Power Co., to the South

Carolina Public Service Authority. While these negotiations are progressing, ventual outcome.
Income Account (Parent Company Only) for the Years Ended Dec. 31

\(\$ 720,262\)
73,075


\begin{tabular}{rrr}
\(\$ 800,656\) & & \(\$ 966,565\) \\
59,286 & 91,686 \\
108,204 & 132,092 \\
25,964 & 29,424 \\
& & \\
& & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Interest on intereest-bearing scrip and notes
Int, accrued on amount reserved for add'l

\section*{Net income} \(\$ 417,229\) \(\$ 600,488\)
299,930 a No provision required for 1940 Federal excess profits tax. Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Parent Company Only) 1939
Assets-
Investments in sub. companies
Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co. 1940
\(\qquad\) \(\$ 34,647,399\)
See b
See b
S27, 969,325 Investment in other affiliated company:-.............
\(\qquad\) Special deposits... Cash_-
Deferred charges for unclaimed divs. (contra) 5,0764
8,336 36,000
225,348
500
52,490
27 \(\stackrel{\text { Total }}{\text { Liabilities-- }}\) \(\overline{\$ 34,992,132} \$ \overline{\$ 28,018,726}\) Capital stock Lang-term debt-
Matured notes \(\qquad\) \(\$ 16,069,501 \mathrm{a} \$ 1\)
\(1,119,338\)
1,12 Accounts payable note interest, \&c.......................
Dividends accrued on \(\$ 5\) prior pref. stock........... Taxes accrued-- tax settlement (prior years)
 Referred credits, for investm in southeastern EIec. \& Gas Co Unclaimed dividends (contra) 938
\(6,686,574\)
2,879 Miscellaneous accruals 51,650
\(7,246,480\)
788,284

\section*{5,0000
52,377
46,359
70,985} Capital surplus \(\overline{\$ 34,992,132} \overline{\$ 28,018,726}\)
Total.
a Represented by: Prior preferred, 100,000 shares authorized, \(\$ 5\) cumula-
ive, no par value (entitled to \(\$ 100\) per share in liquidation), 60,000 shares. cumulative preferred, 660,000 shares authorized, no par value (entitled
\(\$ 100\) per share in liquidation after payment of \(\$ 100\) per share on \(\$ 5\) prior cumulative preferred,
\(\$ 100\) per share in liquidation after payment of \(\$ 100\) per share on \(\$ 5\) prior
preferred): \(\$ 6\) conv., series A 335,814 shares; \(\$ 6\) conv., series \(B, 283,990\) preferred): \(\$ 6\) conv., series A 335,814 shares; \(\$ 6\) conv, series B, 283,990
shares; \(\$ 7(22,267\) in 1939\() 22,238\) shares: \(\$ 7\) class B, 28 shares \(\$ 8,13,544\)
shar shares and common stocks: Class A, \(5,000,000\) shares authorized, no par
valus, \(4,910,966\) shares: class \(B, 4,00,000\) shares authorized, par value
25 cents per share, \(3,047,000\) shares. \(\quad\) b See note \(b\) to consolidated balance
sheet below. sheet below.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1940 & 1939 \\
\hline Total operating revenues & \$28,894,230 & \$26,911,315 \\
\hline Operating expenses & 10,971,086 & 9,747,717 \\
\hline Electricity purchased & 1,858,412 & 1,56,
1567 \\
\hline Provision for depreciation & 3,440,170 & 3,489,468 \\
\hline Federal income taxes & 1,263,859 & 711,562 \\
\hline Other taxes. & 2,999,953 & 2,840,813 \\
\hline Operating income & \$7,661,914 & \$7,998,489 \\
\hline Other income & 159,962 & 124,346 \\
\hline Gross income & \$7,821,876 & \$8,122,835 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Gross incom
Deductions:}


Subsidiary Companies-
Interest on mortgage bond
Interest on debentures
Interest on advances from associa ted cos.
Interest on miscellaneous long-term Interest on miscellaneous long-term debt
 Interest charged to construction Interest charged to construction
Dividends paid or accued on prê. stocks.
Prov. for divs. not being paid on cum. pref. stks. \(\qquad\)

\section*{Balance} \(\begin{array}{rr}\$ 1,195,768 & \$ 1,615,797 \\ 39,972 & 39,957 \\ 150,000 & 72,917\end{array}\) Interest on interest-bearing scrip and notes.
 Note-No provision has been considered necessary for Federal excess profits tax for 1940

AssetsConsolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Investments: ........... \(8161,243,946 \mid\) Assoc. Gas \& E1. Co. (less reserve) cos. (at cost)--
Miscellaneous (at ass Miscellaneous (at cost)
Special deposits for
construction purposes_-...-.
Deposits for sink funds, \&c. Cash (incl. working funds).-
Miscell. special depositts. Notes recelvable.-........ Accts, receiv. (less reserve)
Materials \& supplies............. Materials \& supplies... Prepayments.
Debt discount expense in process of amortization... Abandoned ry. fixed capital
in process of amortization Retirement work in progress Retirement work in progress
Other def. debits (less res.) Deposits for mat'd bonds,
bond int. \& divs.(contra).

\section*{181,352
34,219 \\ \begin{tabular}{r|r}
34,219 & Pr \\
\(1,111,328\) \\
217 & Pr \\
\hline 20
\end{tabular}}

Lapital stock

\section*{}
 \(816,069,501\)
\(-\quad 7,246,480\) \(7,069,501\)
\(1,246,480\)
\(1,774,986\) bond int. \& divs.(contra).
 a After deducting excess of underlying book value of investments in
operating subsidiary companies at Dec. 31,1937 over carrying value thereof
by South eastern Electric \& Gas Co. amounting to \(\$ 23.680 .436\) operating subsidiary companies at Dec. 31,1937 over carrying va
by Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co amounting to \(\$ 23,680,436\).
b In 1939 , the board of directors of the corpor
of a "reserve for fluctuation in value of investments" as of Dec creation of a "reserve for fluctuation in value of investments" as of Dec. 31,1937
in the amount of \(\$ 54,000,000\) The provision for this reserve was stated
to be from earned surplus as of Dec. 31,1937 but it was charged to to be from earned surplus as of Dec. 31,1937 but it was charged to capital
surplus since the balance in earned surplus was transferred to capital surplus as of that date.
of this amount, \(\$ 47,329,574\), together with \(\$ 33,606\) previously provided, was for the purpose of providing a reserve in full against the investment in
Southern Electric Utilities Co. The assets of the latter company consist of
stocks of Assciciated Gas \& Electric Co against which a full reserve has been
provided. Associated Gas \& Electric Co. in January 1940 filed a petition provided. Associated Gas \& Electric Co. in Januarry 1940 filed a petition
for reorganization pursuant to Chapter \(\mathbf{X}\) of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended.
The
remainder of this reserve, \(\$ 6,670,425\), plus a reserve of \(\$ 16,149\) previously provided, or a total of \(\$ 6,686,574\) was for the purpose of pro ve Gas a go. whose assets anainst the investment in southeastern Electric subsidiaries. Of this reserve \(83,834.712\) represents provision for the excess of the corporation's carrying value of its investment in Southaestern Electric capital surplus and reserve for fluctuation in value of in of captmental stock. flected in the accounts of that company as of Dec. 3111937 , \(82,227,165\), represents a provision in the accounts of Geeneral GGas \& Electrice Corp. to correspond to the amount of the reserve for fluctuation in value of invest-
ments provided by Boutheastern Electric \& Gas Co., and the remainder, \(\$ 624,695\), represents a general provision for fluctuation in value of invest ments by General Gas \& ELectric Corp. Which, in consonidation has been combined with the simillar reserre provided by Southeastern Electric \&

Consolidated Earnings for the 12 Months Ended March 3
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Electricity p & 11,709,397 & \\
\hline Mainten & 1,927,494 & 1,585,694 \\
\hline Provision for & 3,499,984 & \\
\hline Federal income taxes & 1,401.818 & \\
\hline Other taxes & 2,993,44 & 814,711 \\
\hline Operating income & 283,990 & , 1287,095 \\
\hline Other income & 158,381 & 127,225 \\
\hline ross inc & 88,442,371 & \$7,814,320 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Deductions of Subsidiary Companies-} \\
\hline & 4,161,969 & 02 \\
\hline Interest on debentures-a- & 134,133 & \\
\hline Amortization of debt discount and expe & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline Interest on debt t & & \\
\hline Other interes & 152,713 & \\
\hline Interest char & & \\
\hline Amortization of aba & & \\
\hline Dividends paid or accrue & & \\
\hline Prov. for divs. in arrears on prefe & 816,062
19361 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Interest on interest-bearing scrip \\
Int. accrued on amoun treserved for additional
\end{tabular} & & \\
\hline Federal income taxes for prior years & 150,000 & 10.4 \\
\hline  & 1,534,358 & 31,060 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Earnings for the 12 Months Ended March 31 (Corporation Only)} \\
\hline & 194 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Interest on meestment in wholly owned subsidiary: Convertible obligations} & & \\
\hline & 73,033 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dividend on investment in} & & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total income...-} & 847,079 & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{ederal inco} & & \\
\hline & 25,9 & 29,869 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Gross income \\
Interest on interest-bearing scrip \\
Interest accrued on amount reserved for additional
\end{tabular}} & & \\
\hline & 39,972 & 39,972 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Federal income taxes for prior years \\
additional
\end{tabular} & 150,000 & 110.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net income.............. \(\$ 290,428\) \$577,931 profits tax for either of the periods covered by these statements.-V. 152, . 3809 .
General Motors Corp.-Stockholders Number 411.372 or the second quarter of 1941 was 411.372 , compared with 410.542 for the irst quarter of 1941 and with 394.493 for the second quarter of 1940. The 1941 second quarter total is the highest in history.
There were 390,100 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,272 epresents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 389 ,270 common stock
152, p. 3809 .
General Outdoor Advertising Co., Inc.-Earnings\begin{tabular}{ccccc} 
Quar. End. Mar. 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\
Operating revenues & \(\$ 2,772,906\) & \(\$ 2,774,947\) & \(\$ 2,739,773\) & \(\$ 2,796,864\) \\
Operating expenses & \(2,686,433\) & \(2,701,411\) & \(2,745,167\) & \(2,727,694\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net loss_....... } & \$ 147,354 & \$ 165,536 \\ \$ 244,098 & 3177,880\end{array}\) a Includes \(\$ 91\) in \(1941, \$ 1,743\) in \(1940, \$ 3,517\) in 1939 and \(\$ 4,629\) in 1938
or miscellaneous deductions.-V. 152, p. 3498 .

\section*{Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-}
\(\begin{array}{ccc}- \text { Week Ended June 14- } \\ 1941 \\ & 1940 & \text { Jan. } 1 \text { to June } 14-191 \\ 1940\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross revenues (est.) } & \$ 23,550 & \$ 21,400 & \$ 586,001 & \$ 485,731 \\ - \text { V. 152, p. } 3968 . & & 1940 \\ & & & \end{array}\)

\section*{Georgia Southern \& Florida Ry.-EarningsGross from \\ Gross from rail way. \\  \(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway...... } & 1,663,224 & 1,101,112 & 1,039,657 & 888,036 \\ \text { Net from railway_..... } & 58979 & 212,055 & 221,320 & 90,576 \\ \text { N } & 296,061 & 71,432 & 70,029 & \text { def14,673 }\end{array}\)
}
(Adolf) Gobel, Inc.-Committee Named to Form PlanA committee of three stockholders and three alternates was chosen looking toward an extension of the debentures. The committee is to Both the special and adjourned annual meeting were postponed to
July 7 . months of the current fiscal year o
\(\$ 139,228\) for the like period in 1940 .
Motion to Dismiss Suits Denied-
Supreme Court Justice Church has denied motions to dismiss suits brought by company against certain directors and past and present partners of the for recission of the exchange in 1928 and 1929 of Gobel stock for that of George Kern, Inc., and Keane-Loffler, Inc. Dismissal of the action was charges fraud on the part of the defendants in connection with the exchange of stock and that they themselves had profited by the loss of the corpo-
ration. In denying the motion to dismiss, Justice Church held that the case
should be decided on trial.-V. 152, p. 2553 .
Goulds Pumps, Inc.-Accumulated DividendDons on the \(7 \%\) declared a dividend of \(\$ 2\) per share on account of accumulaof record June 20. This compares with \(\$ 1\) paid on April 1, last; \(\$ 4\) on holders 1940; \(\$ 1\) on Oct. 1, July 25 and April 25, 1940; \(\$ 2\) paid on Nov. 9, 1939 and

Grand Trun May-
Gross from Gross from rall 19 \(\begin{array}{lr}\text { Net from railway_....- } & \$ 2,595,835 \\ \text { Net ry } & 838,214\end{array}\) R. \(\frac{-E a}{1940}\)
 \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 12,582,694 & 10,423,898\end{array}\)
 -V.152, p. 3498.
(The) Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co.-Annual Report Net profit of the company for the f'scal year ended \(\mathbf{F e b}\). 28. 1941, was
\(\$ 18,336.617\) after charges, including Federal taxes of \(\$ 7,100,000\), John A. \(\$ 18,336,617\) after charges, including Federal taxes of \(\$ 7,100,000\), John A.
Hartford, President, reported to stockholders June 27 .
While gross sales increased to \(\$ 1,115,774,058\) from \(\$ 990,358,339\) in 1940 , net profit rate declined to \(1.64 \%\) from \(1.88 \%\). Net profit this year comlast year, he said. tional policy of passing along to consumers, producers and employees the operations," Mr. Hartford said. "The company not only did not pass any of the increased taxes along to the consumer in the form of higher retail prices, but actually during the year made several reductions in the gross profit rate as a resuit of further age. We have continued the lowering of our mark-up to the point where our customers are currently enjoying the lowest retail prices in relation to our + This trend, further accelerated by pur incry this year save our customers more than \(\$ 50,000,000\) on their savings, will pared to the lowest prices we could have charged on the basis of our own operating costs five years ago.
\(\mathbf{M r}\). Hartford also credited in
pany has made in making increased red efficiency for the progress the comgrowers and shippers received \(13 \%\) more of the consumer's food dollar than they did in 1937," he said. "More than 53 cents of every dollar spent in year as compared with 46.8 cents four were returned to our suppliers last the national average for produce marketed through all channels."
Actual wage increases and added compensation during the year totaled gave employes the gove employees the best average wages and the shortest general working conflict between low prices to consumers and good working conditions for employees."
for its 7,000 retail employees the first five-day week in the history of the food business. The new 48-hour week constitutes a reduction of 25 hours, or \(34.2 \%\), in working time since we first broke with the traditional dawn-to-
dusk hours of the grocery industry 25 years ago to cut the work week from 72 to 65 hours." Increased public understanding and support of efficient chain store
operation have resulted in a trend a way from punitive legislation aimed at mass distributors, Mr. Hartford said, citing the fact that while 69 chain store tax bills were introduced in the 47 State Legislatures in session this year and last, only one new State added such a law to its books.

Consolidated Income Account Years Ended Feb. 28



 \(\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Shares common stock } & 99,661,492 & 97,699,515 & 96,637,481 & 95,141,780 \\ \text { outstanding (no par) } & 2,085,812 & 2,085,812 & 2,085,812 & 2,085,812\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Earnings per share on } \\ \text { common----- } & \$ 7.92 & \$ 8.07 & \$ 6.72 & \$ 3.50\end{array}\) a Year ended Feb. 29. b \(\$ 1,815,509\) in \(1941, \$ 1,821,287\) in 1940 and \(\$ 1,823,209\) in 1939 on preferred, and \(\$ 14,60\)
1940 and \(\$ 12,514,872\) in 1939 on common.

Consolidated Balance Sheet
Assets- Feb. 28, '41 Feb. 29, '40 Feb. 28, '41 Feb. 29, '40
 \begin{tabular}{lll|lllll} 
Cash_-........ 49,409,243 & \(50,106,671\) & a Common stock & \(36,306,100\) & \(36,306,100\)
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Merchandise }-. . & 80,581,653 & 74,160,363 \\ \text { not owned...- } & 10,000 & 10,000\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Accts. receivable } & 4,705,096 & 5,699,471 \\ \text { Deferred charges } & 4,447,797 & 3,685,121\end{array}\)

Total ........204,265,708\(\overline{195,654,887}\) Total ....-. \(\overline{204,265,708} \overline{195,654,887}\) a Represented by 2,085,812 no par shares.-V. 152, p. 3183
Great Consolidated Electric Power Co., Ltd.-Bonds Called-
Dillon, Read \& Co., as fiscal agent, announced that \$450,000 principal amount of first mortraase \(7 \%\) sinking fund gold bonds, series A, due 1944.
have been designated by lot for redemption on Aus. 1 . 1941 , at 100 and accrued interest, out or monoys in the sinking fund which have been de-
posited with the fiscal asent. Payment will be mare on and arter Aus.

Great West Saddlery Co.-Preferred Dividend-


Group Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 7 cents per share on account of accurulations on the \(6 \%\) cum. pref. stock, payabie July 1 to holders of

Gulf Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-
May-
Gross from railway
"didu
From Jan. 1 ,
Gross from


Greater New York Brewery, Inc.-New Presidentof the Lion, Horton, wity, and Fidelio brewing corporations into the Greater Now York Brewery, Inc., has beon elected President of this company, and Chairman of its Execi Comm

\section*{Gulf Power Co.-Earnings-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Period End. May 31- & 1941 & -1 & 194 & St. \\
\hline Operating expe & \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 181.646 \\ \hline 93160\end{array}\) & 159,927
80,759 & \$2,127 & \\
\hline Taxe & & 19,577 & & \\
\hline Prov. for deprec & 15 & 15,833 & 189,99 & 181,2 \\
\hline Gross income & \(\$ 45,217\)
19,414 & 20.489 & 233,021 & \\
\hline vs. on pref. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{8 2 5 , 8 0 3} \\
5,584
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 23,269 \\
& 5,584
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
333,306 \\
67,014
\end{gathered}
\] & \\
\hline & 20.219 & 17 & 266, & \\
\hline
\end{tabular} - Balance 152, p. 3656.

\section*{Hammond Instrument Co.-10-Cent Dividend-}

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
tock, payable June 10 to holders of record June 2.-V. 150, p. 3827 .
Hart \& Cooley Co.-Extra Dividend-
Diretars have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share in addition to par \(\$ 25\), both payable July 1 to holders of recond June 18 . Etck, par extras of \$1 were paid on Oct. 1 and on July 1 , 1940 and extra of 50 cents was paid on April 1.1940 .- - V. 152, p. 2069.
Haverhill Gas Light Co.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Operating revenues Operating reve
Operation--
Maintenance
,
Net oper. revenues-

Gross income........
Net income \(-\mathbf{1 5 2}\), p. 3343 .


Holly Sugar Corp.-Sells Bonds Privately-The company has sold privately to Prudential Insurance Co. an issue of \(\$ 3,750,00031 / 4 \%\) first mortgage bonds, dated April 1, 1941 and due April 1, 1951. The proceeds will be used to refund on or before July 15 next \(\$ 3,380,000\) 1st mtge. 4 s and \(\$ 500,000\) 1 st mtge. 33 /4.
The old bonds have been called for redemption on July 15, but arrangements have been made whereby holders may deposit them with the co the time of deposit payment of princiago,'rederenption premium (in the case of
first mortgage bonds, series of 1942 , a premium of \(1 \%\); in the case of first mortgage bonds, series of 1947 , a premium of \(3 \%\) ), and accrued interest to

Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31- 1941 -Month 1940 1941-5 Mos. 1940 Gross oper. revenue...-

Operating income--
Non-operating income.-
Gross income-......-
Interest on adjust, in-
come bonds outstand
ing in the hands of the
public (at \(5 \%\) ).
Deficit. \(152, \mathrm{p}, 3 \mathbf{3} \overline{4}\).
\(118,554-120,650-592,771-603,250\)

Hyde Park Breweries Association, Inc.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common pares, with \(\$ 1\) paid on Jan. 3 , last; 50 cents paid on Oct. 1 and July 16, 1940; pares with \(\$ 1\) paid on Jan. 1 , isst; \(\$ 1\) paid on Jan. 3,\(1940 ; 50\) cents paid on
Oct. 4 and July 15,\(1939 ; \$ 1.50\) paid on March 24,1939 , and \(\$ 1\) paid on Oct. 4 and July 15, \(1939 ; \$ 1.50\)
Jan. 3, 1939.-V. 152, p. 3970 .

Idaho Power Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues.--
Operating expenses, excl. direct taxes Direct taxes-.........-.
Prop, retire't res. approp
Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
Gross income--.-.Int. on mortgage bonds
Other int. \& deductions_
Int. charged to construc
 Balance \(\qquad\) Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1, 1941 ,
is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 .
indications are that no such tax will be payable.
Income Account for Calendar Years

no excess profits are indicated.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Balance Shee} \\
\hline & 19 & 1939 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Assets-- \({ }_{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline Plant, property, \&
equipment & 0,143 & 43,615,801 & \\
\hline Investments & 20,157 & 23,130 & \\
\hline Cash in bank & & & \\
\hline dem & 344,8 & 5,379 & \\
\hline Special deposit & 5,093 & 5,344 & \\
\hline Working funds & 18,930 & & \\
\hline Temp. cash invest. & 500.767 & 1,006,335 & \\
\hline Notes receivable.- & 2,558 & 8,166 & \\
\hline Accts. receivable. & 698,753 & 807,837 & \\
\hline Mat'ls \& supplies_ & 255,642 & 325,324 & \\
\hline repayments & 8,578 & 14,684 & \\
\hline Misc. curr. assets & 1,256 & 14,294 & \\
\hline Consign'ts (contra) & 10,612 & 10,338 & \\
\hline Reacguired capi- & 321.000 & & \\
\hline 隹rred charges... & 915,184 & 1,204,448 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total_...... \(\overline{48,213,548} \overline{47,882,079}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1940 & 1939 \\
\hline ablitt & & \\
\hline 7\% cum. pref. stk. & & 3,8 \\
\hline \$ 86 cum. pref. stk &  & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Com. stk. ( \(\$ 100\)} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline 1st mtge. 3\%/48 & 18,000,00 & ,000 \\
\hline Accounts payable. 96, & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Customers' depos_ & 48, & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Accrued accounts. 1,150,319 986,712} \\
\hline Mise, curr. labils & 117,352 & \\
\hline Consign'ts (eontra) & 10,612 & 10,338 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Sundry credits.-.-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Contribs. In ald or \\
construction & 148,370 \\
147,636
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Reserves & 3,749,067 & 3,581,686 \\
\hline arned surplus.- & 3,2 & 37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\times\) Represented by 28,457 no par shares. y Represented by 3,210 shares
of \(7 \%\) preferred fol
Illinois Central RR.-Seeks Equipment LoanThe company has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Comtificatequesting authorty to issue so,920,00 equipment trust cer
are certificates will be sold on a competitive bidding basis. The tender are to be received by the road by noon on July 9 defraying \(90 \%\) of the cos of equipment worth \(\$ 7,699,166\).-V. \(.152, \mathrm{p} .3500\)
Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.-To Pay 75-Cent Div Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to bolders of record June 3 . This compares with 50 cents paid on March 29, last: 75 cents paid on Dec. 3018 1940; 50 cents on 1940; 40 cents paid on March 29, 1940; \(\$ 1\) paid on Dec. 28 1939 and previously quartert
tributed.-V. 152, p. 1919.

\section*{Indian Motocycle Co.-Earnings-}

Earnings for the 8 Months Ended A pril 30, 1941
 Net profit ater pro

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. May 31- } & \text { 1941-Month-1940 } & \text { 1941-5 Mos. } & 1940 \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \$ 161,253 & \$ 144.850 & \$ 782,987 & \$ 717,066\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{gathered}\text { Net oper. revenues } \\ \text { Rent for lease of oper- }\end{gathered}\) \(\begin{array}{ll}\$ 73,670 & \$ 61,530\end{array}\) ating property of oper ating property

Net oper. income
-V. 152.p. 3500.
Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp.-Annual Report A. M. Ogle, President, in his report to stockholders states:
On April 7 , 1941, company acquired the properties known the Terre
Haute and Brazil divisions of Indiana Gas Utilities Co., consisting of the Haute and Brazil divisions of Indiana Gas Utilities Co., consisting of the Terre Haute, West Terre Haute, Brazil and Clinton, Ind., together with a fireproof construction four-story office building and a water gas plant of
\(5,000,000\) cubic feet capacity located at Terre Haute. Title to these prop\(5,000,000\) cubic feet capacity located at Terre Haute. Title to these propsidiary organized Nov. 12, 1940.
This transaction was approved by an order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, on March 24 of this year, following
a long series of hearings before the Securities and Exchange Commission a long series of hearings before the securities and Exchange Commiss and Indianapolis, covering the period since May 22, 1940.
The.price paid for these properties was \(\$ 1,250,000\). To finance the purmon stock to company for \(\$ 500,000\) and sold at par to an insurance company \(\$ 720,000\) first mortgage 4\% 15-year sinking fund bonds dated April 1, 1941, and maturing April 1, 1956. Simultaneously your company sold to a annually from April 1,1942 to April 1, 1946. \(\$ 250,000\), payale \(\$ 50\), 1900 The acquisition of the Terre Haute and Brazil properties strengthens the position or your company in the market which it serves, and with the introsteadily increasing revenues from gas sales. five objectives were recognized as being desirable and necessary. These (1) Tives, all of which now have beopaccomplese pas plant at Terre Haute.-This was substantially completed by the end of 1937 at a cost of approximately \(\$ 175,000\).
(2) The recovery of the company's coke markets.- A production of
50,000 tons a year at the time of the reorganization has been increased to 50,000 tons a year at approximately 200,000 tons at the present time. Thished largely through the cooperation of the company's coke sales agent, the Republic Coal \& Coke Co. of Chicago.
(3) The adjustment of freight rates on coal from the West Virginia coal ieils.-Is, a reduction in rates was recommended by them and approved by rail Interstate Commerce Commission.
(4) The determination of coal prices by the Federal Coal Commission or the Terre Haute market area, which would enable the company to main-
tain its products on a proper competitive basis in the markets which it tain its products on a proper competitive basis in the markets which it
serves.After prolonged hearings before the Commission beginning in
December, 1937, price orders were issued on Oct. 1, 1940, which met the equirements satisifactorily, The local gas utility properties above referred to. This has now been accomplished after along period of negotiations followed by the several hearings above mentioned before the Commission and courts
having jurisdiction. and after an examination of the actual costs to the predecessor company, voted to restore the company's property acco value. As a result, the property account was increased by \(\$ 2,073\), reserve was increased to \(\$ 1,133,636\).
Following the completion of the purchase of the Terre Houte and Brazil
properties the directors immediately declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share properties the drectors, payable May 1, 1941, to stockholders of record April 21,1941 , representing one-half of the earnings which accrued to the benefit of the preferred stockholders for the year 1940; and again on April 17, 1941, declared an additional dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share payable sune of the earnings which accrued to the benefit of the preferred stockholders for the year 1940

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31. 1940 Assets-Cash, \(\$ 232,479\); cash on deposit for payment of dividends on
cums pref. and common stock not exchanged under plan of reorranization, \(\$ 655\); special deposits, \(\$ 26\), 050 ; accounts receivable (net), \(\$ 193,722\) in
 \({ }^{\$ 1}, 495{ }^{2}\); miscellaneous investments, 83,822 ; lands, buildings and equipment
 reserve for maintenance and contingencles, \(\$ 32,738\); morttage note of
Wabash Coke \& Warehouse Co., \(\$ 9,750 ;\) cum. pref. stock, \(\$ 1,170,000\);

Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings - : Gross revenues -
12 \begin{tabular}{llrrr} 
Oper maint. \& retire. or deprec.:-:- & 891.077 & \(8,753,670\) & \(82,628,238\) \\
All Federal and local taxes & 806,297 & 627,546 & 588,577 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Net income. Interest charges
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Balance available for dividends } \ldots .- & \$ 702,276 & \$ 681,242 & \$ 620,704\end{array}\) Registers with SEC-
of this department-V, 152, p. 3345
Industrial Credit Corp. of New England-Extra DivDirectors have declared an extra dividend of \(61 / 2\) cents per share in addi-
tion to the regular quarterly dividend of 32 cents per share on the common tion to the reguar quarter y to holders of record June 10. Similar amounts were paid in preceding quarters.-V. 152, p. 1753.
Inland Steel Co.-Stock Offered-Smith, Barney \& Co distributed after the close of the market June 23, a block of 8,000 shares of common stock (no par) at a fixed price of \(\$ 73.50\) per share net. The block was of domestic origin, it is said.-V. 152, p. 3811.
Institutional Securities Corp.-New President-
William D. Flanders, President of the Lawyers Title Corp. of New new duties on July 1 , 1941 , according to an announcement made on June 23 the directors of lais corporation.-V. 140 , p. 803
International Hydro-Electric System-Earnings-
\[
\text { Income Account Years Ended Dec. } 31 \text { (Company Only) }
\]


\(1938 \quad 1937\) sub. companives. fro
Int. from sub. \(\mathbf{c o s}\).. \(\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{a} 8665,475 & \text { a87,500 } \\ 342,472 & 364,763\end{array}\) \(\$ 382,734\)
662,803 \(\$ 341,324\)
401,472
Othe rinterest.
Miscellat..... Total incomeTaxes (other than inc.
taxes Balance-. Amort, of debt disct. \&
expense Prior year s inc. taxes
(incl, interest) Net loss.
Deficitit Jan. \(1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~\) Adjs. incident to amalg.
of Can subs mort of otions onsis.
of N. E. Power Assoc. Credit adjustment.... Deficit, Dec. 31 - \(\frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 9,996,290} \frac{c 1,716,128}{\$ 8,940,241} \frac{\cdots \cdots}{\$ 8,886,189} \frac{\cdots}{\$ 7,676,432}\)
 change. c Difference between principal amount and cost of treasur-
debentures acquired prior to 1939, less discount and expenses previously carried as reserve.


1940
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 \begin{tabular}{ll|llll} 
Prop.,plant, \&ce-527, \\
Construc' n work
\end{tabular}
 \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Investments }-.- & 18,009,978 & 17,954,595 \\ \text { Cash_-......... } & 11,871,322 & \mathbf{9}, 354,40\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Market. securs- } & 103,283 & 134,459 \\ \text { Accts. recelvable } & 8,554,778 & 8194 \\ \text { turities pay'le }\end{array}\) Inventories Sink, funds, \&e,
Options for common stock.-cets. and notes
rec. (non-cur)
Organiza'n exp.
Prepaid and def.
exps. applic.to
tuture oper
tuture pper.
Dlset. \& exp. on
Disct. \& exp. on
bonds \& other
securities
bonds \& O

\section*{Total_..... 598,405,791 \(591,906,612\)}
x Par 80 cents.-V. 152, p. 3811 .
International Paper Co.-Merges Southern Kraft Corp.Richard J. Cullen, President, announced June 24 that Southern Kraft Corp., formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary, has been merged into Inter-
national Paper Co. as a sequel of the recent bond financing. International Paper Co.'s southern Kraft division will continue the business of Southern Kraft Corp. without change in the latter's personnel.
This merger marks another step in the simplification of the company's operating properties controlled by it in the unted sta Southern Kraft Corp, was organized in March, 1930, to acquire and operate International's kraft board and paper mills in southern United
States These mils now have an annual capacity of about 1.200 .000 tons States. Tocated at Springhill, La.; Georgetown, S. C.: Panama City, Fla.;
and are
Moblie, Ala.; Camden, Ark.; Moss Point, Miss.; and two at Bastrop, La. This merger does not involve any exchanges of securities outstanding in by International Paper Co. All of Southern Kraft Corp.'s outstanding first leasehold and general mortgage \(41 / 4 \%\) bonds have been called for redemption on July 12 in connection with the recently announced sale by International purchase money obligations of Southern Kraft Corp. will continue as obligations of International Paper Co. which is the successor company.

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. (\& Subs.)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline oss profit on sales & \$113,535 & \\
\hline Telephone and radiotelephone oper. revenues & 7,253,882 & \$6,544,662 \\
\hline Dividends-Internat. Standard Electric Corp & & 600,000 \\
\hline Other & 1.254 & 1,249 \\
\hline Interest & 15,753 & 13,929 \\
\hline Miscellaneous and non-oper. inco & 98,413 & 102,304 \\
\hline Total gross earning & \$7,482,837 & \$7,262,144 \\
\hline Operating, selling and & 2,135,528 & 1,996,653 \\
\hline Maintenance and repairs & 822,849 & 731,333 \\
\hline U. S. Federal normal income tax (no provision has been made for excess profits taxes) & & 42,252 \\
\hline Other taxes. & 458,388 & 405,875 \\
\hline Provision for depreciati & 1,856.093 & 1,814,217 \\
\hline Net earnings before profit on foreign & 2,150,364 & 2,271,812 \\
\hline Profit on foreign exchange (net & 73,017 & 137,836 \\
\hline Net earnings & \$2,223,381 & \$2,409,648 \\
\hline Interest on funded deb & 469,919 & 452,667 \\
\hline Amortization of bond discount & 87,081 & 99,100 \\
\hline Other interest charges & 47,211 & 27,453 \\
\hline Dividends on pref. stock of subs. consolidated, outstanding in hands of public & 123,734 & 122,080 \\
\hline Minority com. stockholders' equity in net inc. (net) & 39,568 & 19,925 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Net income before deducting interest charges of parent company
Interest on funded debt....................................} Amortization of debt discount and expense......... \(\qquad\)
Net income \(\$ 178,192 \quad \$ 406,500\) Notes-(1) The amounts contained in the foregoing statement of consolisubject to the effect of foreign exchange fluctuations and to exchange and other regulations and restrictions. The amount of consolidated net income, before deducting interest charges of the corporation, should not be the corporation
(2) No provision has been made for possible losses which may be incurred by European subsidiaries as a resul of the wa
and No repors are obtainable from certain of the European subsidia quotations for U. S. dollars in the previous reports, and its subsidıaries (principally manufacturing subsidiaries locatectric Corp. European countries) and the accounts of the German subsidiaries have not Cable consolidated. In addition, as heretofore, the accounts of American Cable \& Radio Corp. and its subsidiaries, of the Spanish Telephone Co. Statement of Income (Parent Company Only) 3 Months Ended March \(31-\)
Gross earnings-Total dividends

\section*{Total interest}
 Foreign taxes on int. and divs. (no prov, has been madion for depreciation Provist to International Telephone Building Corp--Management and service fees charged to subs.-.-
Rent and portion of expenses charged to subs
 Net income before deducting interest charges
Interest on \(25-\mathrm{-y} .41 / 2 \%\) gold debenture bonds Interest on \(25-\mathrm{yr}\). \(5 \%\) gold debenture bonds.Interest on \(41 / 2 \%\) and \(5 \%\) notes

Net loss _-........................................ \(\$ 1,240,687 \% \$ 729,100\)
 sents only the amounts received in U. S. dollars or a vailable in currencies transferable into U. S. dollars. The accounts for the three months ended March 31,1940, as shown above have been adjusted by excluding therefrom income from subsidiaries in the amount of \(\$ 198,129\) which was not received
in U. S. dollars or which was not available in currencies transferable into
U. S. dollars.-V. 152, p. 3811 .

International Machine Tool Corp.-Initial DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 40 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Aug. 1, 1941, to stockholders of record July 16 .
Co-Transfer Aqent-
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co has been appointed co-transfer agent
for 338.000 shares common stock \(\$ 1\) par value of this corporation.- \(\mathbf{V}\). for \(338,000 \mathrm{sl}\)
152, p. 3970.
International Vitamin Corp.-Earnings-
9 Months Ended March 31-
a Net profit---1.-
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
& Fen \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a After depreciation, amortization and Federal income tave and \(\$ 0.42\) profits tax in 1941 . bon 204,000 shares of capital stock.-V. 152, p.1436.
Interstate Bond Co.-EarningsYears Ended March 31-
Gross income
 General and administrative expenses
Additions to reserve
\(\begin{array}{r}1941,881 \\ 141.582 \\ 133.971 \\ 26.965 \\ 60.999 \\ 2.791 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 32,582 \\ 137,61 \\ 131,528 \\ 11,900 \\ 28.097 \\ 5,911 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
Net loss
Balance Sheet March 31, 194
\(\$ 13,529\) prof 87,785 Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, \(\$ 41,623\); cash in deposit with trustees,

 \(\$ 25,026\); other current assets, \(\$ 2,645,679\); due from officers and agents,
\(\$ 2.664\) miscellaneus notes and accunts recivable, \(\$ 1,15 ;\) investments,
\(\$ 212,22\); furniture, fixtures and automobiles (net). \(\$ 4,922 ;\) preferred

 osses in settlement of tax liens and interest thereon, \(\$ 54,589\); reserve for
unearned income, \(\$ 2,548 ;\) class A non-cum. partic. pref. stock, \(\$ 96,100\).


Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.-EarningsEarnings for the 6 Months Ended May 3, 1941



\begin{tabular}{c} 
Net income before Federal income \& excess profits taxes..... \\
\hline Federal income taxes. \\
\hline 134,700 \\
224,304
\end{tabular} Federal excosse profits \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Yedaes } \\ \text { a Increase in provision for Federal income taxes }\end{array}\)
 a Applicable to unrealized taxable income based on anticipated increases in tax rates. b On 462,500 shares.

Balance Sheet May 3, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 630,564 ;\) accounts receivable (net), \(\$ 6,335,163\), merchan-
dise inventories, \(\$ 685,574\); miscellaneous loans and accotuns receivable (net), \(\$ 60,196\); fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of \(\$ 14,416\) ) \(\$ 31,539\); \({ }_{\$ 7}{ }^{\text {cas }} 74,826\).
\(\$ 759,911\); accrued bonuses, \(\$ 22,000\); accrued taxes, \(\$ 336,489\); five-year
 paid-in surplus, \(\$ 250,000 ;\) surplus at date of organization, as adjusted,
\(\$ 1,235,243\); earned surplus, \(\$ 3,270,163\); total, \(\$ 7,745,826\).-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .3971\).

Iowa Electric Co.-Accumulated Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of \(433 / 4\) cents per share on account of \({ }^{\circ} 40^{5}\) cents Both dividends will be paid on June 30 to holders of record June 16. Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.-V. 152, p. 2241.

Kansas City Southern Ry.-New DirectorCharles s. McCain was on June 24 elected a director of this railway.
Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 194 & 硅 & & 1938 \\
\hline Gross from rai & \$200,527 & 180,390
93,119 & \(\$ 233,535\)
119825
8 & 168 \\
\hline Net ry. oper. i & 65,458 & \% & 81,279 & 40,66 \\
\hline G & \({ }^{996} .986\) & & 55 & \\
\hline Net from railway- & 562,446
360,090 & \({ }_{338,527}\) & 365,491 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Kansas Power Co.- Earnings -} Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940 Operating revenues....
Oper. exps. \& taxes...
Net operating income

Balance-..........- tax has been accrued at rates provided in the second
Note-Federal income Not- Federal income tax has been a accrued at rates provided in the second
Revenue Act of 1940 and 1940 figures previousy published have been Revenue Act of 1940 and 1940 figures previousy \({ }^{\text {pu }}\)
adjusted for purposes of comparison.-V.
Kansas Power \& Light Co.-Admitted to Unlisted Trading The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading the
Kellogg Co.--50-Cent Dividend-
Dircer on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 21 . Previous payment was
made on April 1 , last, and amounted to 25 cents per share.-V. 150, p. 3980 .

Kellogg Switchboard \& Supply Co.-25-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
ock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 15. Previously regular uarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.-V. 150, p. 2258 .

\section*{Kentucky Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-}

\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net operating income_ } & 31,613 & \$ 46.777 & \$ 137,406 & \$ 180,091\end{array}\)
Gross income
Netincome........ \(\frac{35,541}{\text { def } \$ 3,928}-\frac{36,006}{\$ 10.772} \frac{143,954}{\text { def } \$ 6,548}-\frac{146,060}{\$ 34,033}\) Note-Federal income taxes have been accrued in accordance with pro-
visions of Second Revenue Act of 1940 .-V. 152, p. 3502 .

Kirkland Gold Rand, Ltd.-Registers With SECSee list given on first page of this department.-V. 152, p. 2241.
Latrobe Electric Steel Co.-30-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common was paid on Dec. 20, last.-V. 151, p. 2195 .

Leece-Neville Co.-Dividends-
Leece-Nevirectors of company have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 20 ents per share and a fiscal year-end extra of 30 cents per share, payable
(R. G.) LeTourneau, Inc.-50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 2. Previously regular
quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 152, p. 3972 .

Lexington Water Power Co.-Bonds for Sinking FundThe securities and Exchange Commission has issued an order permitting declaration
Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co., a registered holding company, propose to donate to Lexington Water Power Co its wholy yowned subsidiary \(\$ 125,000\) of \(51 / 2 \%\) of convertible sinking fund debentures, due 1953, of
Lexington Water Power Co., with Jan. 1,1942 and subsequent coupons attached. The purpose of said donation being to enable the latter company to meet its sinking fund payment on July 1,1941 .-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .2860\).

Liberty Aircraft Products Corp.- 35 -Cent Dividendstock, payable July 3 to holders of record June 26 . Initial dividend of 25 cents was paid Dec. 23, 1940.-V. 152, p. 1755.
Line Material Co.-Transfer Agent-
The Harris Trast \& Savings Bank, Chicago, II. has been appointed
Thsfer agent for the common stock (par \(\$ 5)\).-V. 152, p. \(3972 ; \mathrm{V} .151\) transfer
p. 3242.
(W. C.) Lipe Co., Syracuse, N. Y.-Registers With SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Long Island RR.-Earnings-

 Net from railway
Net ry oper. income
-V. 152, p. 3505 .

Los Angeles Ry. Corp.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Passenger revenue
\(\$ 1,090,038\) Passenger reven fransp'n
Other rev from than
Revenue rom other rail
\(\begin{array}{cc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Revenue from other rail } \\ \text { and coach operations. }\end{array} & 7,378\end{array}\)
Operating revenue.
Operating expenses. \(7,378 \quad 5,981\) \(1941-5\) Mos.
\(\$ 5,265,561\)
391
\(\$ 5,206,64\)
35 \(\$ 1,097,493\)
794,117
120,241


\section*{Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) (\& Subs.)-Earns.} Years Ended April 30-

\begin{abstract}
\(\qquad\)
\end{abstract}
 Note-Provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of
1940 was madefor the calendar year 1940 in the amount of \(\$ 154,000,000\) and provision is being made the calendal
mated tax of \(\$ 475,000\).- \(.152, \mathrm{p} .3972\).

Lowell Bleachery Inc.- \(\$ 1\) Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock
payable June 25 to holders of record June 19 . Dividends of 75 cents were payable June 25 to holders of record June 19. Dividends
paid on April 14 and on Jan. 11, last.-V. 151, p. 3400 .
McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Files Registration Statement Company on June 21 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission
 July 1,1956 and 56,000 shares of cum, pref. stock ( \(\$ 100\) par). The
interest and dividend rates are to be furnished by amendent. Under the pian of reorganization of the company, the net proceeds from the sale of \(\$ 11,200.000\) or the debentures and from the sale of all the preferred stock, together with other funds of the company, will be used to pay in full in cash the claims of all creditors of the company (other than funds) whose claums were deferred in the reorganization proceedings and had been allowed at the date of execution of the under writing agreement
covering the securities or were then admitted to be due and owing. Such covering the securities or were then admitted to be due and owing. Such claims aggregate \(\$ 28.044,427\), it is stated. The proceeds from the sale
of the remaining \(\$ 2,500,000\) of debentures will be added to the company's
working capital,
The price at which the securities are to be offered to the public, the names
of the underwriters and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by of the underwriters and the redemptiont.
amendment to the registration statement amendment prospectus regtes that that to faceilitate the offering it is intended to
stabilize the prices of the debentures and preferred stock. This is not an stabiiize the prices of the debentures and preferred stock. This is not an
assurance, it states, that the prices will be stabilized or that the stabilizing. if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.

Listing of Common Stock on Stock Exchange-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,685,901 shares of common stock (par \$18) which will be issued upon officicial notice
of issuance in accordance with the plan of reorganization. These shares
 (par s18) authorized by articles of amendment and reduction to be filed on
or about June 30, 1941. No shares of such common stock are now listed on or the Exchange.

Summary of Major Prozisions af Plan of Reorganization Under the plan of reorganization company itself is to be reorganized and will retain all of its property and will continue the same line of business has carried on in the past.
(1) Interest on all debt is to be pe prid in cash.
(2) The principal of the priority debt, amounting to about \(\$ 160,000\), is to be pard in cash.
proceedings and are allowed whose claims were deferred in the reorganization proceedings and are allowed or are admitted to be due and owing are to debentures and \(20 \%\) in new preferred stock unless there is an underwriting plan, in which case they are to be paid in full in cash.
(4) Holders of the company's 595,712 shares of old preference stock, \(\$ 3\) series, with accrued dividends to the date of distribution, which accured dividends amounted, at March 31, 1941, to \(\$ 4,542,304\), will receive \(1,-\)
370,138 shares of new common stock on the basis of 2.3 shares of new common stock for each share of the old preference stock, \(\$ 3\) series, or an aggregate of \(81.27 \%\) of the entire issue of new common stock.
(5) Holders of the company's \(1.263,053\) shares receive 315,763 shares of new common stock on the old common stock will common stock for each share of old common stock, or an aggregate of \(8.73 \%\) of the entire issue of new common stock.
(b) The plan provides, however, that, if an underwriting and public sale priate terms, such underwriting and sale shall be consummated by the rustee and the proceeds, used, with other funds of the company, to pay in
ull in cash all creditors' claims (other than claims of the priority creditors bove mentioned) which were deferred in the reorganization proceedings and are allowed or are admitted to be due and owing at the date of execuion of the underwriting agreement, in lieu of delivering securities to such subsequent to the date of the execution of the underwriting claims which, may be allowed or be admitted to be due and owing will be paid in full in cash out of the treasury of the company and, if the company so chooses, it may effect an underwriting or sale of new debentures and new preferred procure cash for the required payment. (7) The plan provides no alternative treatment in respect of creditors or ecurity holders who have dissented from or objected to the plan.
Table Comparinig New Capitalization Under Plan wit Old Capitalization 20 -year \(51 / 2 \%\) convertible debentures.


Total old capitalization
Not including accumulated and unpaid dividends which aggregated \$4,542,304 at March 31, 1941 .
New Capitalization-
New debentures.
New debentures preferred stock ( 56,000 shares par \(\$ 100\) estimated to be \(\$ 13,700,000\) outstanding out of 100,000 shares to be authorized by charter) a \(5,600,000\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Common stock } \\ \text { standing out of } 2,000,000 \\ (1,685,901 \\ \text { shares to be authorized by charter) }\end{array} & 30,346,218\end{array}\)

a The court, by an order of June 12, 1941, allowed claims (exclusive of
priority claims) in the aggregate principal amount of \(\$ 28,044,427\). It is assumed that this will be the principal amount of claims so allowed or ment. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, and based on said assumption,
\(\$ 11,200,000\) (or approximately \(40 \%\) of said claims so allowed) principai amount of new debentures and \(\$ 5,600,000\) (or approximately \(20 \%\) of said the funds thus obtained will be used with other funds for the payment of the claims so allowed, if and if not underwritten, said new debentures and new preferred stock will be delivered to the creditors of the estate pursuant to be due the company will (1) if there has been no underwriting of the
\(\$ 11,200,000\) of new debentures and \(\$ 5,600,000\) of new preferred stock, issue and deliver to claimants new debentures and new preferred stock up to underwriting, pay said claims in cash, in which event it may sell or hav underwritten new debentures and new preferred stock up to \(40 \%\) and \(20 \%\) respectively, of said claims, in order to procure cash for the payment thereof exceed \(\$ 1,500,000\). Assuming the correctness of this estimate, the addi tional debentures which may thus be issued in respect of these claims will not exceed \(\$ 620,000\) in principal amount and the amount of preferred stock The plan provides that the company may issue \(\$ 2,500\) par value. tures, upon meeting certain tests, in addition to the debentures issued in connection with the satisfaction of the claims of creditors of the estate. It is contemplated that these additional debentures will be issued concurrently
with the issue of the \(\$ 11,200,000\) of new debentures above referred to and therefore, the total of the new debentures to be issued at this time will be \(\$ 13.700,000\).
Consolidated Income S.atement for Three Months Ended March 31, 1941 [Including transactions of William J. Wardall as trustee during reorganiza-
tion and after giving effect to the changes pursuant to the plan of reorganization



Net profit. \(\quad\) Adjustment of investment in and advances to non-consolidated \(\$ 1,352,904\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Adjustment of investment in and advances to non-consolidated } & \mathbf{2 , 2 9 1}\end{array}\)


Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941

Total
152, p. 3973.
\(\mathbf{\$ 6 6 , 3 7 4 , 3 4 2}\)
Total.
\(\overline{\mathbf{8 6 6}, 374,342}\)
(R. C.) Mahon Co.-Debentures Offered-Public offering of \(\$ 1,000,00041 / 4 \%\) sinking fund debentures due May 1, 1956, was made June 25 by Burr, Gannett \& Co. and Coffin \& Burr, Inc., at 100 and accrued interest
\(\underset{\text { Dated May 1, } 1941 \text { due May 1, 1956. Principal and int. (M-N) payable }}{\text { Dincipal office of Union Guardian }}\) at. principal orfice of Union Guardian Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.. and
interest also at principal office of Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., Boston,

Mass. Coupons debentures in the denom. of 81,000 . Red. as a whole notice at at principal amount plus following premiums: \(\$ 40\) prior to May 1
 redenption during the period of 12 months inmmediately preeeding, if the
day fixed for redemption shall occu day fixed for redemption shall occu during any 12-month period befinning
With May in in any year between May 1 , 1944, and April 30,1955 and on and after May 1, 1955, without premium together in each case with interest accrued thereon to the date fixed for redemption. It is expected that debentures in D
June 26, 1941 .
Company-Was incorporated in Michigan, Dec. 3, 1912. for a period of
30 years from Dec. 2, 1912. The charter may be further extended by appropriate stockholders' \({ }^{\text {' }}\). The charter may be further extended by law. Company (in the trust indenture securing the debentures offered) a date subsequent to May 1, 1956 . Company is engaged in the design, fabrication, erection and sale of steel
and sheet metal products consisting of spray booths, drying ovens, industrial washing machines, exhaust systems, steel roof deck, roofing and sheet metal pany is also engaged in the fabrication, erection, installation and sale of structural steel for industrial plants, office buildings, locks and dams. bridges and highway viaducts. Compan
sizes of structural steel and sheet metal.
Company has fabricated and sold the various products above referred to during the five-year period 1936 to 1941 , and for several years prior thereto. time to time. In 1931 the company introduced for sale a hydro-filter from used in spray painting. This wet type spray booth, in the opinion of the company, reduces plant fire hazards, permits salvage of paint pigments, simplifies cleaning operations and insures a greater degree of ventilation. products made largely from steel plate, including such items as machine bases, storage tanks, cabinets and racks.
During the period bet ween 1935 and 1939 , a large part of the company's kinds to Federal, Stateand municinal governments Beainning with various a large part of the company's sales volume shifted to and was derived from the sale of steel products of various kinds for private industrial corporations. warehouse sales in 1940 may be classified as follows: approximately \(47 \%\) consisted of sales of structural steel, including designing, fabrication and erection approximately \(22 \%\) consisted of the sales of steel products such as washing and cleaning machines, spray bootbs, drying ovens and dust col-
ectors; approximately \(13 \%\) consisted of sales from its warehouse of hot rolled steel products, and the balance of approximately \(18 \%\) consisted of sales of rolling doors, tin clad doors, kalamein doors, steel roof deck, composition roofing and sheet metal work and welded steel products.
As of May 31, 1941, the company had unfilled orders amounting \(32,000,000\), of which the company estimates about \(89 \%\) is attributable indirectly to national defense needs.
Purpose of Issue-The net proceeds (estimated at \(\$ 950,274\) ) will be used,
in part, for the redemption of all of the outstanding \(5 \%\) sinking fund de benture notes, due April 1, 1951. The amount estimated for this pund deis \(\$ 529,924\), including premium in the sum of \(\$ 16,980\), after applying funds on deposit in the sinking fund, subject to variation depending upon the The balance of the proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes and for working capital.

Capitalization Giving Effect to Present Financing
41/4\% sinking fund debs., due May 1, 1956_- Authorized Outstanding
 Class (conv.) preferred stock cumulative dividend \$2 per share (no par) \(\begin{aligned} 50,000 \text { shs. } & \text { a26.618 shs. } \\ 200,000 \text { shs. } & \text { b96,000 shs. }\end{aligned}\) a On Feb. 14, 1939, directors granted to the holders of no par value convertible preferred stock the right to exchange such shares for class A
preferred stock, no pa- on a share for share basis. Company has reserved preferred stock, no pa-, on a share for share basis. Com
1,460 shares of class a preferred stock for this purpose.
b Class A preferred stock, no par, is convertible prior to April 15, 1966,
and the no par value preferred stock is convertible prior to Oct 15,1948, at the option of the holder thereof, into common stock, on a share for share
basis. Company has reserved 51,460 shares of common stock for this
purpose.
\(\underset{\sim}{\text { nderwriters-The principal amount of bonds which each of the under- }}\) to purchase follows:
Burr, Gannett \& Co
Coffin \& Burr, Inc.
\(\$ 500,000\)
500,000
Comparative Income Account for Stated Periods
Completed contracts and 3 Mos. End.
Mar.31,'41 \(\frac{1940}{}\) Year Ended Dec. \(31-1939 \quad 1938\)
( Cost of completed contr.
and warehouse sales.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline and warehouse sales. & 1,001,562 & 5,252,806 & 6,334,134 & 5,818,087 \\
\hline Perating & \$156,530 & \$463,910 & \$179,343 & 2,497 \\
\hline Other income & 798 & 16,931 & 496 & 7,678 \\
\hline Total income & \$157,328 & \$480,842 & \$179,839 & \$310,175 \\
\hline Int. paid \& accr. on deb. notes. & 7,075 & 28.552 & 29.516 & 2,070 \\
\hline Interest on current debt- & 282 & 362 & 1,003 & 187 \\
\hline Amort. of deb. note discount and expense. & 521 & 2,666 & 4,079 & 6,057 \\
\hline a Increase in reserve & & & 1,287 & def803 \\
\hline Miscell.deductions. & & 794 & 232 & 375 \\
\hline Normal income tax. & 36,000 & 107,000 & 25,500 & 46,500 \\
\hline Excess profits tax- & 22,000 & 41,000 & & \\
\hline Addit'l prov.for prior yrs & & Cr1,611 & 3,123 & Cr339 \\
\hline Net profit. & \$91.449 & \$302,078 & \$115,098 & \$226,127 \\
\hline Divs. on cl. A pref. stock & 13,309 & 53.236 & 53,104 & 52,826 \\
\hline Divs. on common stock. & 14,400 & 96,000 & 72,000 & 96,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a To reduce marketable securities to quoted market prices

\section*{Comparative Balance Sheel}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Comparative Balance Sheet} \\
\hline Assets- & Mar. 31 '41 & Dec. 31 '40 & Ltabilities- & ar. 31 '41 & ec. 31 \\
\hline Cash. & \$279,582 & \$289,746 & Accounts payab & \$742,637 & \$821,221 \\
\hline Notes and trade & & & Accr'd capital stk. & & \\
\hline accts. rec. (net). & 975,273 & 1,056,403 & tax, \& & 9,434 & 3,3 \\
\hline Inventories & 1,069,166 & 1,087,463 & Dividends payable & 14,112 & 14,112 \\
\hline Uncompleted con- & & & Fed. taxes on inc.- & 169,000 & 148,000 \\
\hline tracts and orders & 493,096 & 326,346 & Adv. bllings on un- & & \\
\hline Inv. \& oth. assets & 129,838 & 61,862 & compl'd contr's. & 192,573 & \\
\hline Prop., plant and & & & 5\% s. f. deb. notes & & \\
\hline equipment (net) & 1,093,436 & 1,018,040 & due Apr. 1, 1951 & 566.000 & \\
\hline Deferred charges.- & - 38,628 & 45,159 & Res. for eomp. ins_ & 50,000
792768 & 50,000
792.767 \\
\hline & & & a Preferred stock Com. stk. (par \$5) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 792,768 \\
& 480,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 792,767 \\
& 480,000
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & Capital surplus. & 381,878 & 381,878 \\
\hline & & & Earned surplus. & 680,618 & 617,680 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total ......... \(\overline{\$ 4,079,019} \overline{\$ 3,885,019}\) Total .......... \(\overline{\$ 4,079,019} \overline{\$ 3,885,019}\) a Represented by 1,460 shares (no par) convertible preferred stock (annual
cumulative dividend \(\$ 2.20\) per share) and 26.618 shares class \(\mathbf{A}\) (convertible) cumulative dividend \(\$ 2.20\) per share) and 26,618 shares class a (convertible)
preferred stock (no par) (annual cumulative dividend \(\$ 2\) per share).
Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -
3 Months Ended March 31-

a After depreciation, Federal income and excess profits taxes, \&cc, \(\$ 2.12\)
152, p. 3973 152, p. 3973 .

Volume 152

Maine Central RR.--Earnings--

Taxes oper, revenues.. Net oper, revenues...
Taxes.
Eouint facil. rents.-........... Net ry oper. income. \begin{tabular}{lll} 
Gross income- \\
Deductions (rentals, in- & \(\$ 294,852\) & \(\$ 221,304\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} terest, \&c.).-Na-
- Net income

Manhattan Shirt Co.-Earnings6 Mos. End. May 31- \(1941 \quad 1940\) \(\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Net earnings, after taxes, } \\ \text { depreciation, \&c }\end{array} & \$ 228,357 & \$ 180,115\end{array}\)

 to correction at the close of the fiscal year, shows estimated and subject \(\$ 6,331,294\) including cash of \(\$ 432,411\), compared with total current liabilities of \(\$ 891,892\), a ratio of 7 to 1 . Total assets amount
Earned surplus aggregated \(\$ 4,381,240\).-V. 152, p. 834 .

\section*{Manila RR.-Earnings-}

In Pesos-
Total optr. revenues.. \(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Year Ended } & 6 \text { Mos. End. } \\ \text { June } 30, ' 40 & \text { June } 30,139 \\ -\quad 8,946,253 & 5,144,142 \\ 7,615,201 & 3,642,881\end{array}\)
Net rev. from oper--
Total taxes, accr's, \(\&\) c Railway oper. income
Other income
\(\qquad\) Gross income.........
Interest. \&c.-.... nc. applic. to sinking \({ }_{1,7,692,078}^{1,942}\) \({ }^{1,849.686} 919.035\) Bal to profitand loss def303,126\(\frac{1,230,03}{\text { def } 299,386} \overline{\text { defl } 330,504}\) sur668,13 Notues are expressed in Philippine currency; 1 peso equals 50 cents U. S. A. currency.-V. 143 . p. 3152 .

Marion-Reserve Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31-1941-Month-1940 1941-12 Mos.- 1940 Operating revenues-
Non-operating income
Gross revenues.
Operation
Operation-
General taxe
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline May 31- & \[
\begin{gathered}
1941 \text {-Mont } \\
\$ 300,697
\end{gathered}
\] & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1941-12 \\
3,523,244
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
venues \(\qquad\) \\
g income..
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 300,697 \\
3,085
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 264.405 \\
1.855
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,523,244 \\
27,504
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & \$303,782 & \$266,260 & \$3,550,748 \\
\hline & 138,066 & 116,942 & 1.539 .801 \\
\hline & 19,065 & 20,346 & 256,197 \\
\hline & 15,655 & 9,336 & 259,534 \\
\hline & 23,336
24,331 & 16,219
23,351 & 180.755
361.861 \\
\hline & 883,329 & \$80.065 & \$952,600 \\
\hline tge. debt. & 22,604 & 22,604 & 271,250 \\
\hline rial notes. & 2,620 & 2,995 & 33,542 \\
\hline ons (net) -- & Cr3,221 & 4,507. & 7.750 \\
\hline & \$61,325 & \$49,959 & 640,0 \\
\hline ck & 13,461 & 13,461 & 161. \\
\hline ail. for com & \$47,864 & \$36,498 & \$478, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
10 s .-1940 \\
\$ 3,197,200 \\
21,543
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}\$ 3,218,743 \\ 1,419,801 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \\
\hline \\
\hline 209,337 \\
\hline 104, \\
\hline 189,98 \\
\hline 288,94 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,006,599 \\ 346.500 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \\
\hline \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
240,200 \\
28.457 \\
43,790
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \\
\hline \$587,851 \\
\hline 166,067 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Balance avail. for com-
mon stock
-V. mon stock 152 , p. 3507
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Market Street Ry. Co.-Earnings} \\
\hline Years Ended April 30 & \$6,012,319 & \$6.351,072 \\
\hline Operation.- & 4,308,190 & 4.513,616 \\
\hline Maintenance and repairs & 685,946 & 730,808 \\
\hline Appropriation for retirement re & 500.000
416.000 & 423,000
423,000 \\
\hline Taxes (other than income taxes) & 416,000 & \\
\hline Net operating income & \$102,183 & \$183,648 \\
\hline Interest on securities and & 1,206
4,782 & 848
5.232 \\
\hline Other & 4,782 & 5,232 \\
\hline Gross income & \$108,171 & \$189,727 \\
\hline Interest on funded debt & 245.461 & 327,312
19892 \\
\hline Amortization of debt discount and & 13,673 & 19.892 \\
\hline Other interest & 70,666 & 84.160
3,619 \\
\hline Other income deductions & 639 & 3,619 \\
\hline & \$222,268 & \$245,256 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Net loss}

Martel Mills-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 81.50 per share on account of accumule 26.-V. 146. p. 4123 .
Masonite Corp.-Fxtra Dividend-
Company paid an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarteriy dividend of 25 cents per share on the
June 10 to holders of record May \(20 .-\mathrm{V} .152\), p. 2558 .

Massachusetts Investors Second Fund, Inc.-Earnings Earnings for the Three Months Ended May 31, 1941 Dividend in
Expenses Earning

Dividends paid for period. Dividends paid

axclusive of gains or losses on securities
Statement of Net Assets May 31, 1941
Assets-Securities, at market quotations (average cost, \(\$ 8,316,578\), cost
for Federal income tax purposes. \(\$ 8.594,370\) )-Income-producing. \(\$ 5,-\) for Federal income tax purposes. \(\$ 8.594,37\) )- ncome-producing, \(\$ 5 .-\) \(\$ 204,375\); cash on demand deposit, \(\$ 227,446\); cash on deposit for reacquisition of scrip, \(\$ 6,490\); dividends receivable, \(\$ 44,171\) i receivable from broker for securities sold-in process of \(\$ 1,363\); total, \(\$ 6,455,850\). stock sold,
Liabilities-Accrued expenses and taxes, \(\$ 4,267\); payable for capital stock reacquired, not yet received, \(\$ 9,561\); dividend payable. \(\$ 81,908\); liability
in respect of scrip outstanding, \(\$ 6,490\); total, \(\$ 102,227:\) net assets (based on carrying securities at market quotations), equivalent to \(\$ 7,77\) per share for
\(818,0931 / 2 \mathrm{shares}\) of \(\$ 1\) par value capital stock (exclusive of \(193,5203 / 8\) shares \(818,0931 / 2\) shares of \(\$ 1\) par value capital stock (exclusive of \(193,520.8\) shar
in treasury) outstanding at May \(31,1941, \$ 6,353,623 .-\mathrm{V} .152\), . 3973 .

Massachusetts Investors Trust-Dividend-
Trustees have declared a distribution at the rate of 21 cents a share, payable is derived from investment income on securities owned, for the quarter ending June 30, compares with a distribution of 20 cents for the preceding quarter.-V. 152, p. 2710.

Metropolitan Coal Co.-Earnings-
\(\$ 222,268\)
\(\$ 245,256\)
\(\$ 91,523\)
9,057 \(\$ 82,466\)
81,908 Years Ended March 3FNet sales-
Cost of sales \(\qquad\) -.\(\$ 4,678,523\)
\(3,555,768\)
\(1,137,390\) \(\$ 4,668,106\)
1941-5 Mos. -1940 \begin{tabular}{rr}
\(\$ 6,097,877\) \\
\(3,981,769\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 5,250,066 \\
3,786,464\end{array}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Dr 188,690
116,437 \(\begin{array}{r}\text { Dr } \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}113,690 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,231,825 \\ 169,583 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}\$ 865,660 \\ 166,332 \\ \hline\end{array}\)

\(\$ 583,7\) \(-825.022\) 206,070 x Loss.
\[
185 .
\]

87 in 1941 and \(\$ 78\) Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 236,390\); U.S. Treasury bonds (at cost), \(\$ 2,050\); account and notes receivable (net), \(\$ 728,432\), inventotes receivable, \(\$ 13,200\); fixed assets (net), \(\$ 1,263,023\); prepaid expenses and deferred
total, \(\$ 2,843,450\). Liabilities-Note payable to bank, \(\$ 50,000\); accounts payable, \(\$ 301,694\)
accrued wages, \(\$ 10,388\); social security taxes accrued and withheld, \(\$ 10,467\) accrued Federal income, State excise and sundry taxes, \(\$ 67,455\); provision for insurance claims, \(\$ 6,597\); dividends payable, \(\$ 44,810\); provision for loss of claims, \(\$ 31,625: 7 \%\) cuntintive preferred stock par \(\$ 100\) ), \(\$ 5.000 ; 5 \%\) cumulative preferred stock class B (par \(\$ 75\) ), \(\$ 1,188,000 ; 31 / 2 \%\) non-cumulative 2 d preferred stock (par \(\$ 15\) ) , \(\$ 237,600\); common stock ( 28,000 no par shares), \(\$ 560,000 ;\) capital surplus, 207,454 ; earned surplus since July 1,1940 (effective date of pla
Middle Western Telephone Co.-Bond Called-
Central Electric \& Telephone Co. announced that it is offering to purchase on and after July 1, 1941, for a limited time only, Midae estern Telephone date of payment. purchase at the ofrice of Contimental himois withdral at any time afte Chicago. The purchase offer is sub.
Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-
\(\qquad\) Net from railway.-.-Net ry. oper. income--
From Jan. Gross from railway Net from railway.--
 1939
\(\$ 96,750\)
36,44 1938 Net ry oper. income
V. 152, p. 3507.
\(\begin{array}{llll}521,701 & 542,186 & 518,434 & 490,886 \\ 219,162 & 226,738 & 227,005 & 171,606 \\ 123,912 & 128,999 & 135,699 & 84,526\end{array}\)
Midwest Piping \& Supply Co., Inc.- 25 -Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 8 . This compares with 15 cents paid on April 15, last; 25 cents paid on Feb. 24 and Jan. 15, last;
50 cents paid on Dec. \(14.1940 ; 25\) cents on Oct. 15, 1940, 20 cents on July 15. 1940 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed:-V. 152, p. 2075.

Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Earnings \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Minneapolis St. Pau } \\ \text { May } & 1,041 & 1940 & 1939 . & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & \$ 3,055,261 & \$ 2,652,567 & \$ 2,273,128 & \$ 1,836,331 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 843,391 & 611,288 & 373,148 & 216,045 \\ \text { N } & 476,872 & 383,020 & 130,544 & \text { def74,504 }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income--- } & 476,872 & 383,020 & 130,544 & \text { def74,504 }\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{lrrrr} 
From Jan. 1- & & & \\
Gross from railway_...- & \(12,270,633\) & \(10,922,706\) & \(9,409,195\) & \(8,744,518\) \\
Net from railway_-. & \(2,524,219\) & \(1,790,853\) & 659,926 & 324,090 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Net ry. oper. income.-. \(986,854 \quad 491,132\) def6
[Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Period End. May 31-} & 1941-M & nth-1940 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1941-5 Mos.-1940} \\
\hline & \$1,319,383 & \$1,320,672 & \$5,345,486 & \$5,243,052 \\
\hline Passenger r & 38,551. & 42,570 & & \\
\hline All other revenue & 120,577 & 111,460 & 520,558 & 482,432 \\
\hline Total revenu & \$1,478,511 & \$1.474,703 & \$6,045,654 & \$5,920,785 \\
\hline Mtce. of way \& s & + 356,647 & 356,606 & 1,204,595 & 1,041,265 \\
\hline Mtce. of equipment & 258,280 & 243,356 & 1,190,024 & 1,195,599 \\
\hline Traffic expenses & 34,650 & & & 2,575,940 \\
\hline Transportation exp & 17 & 522,072
52,679 & \(2,693,328\)
264,617 & 2,047,939 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline N & \$237,013 & 264,943 & \$522,210 & \\
\hline axes & 120,669 & 86,154 & 509.176 & 465,661 \\
\hline & \$116.343 & \$178,789 & \$13,034 & \$218,822 \\
\hline Hire of equipment & 7,164 & 14,162 & 53,617 & 66,322
6170 \\
\hline Rental of terminals & 12,088 & 12,690 & 61,953 & 61,770 \\
\hline Net after rents & \$97,091 & \$151,936 & ss\$102,536 & \$90,730 \\
\hline Other income (net) & 8.216 & 8,954 & 43.878 & 51.201 \\
\hline Income before interest & \$105,307 & \$160,890 & oss \$58,658 & \$141,932 \\
\hline Int. being accr'd \& paid. & 4,511 & 1,129 & 2L,932 & 15.659 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Balance before interest } \\ \text { on bonds, \& } \& \text { C. }\end{array} \text { \$100,797 }\end{aligned} \quad \$ 159,761\) loss \(\$ 81,590 \quad \$ 126,273\) -V..152, p. 3507 .
Minnesota Valley Canning Co.-Bonds Sold PrivatelyThe company in March, 1941, sold privately to Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York \(\$ 1,000,000\) sinking fund \(31 / 2 \%\) debentures dated March 15, 1941, and due March \(15,1956\). Proceeds were used to retire the outstanding \(41 / 2 \%\) 1st mtge. loan and a portion of \(7 \%\) preferred stock.
Under the trust indenture, the company is obligated to pay the trustee, as a sinking fund for the redemption of debentures, annually on or before
June 1 in each year, the first sucn payment to be made on or before June 1,
 amount in csah equal (to the nearest \(\$ 1,000\) ) to \(25 \%\) of the amount by Which the net income of the company for the preceding fiscal year siall exceed \(\$ 50,000\), provided that in no event shall the payment net income, then the sinking fund payment sball be such an amount as may be necessary to make the average of the annual sinking fund payments for 1942 and all subsequent years, to and includ debentures at par through the operations of the sinking fund, the company may redeem all or any part of the debentures on any interest payment date by payment of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to date of redemption, plus premiums beginning at 1955 . The indenture places certain restrictions on the payment of dividends, on the further issuance of funded or mortgage indebtedness, and on the dispostion of assets of the company or any corporation derined as a "subsidiary" by the indenture, The holders of the dear the net working
titled to mortgage security if at the end of any fiscal year
capital of the company is less chan the amount of outstanding debentures. Change in Capital-New \(5 \%\) Issued in Exchange for \(7 \%\) Pref. During the current year, the company amended its articles of incorpora-
ion to increase its authorized capital stock by an issue of 15,000 shares of tion to increase its authorized capital stock by an issue of
\(5 \%\) cum. pref. stock (par \(\$ 100\) ). Company called for redemption on \(5 \%\) cum. pref. stock (par \(\$ 100\) ). Company calcapital stock at \(\$ 105\) per
Ifarch 15, 1941, all of its outstanding \(7 \%\) preferred caper
share and accrued dividends thereon to that date. The owners and holders share and accrued dividends thereon to that date. The owners and holders of the shares so called for redemption were given the option or right of
exchange said shares for shares of the \(5 \%\) cum. pref. stock on the basis of exchange said
share for share.

On March 31, 1941, a total of 11,363 shares of \(7 \%\) preferred stock had
been exchanged for \(5 \%\) preferred stock 3.474 shares had been redeemed and been exchanged for \(5 \%\) preferred stock 3,474 shares had been redeemed and
411 shares were ousstanding. The redemption of the outstanding shares
has been accomplished. Earnings for the Year Ended March 31

a Central Wisconsin Canneries, Inc., and Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash on hand and in banks, \(\$ 1.284,536\); accounts and trade
cceptances receivable (less-reserve for doubtful accounts of \(\$ 1.971\), acceptances receivable (less-reserve for doubtful accounts of \(\$ 1,971\) ),
\(\$ 656,387\); inventories, \(\$ 1,524,764\); insurance deposits, \(\$ 83,478 ;\) life insurance cash value), \(\$ 149,280 ;\) prepaid expense (chargeable to 1941 pack), \(\$ 66,002\); \(\$ 205,365 ;\) plant and farm properties, \(\$ 2,646,493 ;\) asparagus beds, \(\$ 57,061\); Liabilities-Accounts payable, \(\$ 13,143 ;\), accrued expenses, \(\$ 36,839\); and payroll taxes, \(\$ 645,480\); reserve for advertising. \(\$ 68,664\); reserve for redemption of \(7 \%\) preferred stock, \(\$ 43,155\); reserve for compensation insur-
ance, \(\$ 1,376 ; 15\)-year \(31 / 2 \%\) sinking fund debentures due March 15,1956 , \(\$ 1,000,000\), resistered notes payable of Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc.
 44 shares, class B, 68,823 shares, \(\$ 367,935 ;\) surplus (subject to accrued
dividends on \(5 \%\) cum. pref. stock from March 15, 1941), \(\$ 2,041,861\); public interest in affiliated companies (Central Wisconsin Canneries, Inc,
\(\$ 842,147\); Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., \(\$ 426.758\) ); \(\$ 1,268,906\); total, \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 842,147 ;\) Blue Mountain Ca \\
\(\$ 6,726,886 .-V .151, ~ p . ~\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Mississippi Power Co.-Earnings-

Mississippi Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated Dividendumulations on the \(\$ 6\) 1st pref stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to homulders of record July 15. This compares with \(\$ 2\) palid on May M. 1 , and Feb. 1, last; Nov. 1, Aug. 1, May 1 and Feb. 1, 1940 , and on Nov. 1 ,' 1939
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Sept. 1, 1939, and dividends of \(\$ 1.50\) per share were paid on Aug. 1, 1939, and in each of the 12 preceding quarters
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earnings-


\section*{Missouri Pacific RR.-Court Ap proves ICC Reorganization} Plan-
The Interstate Commerce Commission's plan of reorganization for the rad, providing sharp reductions in capitalization and fixed interest charges, was approved June 20 by Federal Judge George \(H\). Moore at St. Louis, Mo.
The road has been undergoing reorganization since March 31, 1933 , when it filed a petition under the amended Banktrupcy Act. Guy A. Thompson has been serving as Federal Court trustee.
Under the plan total capitalization will be reduced from \(\$ 671,205,664\) to \(\$ 560,478,900\), total annual charges from \(\$ 29,108,019\) to \(\$ \$ 21,695,499\), Judge Moore listed 16 classes of creditors entitled to vote on the plan. Approval of two-thirds in amount of each class will be necessary to put
it into effect. Judge Moore overruled all objections to the reorganization, which wipes
out the interest of present common and preferred stockholders. out the interest of present common and preferred stockholders. The Judge Moore, in approving the pland the plan equitable.
Judge Moore, in approving the plan, modified it in one respect, holding s a separate corporation because a Texas statute requires the lines' oped ating offices must be situatiod in Palestine. Texas. It may be consolidated
The opinion stated that the general offices of the Missouri Pacific have long been maintained at St. Louis, and under the consolidation of all or ouis. The judge ruled that inconsistent State laws must give way to consolidations affected under author
powers of the Federal Constitution.
Interest Payment on Underlying BondsLouis to pay the semi-annual bond interest on the Pacific RR. of Missouri 2 d mtge, bonds for the six months ending June 30, 1941 , in the amount of \(\$ 48,312\). and the Missouri-llinois RR. 1st mtge. bonds in the amount

Trustee Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 2 issued a certificate of a branch line of railroad extending from Le Roy to Madison, apprixmately 29.5 miles, in Coffey and Greenwood Counties, Kans.-V. 152 ,

Missouri Portland Cement Co.-To Pay 50-Cent Div.stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 14. This compares with 75 cents paid on Dec. 20, 1940; 50 cents paid on June 29,\(1940 ; 75\) cents on Dec. 20 1939; 50 cents on June 30 . 1939; 25 cents on Dec. 20 , 1938 , and
June 30,1938 , and 75 cents paid on Dec. 20, 1937.-V. 151, p. 3750 ,

Mode O'Day Corp.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 7 . on Oct. 15, 1940, and compares with 35 cents paid on June 24,\(1940 ; 25\) cents on April 15,\(1940 ; 15\) cents on Jan. 15, last; 10 cents paid on Dec. 22 ,
\(1939 ; 15\) cents on Oct. 13,\(1939 ; 10\) cents on June 27,1939 , and dividends of
15 conts paid on June 20 and on April 13,

Gross profit on sales
Admin., gen. \& selling 

Total income.
s. for Fed. \& State in

Net profit_-_.
Net profit


Monongahela Ry.-Earnings Gross from railway....Gross from railway.
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. income Net ry. oper. income.-
From.Jan. 1-
 \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross from railway } & & 1,-1072,146 & 2,140,572\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Net ry oper. income-.- } & 1,642,274 & 1,282,343 \\ \text { N. } & 642,041 & 642,810\end{array}\)
Nashua Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 2\) per share on account of accumulations on the first preferred stock payan June 23 Dividend of \(\$ 2.50\) was paid on May 1 , last, and \(\$ 1.25\) paid on
Apri1 1 last, this last being the first dividend paid since December, 1939.

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { May } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway_... } & \$ 1,600,714 & \$ 1,229,353 & \$ 1,295,085 & \$ 1,156,468 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 458,845 & 241,345 & 270,624 & 307,450 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income. } & 278,876 & 136,837 & 199,062 & 214,470\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_.... } & 7,657,573 & 6,206,174 & \mathbf{6 , 2 0 1 , 8 1 6} & 5,583,477 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 2,191,391 & 1,223,872 & 1,391,757 & 1,059,328\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry oper. income... } & 2,191,391 & 1,223,872 & 1,391,757 & 1,059,328 \\ \text { ZV. 152,p. } 3974 . & & 678,775 & 826,536 & 539,545\end{array}\)

National Aviation Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 25 . Dividend of 50 cents paid on Dec. 16,1 last, and 25 cents paid on July 12,1940 , and on Dec. 15 . paid since Dec. 15,1936 , when \(\$ 1\) per share was distributed.-V. \(152, \mathrm{p}\). 2076.

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End.Mar.31-1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940
 Direct taxes

Net oper revenues.-Rent from lease of plants

 mu-



Gross income \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Interest to public and }\end{aligned}\)
other deductions. Balance -
Pref. divs. to public.... Balance Portion applicabse to mi-
nority interests...-
a Net equity
Nat. Power \(\& 2 t . C o\) Nat. Power \& Lt. Co.
a Net equity.
Other income......... Exptal - inclax Expenses, incl taxes.-.
Int. \& other deductions
Bal. car'd to consol Bal. card to consol
earned surplus earned surplus.-.-.
a Of National Pow-- \(\quad \$ 0\)
\(\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { a Of National Power \& Light Co } & \$ 0.32 & \$ 9,036,690 & \$ 8,023,321 \\ \text { b Includes provisin } & \$ 1.34 & \$ 1.16\end{array}\) b Includes provision by certain subsidiaries of \(\$ 165,196\) and \(\$ 341,106\)
for Federal excess profits tax for the 3 and 12 monts Comparative Statement of Income (Company Only)
Period End. Mar. 31- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940


 Net oper. income-..- \(\$ 1,501,992 \$ 1,537,687 \quad \$ 6,241,024<\$ 5,894,085\) \(\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Interest and other deduc- } \\ \text { tions from income_..- }\end{array} \quad 256,886\end{gathered} \quad 256,788 \quad 1,021,545 \quad 1,020,088\) Net income....... \(\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,245,106 \\ & \$ 1,280,899 \\ & \$ 5,219,479 \\ & \$ 4,873,997\end{aligned}\) Note-No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since Note-No provision has been
no excess profits are indicated
```

Balance Sheet March 31, 1941

```

a Includes \(\$ 465,000\) principal amount of county and municipal securities, b Pursuant to authorization by the board of directors, \(\$ 8.775\).000 of \(6 \%\) gold debentures and \(\$ 4,500,000\) of \(5 \%\) gold debentures were called for redemption on May 19 and June 19,1941 , at \(110 \%\) and \(106 \%\) of the principal amounts respectively, with accrued interest to the respective redemption due Aug. \(1,2026, \$ 8,775,000 ; 5 \%\) gold debs., series \(\mathbf{B}\), due May 1,2030 , \(\$ 8,959,000\); Lancaster County Ry. \(\&\) Light Co. 50 -year \(5 \%\) coll. trust mtge.
gold bonds, due July 1,1951 (less. \(\$ 629,500\) reacquired and pledged under gold bonds, due July 1,1951 (less \(\$ 629,500\) reacquired and pledged under
this issue), \(\$ 370,500\). c \(\$ 6\) preferred cumulative (entitled upon liquidation to \(\$ 100\) a share),
outstanding 279,716 shares; common outstanding (less 12,810 shares in
treasury), \(5,456,117\) shares.

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Offers to Exchange \(\$ 6\) Pref. Stock for Houston Lighting \& Power Co. Common-
Company has filed with the Securtities and Exchange Commission an
polication (File \(70-337\) ) regarding a proposed offer to the holders of its application (File \(70-337\) ) regarding a proposed offer to the holders of its
\$6 preferre stock (no par) to exchange such shares for common stock be determined later
be Asor May 31,1941 , the company had 279,716 shares of \(\$ 6\) preferred stock outstanding entitled to \(\$ 100\) a share and accumulated dividends upon liquidation The company owns 500,000 shares or common stock of -V. 152, p. 3818.
National Can Co.-New OfficialsPaul Hor schmitz as vice-Presidents.

At the same meeting John Arthur Brown was elected a director
Giving effect to these additions, the executive officers of the corporation are now: George F. Doriot, Charman or the Board; La, M. D. Murphy, Vice-President and Generarymen , Vico-President in Charge of Packers Can Sales: Carle Cooling, Manager or Packers can Engies, and
A. G. Hopkins, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing and Engineering.

\section*{A. G. Hopkins, Vice-Pres}

National Investors Corp.-10-Cent DividendA dividend of 10 cents per share will be paid on July 19 to holders of last; eight cents paid on July 20,1940 ; 14 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1939; fireve cents paid on July 20, 1939; four cents paid on Dec. 24,1938 , and two
cents per share paid in each of the preceding quarters. V. \(152, \mathrm{p}, 3031\).

National Screw \& Mfg. Co.-Initial Common DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 25 cents per
common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23 .
National Tea Co.-Sales-
Sales for the four weeks ended June 14, 1941, amounted to \(85,257,293\), as compared with \(\$ 4,549,748\) for the corresponding period in 1940 a an increase of \(15.54 \%\) The number of stores in operation
1,059 in 1940 to 1,053 at June 14, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3818 .

National Terminals Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended March 31-
a Interest expense............ b Additional interest Int. on bonds other than debentures:Int. on \(66 \% \%\) conv. gold debebtures:Prov for deprec and amortization:-
Pro
ro ision for Federal income taxes
\(\mathrm{N}^{-2}\) loss.
Other ...................... \(\$ 85,336 \quad \$ 119,367 \quad \$ 168,275\) maturities and coupons and premium on retirement of ist mortgage and collateral trust \(6 / 2 \%\) gold bonds.

Assets-Cash, \(\$ 82,801\); U. S. Govt. securities, \(\$ 100,000\) accounts receivable, trade (net), \(\$ 120,108\); other accounts recei vable, \(\$ 1,185\); inventory of ice, (estimated), \(\$ 1,000\); non-current investments and receivables,
\(\$ 2.058\); plant and equipment (net), \(\$ 3,167,23 ;\) deferred charges and pre paid expenses, \(\$ 6,832 ;\) assets held by trustee as security for collateral
 ther payables and accrued expenses, s184,452; account payabie to arrimated \(\$ 83,420\); reserve for handing charges and deferred income, \(\$ 11,397\); accrued
 Yund \(61, \% \%\) bonds, due April \(1,1943,8705,300 ; 6 \%\) cumulative income
debentures, due Aprii \(1,1945, \$ 608.000\); capital stock ( \(\$ 5\) par); \(\$ 591,095\); surplus, \(\$ 496,394\); total, \(\$ 3,550,413\).-- \(\mathbf{V}\). 151, p. 2949.
Nebraska Power Co.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31 -
Operating revenues Operating expenses, ex-
cluding direct taxes... Property retirement re-
serve appropriations
serve appropriations
Amortization of timited-
term investents
Net oper. revenues
Other income.......
Gross income Gross income
Int. on mtge. bonds.
Int on debenture bonds Int. on debenture boonds
Other int. \& deductions.

 Notes- Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1,1941,
is being made at a rate which will resuit in the accumulation of such taxes
 ndications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3819 .
Nevada-California Electric Corp.-Refinancing Plan Approved-New Name Adopted-
The stockholders on June 20 approved the refinancing of the first trust mortgage bonds now outstanding. Under the plan adopted by \(81 \%\) of the
 value of \(\$ 50\), and six shares of common stock. approximately 85,000 shares now outstanding to \(1,200,000\) shares. Also, value may be issued from time to time in series, as a vehicle for senior preferred stock financing. It is anticipated that 60,000 of this prior preferred stock will be issued to rinance the company's funded debt, At a dividend rate anticipated at of of issuance, each of the prior preferred shares will be convertible into five shares of common at the option of the stockholder Unpaid cumuative dividends on preferred wil amount to 811 per share on June 30, 1941. The new plan provides that no dividends can be paid on the common offered preferred stockholders one-fifth share of the new \(\$ 3\) preferred stock and \(\$ 1\) in cash in settlement of these arrears. The savings to the company will be sizable, according to company orficials, because the present
while bonds are \(5 s\), while the new money will be availabie at around \(31 / 2 \%\).
亚 The pressent bonds will be retired at \(1021 / 2\), provided the Federal powe securities.
Under the plan, the company name will be changed to California Electric

\section*{\(\xrightarrow[\text { Gross fro }]{\text { May }}\)}

Nevada Northern Ry.-Earninas
Gross from railway Net from railway.-..-. \(\begin{array}{lrr} & 10,146 & \$ 65,566 \\ \text { Fet ry. oper. income...- } & 32,809 & 39,702 \\ \text { From Jan. 1- } & 23,027 & 29,63\end{array}\) Gross from railway
Net from railway-...
Net ry C oper. incom.
\(\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 53,593 & \$ 50,368\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{rr}53,593 & \$ 50,368 \\ 27,651 & 21,587 \\ 17,866 & 15,168\end{array}\)
269,648 213,19

New Britain Machine Co.-Extra Dividend-
New Britain Mace an extra dividend of \(\$ 1\) per share in addition Da quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on common shares, both
payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . Extra of \(\$ 1\) was paid on March 31, last; extra of 75 cents paid on Dec. 20 , , 1940 on extras of 50 cents \begin{tabular}{l} 
paid on Oct. 1 and June \\
\(1940 .-\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

New England Confectionary Co.-45-Cent DividendDeck pars has, payable June 27 to holders of record June 20 . last, dividend of \(\$ 1.80\) a share was paid on the \(\$ 100\) par stock. Par value per share and extra of \(\$ 2.50\) were paid on the \(\$ 100\) par stock.-V. 152 , \(\mathbf{p}\). per sha

New England Gas \& Electric Assn.-System OutputFor the week ended June 20 New England Gas \& Electric Association kwh , or \(29.72 \%\) above production of \(8,308,459 \mathrm{kwh}\). for the corresponding
 week a year ago.-V. \(152, \mathrm{p}, 3975\).

\section*{New Mexico \& Arizona Land Co.-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31- \\  \\ \(\$ 15,084\)}

Balance of income.........-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. 31,1940 Assets-Lands, \(\$ 389,149\); U. S. Treasury securities (at cost), \(\$ 500,235\); nterest receivable, \(\$ 2,127\); notes receivable, \(\$ 650\); land sale contracts, \(\$ 13,123\); total, \(\$ 965,028\). axes \(\$ 24,414\); unearned rents collected, \(\$ 14,870\); other unadjusted credits, \(\$ 1,015\); deficit, \(\$ 75,507\); total, \(\$ 965,028\).-V. 151, p. 2199

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\xrightarrow[\text { New }]{\text { Nay- }}\) & 1941 & 1940 & \[
\operatorname{rnin}_{1939}
\] & 1938 \\
\hline Gross from & \$220,360 & \$175,115 & \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 201,109 \\ 63 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\$ 237,195\)
88,938 \\
\hline Net from railway- & 65,442
70,900 & 44,280 & 60,399 & 95,166 \\
\hline et ry. oper & 1,192,306 & 1,122,576 & 1,163,473 & 1,208,713 \\
\hline Gross from railw & & 411,775 & 431,792 & 512,137 \\
\hline Net from railwa & 471,321 & 440,116 & 430,964 & 517,0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{New York Central RR.-Earnings -}

 From Jan. 1- \(\quad 17048714414508119927422811590037\) \begin{tabular}{llllll} 
Gross from railway \(\ldots .\). & \(170,487,940\) & \(145,450,851\) & \(129,274,228\) & \(115,902,372\) \\
Net from railway_-. & \(46,524,697\) & \(32,644,394\) & \(26,986,850\) & \(18,921,725\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Net from railway.
Net ry. oper. income
-V. 152, p. 3974.

New York Chicago \& St, Louis RR.-Earnings\(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { May- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 4,818,202 & \$ 3,449,064 & \$ 3,170,516 & \$ 2,737,642 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \$ . . & 2,048,130 & 881,397 & 911,119\end{array}\)
 \begin{tabular}{lrrrrr} 
From Jan. 1- & Gross from railway & . \(-2,619,909\) & \(18,436,838\) & \(16,133,611\) & \(13,917,191\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Net ry. oper. incom

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Certificates A warded-Gregory \& Son received June 24 the award of an issue of \(\$ 2890,00013 \%\) equipment trust certificates, on a bid of 99.3612 , or an interest cost basis of \(1.87 \%\). The issue it was announced, has all been sold and there will be no formal reoffering of the certificates.
The certificates will be issued under an agreement between the New as trustee. They will be dated July 1, 1941, and mature in equal annual as trustee. They will be dated buly ing on July 1, 1942, and ending on July 1, 1951 .
The proceeds will be used to pay \(80 \%\) of equipment costing \(\$ 3,710,000\). It will include 10 100-ton Diest electric switching locomotives from the
 electric switch
The road received the following tenders: A group headed by Alex. for \(13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), and 100.351 for 2 s ; Halsey, Stuart \(\&\) Co., Inc., offered 99.357 for \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) and 99.907 for 2 si : Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler 98.537 for \(13 / \mathrm{s}\),
Drexel \(\&\) Co. and associates 100.264 for \(21 / \mathrm{s}\); Chase National Bank, 100
for 28 ; Lazard Freres \& Co. 98.764 for \(13 / 4\), and Freeman \& Co. 100.06 for 2 s ;
for 2 s .
\[
\text { Earnings for Month and } 5 \text { Months Ended May } 31
\]

Total oper, revenue.--
Month and 5 Months Ended May 31
1941-Month-1940 \(\quad 1941-5\) Mos.-1940
\(\$ 8,995,048 \quad \$ 6,647,839 \quad \$ 40,662,931\)
\(\$ 33,273,434\) Net ry. oper. income--
\(\begin{array}{rrrr}\$ 8,995,048 & \$ 6,647,839 & \$ 40,662,931 & \$ 33,273,434 \\ 11,495,802 & 351,626 & \mathbf{2 5}, 921,162 & 2,067,223 \\ 1,693\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Inc. avail. for rixed chgs. } & 1,693,705 & 514,243 & 6,904,315 & 2,881,717 \\ \text { c Net after charges...... } & \text { b587,226 } & \text { def } 607,875 & \text { b1,352,397 def } 2,717,437\end{array}\) a The leases of the following companies were rejected on dates stated of these properties: Old Colony RR., June 2, 1936; Hartford \& Connecticut 1937; Boston'\& Providence RR. Corp., July 19, 1938. 19 Effective as of these dates, no charges for the stated leased rentals are included covering the old colony RR., Providence, Warren \& Bristol RR., and Boston \& Providence RR. Corp. leases.
c For the purpose of showing the complete account for the operated
system, includes accrued and unpaid real estate taxes on Old Colony, and system, includes accrued and unpaid
Boston \& Providence properties; also accrued and unpaid charges against said prop
p. 3820 .

New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings-May\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross from ralway }---- & \$ 542,740 & \$ 450,748 & \$ 568,442 \\ \text { Net from railway }\end{array}\) Net ry. oper. income.-. def7,456 der77,377 def31,662 def56,382


New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Suit Dismissed Supreme Court Justice Walter has dismissed a minority stociholder's equitable to the the recapitalization plan on the grounds that it was inwent into the the holders of co co cumulative preferred stock. The plan, which who were named defendants in the action, contended the complaint was insufficient and without merit.

Earnings for Pcriod Ended May 31
 \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { ment reserve accruals_ } & 25.275 & 27,461 & 332,029 & 328,523 \\ \text { Net income- } & 9,974 & 13,590 & 154,203 & 158,997\end{array}\)

New York State Electric \& Gas Corp.-Rejects All Bids on \(\$ 35,393,000\) Bond Issue-Received No Offers on Stock-SEC Requirement Seen as Reason-
The corporation on June 23 rejected all of the bids for its \(\$ 35.393 .000\) 120,000 shares of preferred stock. The reason for rejection was that the oompany wanted to sell both bonds and stocks and not bonds alone. the bonds and stock: second, all of the bonds, and third, all of the stock. The securities and Exchange Commission vetoed the first on the theory. that it placed the insurance companies, which could not use the preferred, t a disadvantage.
The assumption.
the Commission asking that the quarters is that the company would go to permit joint as well as several bids. The Commission, recently promulgated he rule requiring competitite bids on certain utility issues. Co.; First Boston Oorp. and Gilore. Forkan \& Co.: Halsey Stuart \& Co and Equitable Life Assurance society. The lowest was \(3.04 \%\) to \(3.05 \%\)

To Accept Sealed Bids on Stock IssueThe corporation, in a final effort to receive bids for its securities, will
accept sealed proposals for 120.00 shares of
next. Rew. D. Jenisoson, Yresident The dividend rate on the new preferred stock. Which is to be sold at
not less than par in compliance with state taw, bis maximum of \(5 \%\) to 5 compliance with state law, has been raised from a by the securities and Exchanse Commisision, received the approval of the
New York State Public Service Commission, June 26 . New York State \(P^{\text {ubblic Service Commission, June }}\) petitioned the The corporation rate and the state agency, following a special meeting announced its ap-
N of the proposed dividend rate increase.-V. 152, p. 3975.
New York Steam Corp.-New Trensurer, \&c.-
Directors on June 24 elected Lewis E . Frank, Treasurer of the corporation,
effective July 1. He succeeds George S . Beith who will be assigned to Decial culles.

\section*{New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline May- & & 1940 & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Gross from railway \\
Net from railway
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1022.763 \\
& { }_{157,386}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
148.029 \\
74,980
\end{array}
\] & \(\$ 271.625\)
102
10 & \\
\hline  & 84,694 & 4,080 & 34,830 & def1 \\
\hline Gross from rail & 1,516.370 & 1,302,261 & 1,32 & 1,29 \\
\hline Net ry, oper. inc & \({ }_{290.906}\) & 199,411 & 4984,391
14 & 74,8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net ry, oper. income....
-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .3510\).
North \& Judd Mfg. Co.- \$1 Dividend-
stock, payable June 26 to holders of record June 18 share on the common
This compares with stock, payabio
50 cents paid on March 31 . last, and proviously reguiar quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share were distributed In addition extra dividend of 50

\section*{North American Co, (\& Subs.)-Earnings-}

Period End. Mar. 31- \(1941-3\) Mos. \(1940 \quad 1941-12\) Mos.-1940
Operating revenues.
 Taxes, other than income

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. revenues
 \(\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Amort. of disc, and ex- } \\ \text { pense on funded debt- }\end{array} & 300,725 & 299,088 & 1,204.238 & 1,206,691\end{array}\) other interest charges.Interest during construc-
tion charged to proption charged to prop-
erty and plant erty and plati-...--
Pref. divs of subs
Minority interests in net
income of subsidiaries income of subsidiaries Divs. or divs. \& surplus \(\overline{\$ 5,948,721} \overline{\$ 5,287,172} \overline{\$ 20,978,048} \$ 20,952,121\) \begin{tabular}{llrrrrr} 
North American Co.-. & 955,314 & 955,458 & \(3,821,256\) & \(3,821,832\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Bal. for com. divs. and surplus
Earns. per share of com.
stock of North

\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Provision for income } & \$ 0.58 & \$ 0.51 & \$ 2.00 & \$ 2.00\end{array}\) and 1940 and for the 12 months ended March 31,1941 and 1940 include
\(\$ 113,220 . \$ 76.500, \$ 305,150\) and \(\$ 76500\) end 194 \(\$ 113,220 . \$ 76,50, \$ 305,150\) and \(\$ 76,500\), respectively, for excess profits
taxes.-V. \(152, \mathrm{p}, 3510\).
North Texas Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Perioa End. May 31- & 1941-Mon & 1940 & 19 & os.-1940 \\
\hline Operating revenues....- & & \$116,102 & \$1,395,590 & \$1,375,170 \\
\hline Operation & 65,963 & 64,441 & - 750,109 & \\
\hline Maintenance & 19,342 & 17.331 & 209,897 & 199,160 \\
\hline Other taxes. & 11,978 & 12,724 & 145,087 & 145,345 \\
\hline Oper inc before depr. Other income (net).....- & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 31,440 \\
209
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 21,847 \\
37
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 272,282 \\
1,620
\end{array}
\] & \$269,476 \\
\hline Gross inc. before Depreciation & \(\$ 31,64\)
11,55 & \$21,884 & 3 & 269.543 \\
\hline oss income & , 092 & & & \\
\hline Income deductins (exc income interest): & 2 & & 136,720 & 130,77 \\
\hline Int. on 1st coll. lien & & & & \\
\hline bonds, \(3 \%\) fixed. & 2,571 & 2,842 & 32.504 & \\
\hline Int. on equip, notes, \({ }^{\text {c }}\) c & 1,007 & .929 & 12.059 & 10,572 \\
\hline Bal. (before deduction & & & & \\
\hline of income interest) & \$16.514 & \$7,798 & \$92,157 & 882,443 \\
\hline est on ist coll. hen & in & & 33,276 & 37,93 \\
\hline Net inco & & & \$58,881 & \$44 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

New York Telephone Co.-New Presidentraffic department in Broo joined the company in 1902 as a Clerk in its of the company. He succeeds James 1 June 25 elevated to the Presidency in accordance with the company's retirement plan. Mr. Hubbell has been Carl Whitmore, vice-President in Cb since 1934.
Vice- President in Charg3 of Operations to succeed Mr. Hubbell and Oscar M. Taylor. Assistant Vice-President of the personnel relations department System, was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Personnel to take over Mr. Whitmores duties.-V. 152, p. 3821 .
Northern Pacific Ry.- Equipment Trusts Placed Privately -Latrence M. Marks \& Co. on June 20 won the award of \(\$ 5,700,0001\) to 10 -year equipment trust certificates, bidding 99.274 for \(2 \%\) obligations, an interest cost basis of \(2.14 \%\). Two other bids were made for the issue, which the bankers report has been privately placed.
The bonds, issued under the Philadelphia plan, are to be secured by new
equipment estimated to cost approximately \(\$ 6,425,000\), including 200 equipment estimated to cost approximately \(\$ 6,425,000\), including 200 Salomon Bros \& Hutzler and associates bid 99.572 for \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), and a group
headed by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., entering a bid of 99.52 for \(21 / 2\) s. Eu'nings for Month of May and Year to Date


Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output for the week ended June 21,1941 , totaled \(32,441,761\) year, an increase of \(18.5 \%\).-V. 152, p. 3976 .
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-





Northwestern Electric Co.-Earnings-


 Amortiz. of limited-term
 nt. on mortgage bonds. nterest on debentures.Other int. \& deductions.
Int. chgd. to constr
 Balance \(\$ 134,888\) \$223,186 Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes. subsequent to A pril 1, 1941, is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 .
No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since present
indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152 . \(3 \times 22\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings-} \\
\hline Gross from railwa & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\begin{array}{r}1941 \\ \$ 285 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
35,072
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 940 \\
& \$ 265.486 \\
& \text { der } e \mathrm{~F} 1.752
\end{aligned}
\]} & \[
\begin{gathered}
1939 \\
\$ 28.617 \\
3.825
\end{gathered}
\] & 1938
\(\$ 280.573\) \\
\hline Net from railway- & & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3.825 \\
\text { def } 24,311
\end{array}
\] & def 25,692
def 55,546 \\
\hline  & 1,243 & & & \\
\hline Net from railway & def20 & defito, & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net ry oper. incom } \\
& -\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 3510 .
\end{aligned}
\] & 200,96 & 323,669 & def263, & def658,546 \\
\hline Oklahoma & -A & Ry & & \\
\hline & 19 & & & \\
\hline Gross from & \$24.26 & 821. & \$34.594. & 2,668 \\
\hline Net from railway & \({ }_{2,39}^{8.29}\) & def4,421 & 13.032
5,911 & \(\begin{array}{r}5.591 \\ \hline 2.749\end{array}\) \\
\hline et ry. oper. inco
From Jan.
coss from railway & 2,397 & def4,421 & 5,911 & \\
\hline Gross from railway & 110,333 & 117.699 & 158,972
56 & \\
\hline Net ry oper. income & 1,803 & def 10,413 & 26,33 & 15,1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Earnings-}


Convertible \(6 \%\) prior preference
\(\begin{array}{r}45.140 \\ \begin{array}{l}201279 \\ 273,156\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\)

Omar, Inc.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 23 to holders of record June 18. Last previous payment stock, payable June 23 to holders of record June 18 . Last previous payment
was made on June 26. 1940, and amounted to 40 cents per share.-V. 151 ,
p. 2359 .

Old Dominion Power Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-

 Pacific Can Co.-Lists New Stock-
The company has received permission to list 82.051 additional sbares of common stock (no par) on the New York Curb Exchange. On June 9 it Sanitary Co. in exchange for this stock.
Net sales-Earnings for the 4 Months Ended April 30, 1941
a Net profit-ar
50.858 a After Federal income and excess profits taxes and provision for con-
tingencies. b On 195,000 shares of no par capital stock.-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .1444\).

Pacific Mills-Earnings -
Earnings for the 5 Months Ended May 31, 1941
 a After provision of \(\$ 222,820\) for Federal and state tax reserves and
\(\$ 750,000\) for contingency reserves. b On 396,125 shares of capital stock.- V . \(\$ 750,000\) for
152, p. 3823.

Pacific Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Period End. May 31- & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1941-Month} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(-1940\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1941-12 MOS. 1940} \\
\hline Operating revenues \({ }_{\text {Oper }}\) & & & \$6,648,872 & \$6,096,572 \\
\hline taxes...-.-......-- & 231,074 & 205.717 & 2,874,419 & 2,575,151 \\
\hline Direct taxes \({ }^{\text {Prop retire. res approp. }}\) & 93,014
57 & 73,458
57,908 & \(1,037,140\)
694,900 & - 8994,527 \\
\hline Amortiz. of limited-term investments & & & 134 & 136 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Net oper. revenues-- & \$188,711 & \$144,291 & 042,279
224,293 & 926.858

215.477 \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline Operating income & \$207,546
Dr3,848 & \$162,712 \({ }_{\text {Dr }}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 2,266,572 \\
& \text { Dr } r 2,956
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 2.142,335 \\
& \text { Dr } 4,959
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Gross income & \$203,698 & \$162,650 & \$2,243,616 & \$2,137,376 \\
\hline Int. on mortgage bonds- & 85,417 & 85.41 & 1,025,000 & \\
\hline Other int. \& deductions_ & 29,245 & 22,15 & 260,212
Cr 430 & \begin{tabular}{l}
240,844 \\
\(C r 2,575\) \\
\hline 884,
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Nivs. applicable to pref.s & ks for & \$55,077 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 958,834 \\
& 458,478
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 874.107 \\
& 458,478
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Balance...................................... \(8500,356 \quad \$ 415,629\) Notes- Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1,1941 , is the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 .
No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since present
idications are that no such tax will be payable.- 152 , p. 3663 .
Pacific Western Oil Corp.-Debentures Called -
Corporation has called for redemption on Aus. \(1,1941, \$ 50,000\) principal amount of its \(3 / 1 / 20\) sinking rend debentures principai office of the trustee tures drawn by lot will be redeemed at the principal of
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., at par.-V. 152, p. 3354 .

Peabody Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Incore Account, Years Ended April 30 (Including Subsidiaries) Profit from coal sales and 1941

 to min. stockholders;
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
int. in stock of sub. co. & \(\mathbf{9 , 2 8 1}\) & 36,925 \\
& 5656,533 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Assets-
 (at cost)-..-A). Inventories (less reserve)--iNoncurrent receiv-
ables (less res.)
Advanes Advances to offi-
cers \(\&\) employees
cers \& employees equi, p, (less reserves for deprec.
and depletion)
 Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30

Total_---.-...33,713,178 \(\overline{33,111,340}\) Total_......... 33,713,178 \(\overline{33,111,340}\) a After special reserves of \(\$ 1,696,983\) in 1941 and \(\$ 1,869,997\) in. 1940



\section*{Penton Publishing Co.-Earnings-}



income-
Equilpment Digest
Net profit, \(\qquad\) \(\frac{\text { Cr3,534 }}{\$ 95,380}-\frac{\text { Dr } 13,827}{\$ 47,852}-\frac{\text { Dr } 18.523}{\$ 23,580}\)
\$134,062

\section*{Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940}

Assets_Cash, \(\$ 123,700\); trade notes and accounts receivable (net), Assets-Cash, \(\$ 123,700\); trade notes and a accounts receivable (net),
\(\$ 123,674 ;\) inventories, 829,854, investments and advances, \(\$ 12,2222 ;\) other
assets, \(\$ 38,031\); ; property, plant and equipment (net), \(\$ 627,766 ;\) publica
tions and good will, \(\$ 2.063,162\); deferred chagres, \(\$ 22,583 ;\) total, \(\$ 3,150,982\). 36,030 ; prepayments by customers for advertising, \&c., \(\$ 8,641\); accrued locai and Federal capytal stock taxes, interest and royalties, \(\$ 21,024\); Federal taxes on income, \(\$ 50,114 ;\) Ist , mortgage \(5 \%\) notes due prior to
Dec. \(31,1941, \$ 10,000 ; 1\) st mortgage \(5 \%\) notes, \(\$ 20,000\); deferred income \(\$ 40,540,7 \%\) cumulative preferred stock (par \(\$ 100\) ), \(\$ 2,007,800\); common
 urplus, \$282,74, otal, \$3,10, 282 . 152, p. 3978
Pennsylvania RR. Regional System--Earnings-
[Excluding Long Island RR. and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.]

Net rev. from railwa
 Railway taxes.-..-....... Railroad retire. taxes... Equip. rents Dr. bal
Jt . facil. rents-Dr.
bal.-
\(\begin{array}{r}4,066,500 \\ 651,179 \\ 651,19 \\ \hline 63518\end{array}\)
Net ry. oper. income- \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\$ 8,514,455\) \\
\(\$ 7,097,686\) \\
\(\$ 34,678,598\) \\
\(\$ 28,944,256\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} (Earnings of Company Only)
\(\underset{\text { Gross fro }}{\mathrm{May}}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income_-- } & 8,524,570 & 7,127,268 & 3,552,667 & 7,464,450 \\ \text { From Jan. } & 3,449\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net. from railway } \ldots \ldots-. & 60,249,522 & 49,860,882 & 39,197,193 & 32,685,769 \\ \text { Net } & 34,796,392 & 29,093,672 & 21,159,475 & 14,494,407\end{array}\) Net ry. \(152, \mathrm{per} .3663\).
Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co., Chicago-To Acquire Public Service Units in Chicago-
Public Service Units inh Chicago- the Mlinois Commerce Commission to acquire aihin the corporate limits of the City of Chicago for \(\$ 3.700 .000\) Heretofore Peoples had been leasing such facilities from Service at the annual rental of approximately \(\$ 368,000\). The properties include five production plants. 14 distributing stations, two leased stations, and two
purification plants as well as some transmission mains.-V, 152, p. 2715.
Peter Paul, Inc.-Earnings-


Pettibone Mulliken Corp.-Earnings-
 \begin{tabular}{c}
\(\$ 3,245,736\) \\
\(2,583,708\) \\
146,786 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }_{32}^{1940}{ }^{1940} 0\)
\(\stackrel{21939}{\substack{21,42,35 \\ 1,21}}\)




Net profit-
reon common \(\$ 164.365\)
\(\$ 1.51\) \(\$ 123,030\)
\(\$ 1.13\) \(\$ \$ 334,228\)
a Including wholly-owned subsidiar
Cassets-
Notes \& accts. rec. Anventories -....-. Adve. on \&inv. or
U.S. Govt. ordSundry contractSundry notes and
accts. receivable Prepaid items and b Deternarges..b Deferred c
Property, plant \& equip. (net)-.-.
U.S. Treas. bills.-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1941 & 1940 & Ltabiltites- & 1941 & 194 \\
\hline \$99,782 & \$22,970 & Notes payable --- & \$367,729 & \$136,119 \\
\hline 469,068 & 247,698 & Accounts payable. & 581,251 & 16,067 \\
\hline 816,924 & 570,871 & Accrued liabilitles. & 221,997 & 136,33 \\
\hline & & Reserve for vaca- & 15,000 & 10,000 \\
\hline 339,379 & & Acer. local taxes..- & 16,728 & 16,521 \\
\hline & 2,125 & Notes payable (not & 536,767 & 567,912 \\
\hline ,959 & 2,125 & a Common stock-- & 2,710,625 & 2,710,625 \\
\hline 21,267 & 21,736 & Capital surplus.-- & 144,936 & 295.99 \\
\hline 118,043 & & Earned surplus--- & 164,365 & ef153,798 \\
\hline 115,794 & & & & \\
\hline 2,601,729 & 2,719,890 & & & \\
\hline 175,000 & 150,000 & & & \\
\hline 452 & 482 & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
a Ren Total -........- \(\$ 4,759,398,398 \$ 3,735,772\), 335,77 a Represented by 108,425 no par shares. b Of development and pre-
paratory work, tools, jigs, fixtures for U. Sovt. ordnance contract c Machinery and equipment for U. S. Govt. ordnance contract (net).-
Philadelphia Co.- \(\$ 60,000,000\) of Securities Offered-The first public offering of utility securities issued under the new competitive bidding regulations of the Securities and Ex change Commission was made June 26 as the result of the sale of \(\$ 48,000,000\) of \(41 / 4 \%\) collateral trust sinking fund bonds and \(\$ 12,000,000\) of 1 to 10 -year \(25 \%\) collateral trus serial notes of the company to two banking groups. Offering of the \(\$ 48,000,000\) of bonds was made at \(1021 / 2\) and int. by a group jointly managed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. and Smith group \& Co and including as other principal underwriter Harriman, Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Drexel \& Co.; E. H. Rollins Harriman, Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Drexel \& Co.; E. H. Rolins
\& Sons, Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co., and Union Securities Corp Offering of the \(\$ 12,000,00025 \%\) collateral trust seria notes was made at prices to yield from \(0.80 \%\) to \(3.35 \%\) according to maturity. The offering of the notes was handled by a syndicate headed by Mellon Securities Corp. and The First Boston Corp.
The group headed by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co bid 100.3375 for the \(\$ 48,000.000\) collateral trust bonds as 414 s while the Mellon Securities Corp. and The First Boston Corp syndicate named the same coupon but a price of 100.14 . On
the \(\$ 12.000 .000\) of collateral trust notes the Mellon-First Boston bid was the \(\$ 12,000.000\) of collateral trust notes the Mellon-Frirst Boston bid was
100.07 for \(25 \% \%\) oblitioned closely 100.07 for \(2 \% \%\) oblikations, while the kids were submitted on June 24.]

In addition to the bonds and notes, the company is offering directly to holders of its outstanding shares of preferred \(5 \%\) capital stock and of its common capital stock of recor at the close of business on June 24,1941 , the right to sub scribe at \(\$ 7.25\) per share for 390,290 shares of common capital stock of the company.

Because this is the first underwriting to follow promulga tion of the Securities and Exchange Commission order for competitive bidding in the marketing of public utility securities, uncommon interest was manifest in the company's financing.

Purpose of Issue-Company intends. simultaneously with the issuance of
the bonds and serial notes, to apply the net proceeds from the sale thereop (estimated at \(\$ 59767,000\) after deduction of estimated expenses in connection with the issue and saie of the bonds and serial notes and of the common capital stocls to the redemption of tis outstanding \(860,000,000\) of \(5 \%\)
securer 5 old bonds. due Dec. 1,1987 , at 105 (interest to be provided from other corporate funds). The balance of the redemption pricice is initraly to be obtained elther from the proceeds of a temporary bank loan or from
funds in the treasury of the company, or from both sources, and the company intends treassery the net proceeds received from the iscesance and sale op the common stock, first for the repayment of such temporary bank loan, if any, and then tor the reimbursement, to the extent of the remainder, of
treasury funds expended in the redemption of the \(5 \%\) secured gold bonds,
due Dec. 1,1967 .

Brief Description of Both 1ssues
The bonds and the serial notes are to be issued under an indenture to be July 1,1941 . Bonds are to be dated July 1,1941 , are to mature july 1 ,
1961 , and are to bear int. at rate of \(41 / \%\) per annum, payable J-J in each 196, and are to bear int. at rate of \(41 / \%\) per annum, payable J-J in each
year.
on July 1,1942 , and are to be dated July \(\$ 1,1941\), are to mature \(\$ 1,200,000\) on and fncluding July \(1,11,151\), and are to bear interest at the rate of \(25 / 8 \%\)
per annum, payable semi-annually on \(J-J\). Both principal of, and interest per annum, payable semi-annually on J-J. Both principal of, and interest
on the)bonds and serial notes are to be payable in New York City, Pitts-
burgh and Chicaso in lawful ongh and Chicago, in lawful money of the United States of America. Company is to covenant in the indenture that it will pay the principal of, deduction for any tax or taxes (other than estate, succession, inheritance future law by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or by any municipal or political subdivision thereof upon any of said bonds or serial notes or upon the ownership thereof, not in the aggregate in excess of five mills annually thereof, which the company or the trustee or any officer or paying agent of the icompany may be authorized or required or permitted to pay on the principal thereof, or to deduct or retain from the principal thereof or the
interest thereon, the company agreeing to pay such tax or taxes in so far as it may lawfuliy do sompany and the company to pay such tax or taxes in so far
a to covenant in the in-
denture that it will reimburse denture that it will reimburse the holders of the bonds or serial notes, who are individuals, or trustees for one or more individuals, resident in the
State of Maryland for any Maryland tax assessed or measured on income not exceeding \(6 \%\) of the interest recel ved on each bond or serial note in any year and paid by such holders, but in each case, only upon application made in the manner provided in the indenture.
July 1, 1942, which is calculated to retire \(\$ 18,175,000\) principal amount or bonds prior to maturity.
TIne "annual sinking fund requirement", with respect to the bonds for any
from the "anear" is to be the amount, if any, remaining after deducting payable during such indenture year on the serial notes and the bonds and (b) the principal of all outstanding serial notes which by their terms mature during such indenture year. The term annual bond service requirement of the annual interest charges on all bonds retired, otherwise than through the operation of the sinking fund, at or prior to the first day of May in such indenture year, and not to be used as a credit to the sinking fund, and the the second daylof July and ending the first day of July next following. The following table sets forth the manner in which the annual bond service requirement is to be applied (giving effect to the use of all moneys that may
be in the sinking fund in amounts sufficient to redeem bonds for the sinking fund but without giving effect to the purchase in the open market as ding fund but without giving effect to the purchase in the open market, as dis-
tinguished from redemption, of bonds by the trustee, or to voluntary retirements, if any, of bonds)


Capitalization Giving Effect to New Financing

\(17 / 8 \%\) if redemption date is thereafter and on or before July 1,1945 , and \(1 \%\)
if redemption date is thereafter. (f) In the case of serial notes maturing on July 1,1947, \(35 \% \%\) if redemp-
tion date is on or before July \(1,1942,3,1 / \%\) if redemption date 1 sthereafter
and on or before July and on or before July 11.1943 , 2 I2 \(\%\) ir redemption date is thereafter and before July \(1,1945,13 \% \%\) if redemption date is thereafter and on or before July 1,1946 , and \(3 ; \%\), if the redemption date is thereafter; (g) In the case of serial notes maturing on July 1, 1948, \(21 / \%\) if redemption date is on or
 \(1 \%\) if redemption date is thereafter and on or before July \(1,1946.1, \% \%\) if
redemption date is thereafter and on or before July 1,1947 , and
崄 edemption date is thereafter; ( \(h\) ) In the case of serial notes maturing on July \(1,1949,1 / \% \%\) if the redemption date is on or before July \(1,1942,{ }^{3} \% \%\)

 redemption date is thereafter; (i) In the case of serial notes maturing on J 1 , and 1 , Security- In the opinion of general counsel for the company, the bonds are
nitially to be secured by the pledge with the trustee of \(2,040.000\) shares of the common strack (no par) of Duquesne Light Co., subject to no prior lien or encumbrance
Business-Company Is a registered public utilify holding company under indirectly, more than a majority, in most cases ali, of the voting capital stocks (and in some instances certain other securities) of operating public
utility and other corporations which, exclusive of certain railway corporautility and other corpo
tions, are as follows:
Duquesne Light Co.
 Aitsburgh \& Westy virgina Geas Co. \({ }_{\text {Equitable }} \mathrm{Gas} \mathrm{CO}\).
F4nleyville eil \& Gas Co.
Kentucky West Virginia Gas Co. Equitable Real Estate Co. Equitable Sales Co.
Pittsburgh Rallways Co Pittsburgh Railways Co.
\(\quad\) Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co.
Such public utility corporations furnish electric light, heat and power
service in the City of Pittsburgh and surrounding municipalities in Allegheny nd Beaver Counties, Pa.; natural gas service in the greater part of the City of Pittsburgh and surrounding communities in Pennsylvania and in some parts of West Virginia; and steam heating service in the principal business
district of Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh Railways and Pittsburgh Motor Coach Systems, provide street raitway and inclined plane railway and Philadelphia Co. also owns a natural gas producing and transmission ystem located in southwestern Pennsylvania and a gas distribitung system
located in Pittsburgh and surrounding territory in southwestern Peynsylvania, which systems are leased to and operated by its subsidiary, Equitable statement of Derivation of Income-The following statement sets forth in solidated net income of Philadelphia Co. and subsidiaries consolidated was derived for the three years ended Dec. 31, 1940:
Duquesne Light Co and subsidiaries properties) \(\$ 7.540,680 \$ 8.973 .574 \$ 8078\). 102 Gas and oil properties--1.-.-.-.-.-.
Other properties and investments.
Total
Laxses, and general expenses chil.
taxs.
\(\begin{array}{lll}4,012,425 & 4,490,218 & 4,647,009\end{array}\) Consolidated net income.......... \(\$ 4,422,187 \underset{\$ 6,079,375}{\$ 6,705,978}\) Underwriters of Bonas and Serial Notes
(1) Bonds-The names of the principal underwriters of the bonds and
e princlpal amount of bonds severally to be purchased by each, are as the prin
follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Underworters & Amo & Underwruers- & mount \\
\hline Kuhn & 0 & Bacon, Whipple \& Co-.----- & 240,000 \\
\hline Smith & 3,660,000 & Blddle, Whelen \& Co...---- & 240,000 \\
\hline Harrim & 3,640,000 & Blatr, Bonne & 00 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Drexel }}\) & 1,600,000 & Elikins, Mor & 240,000 \\
\hline E. & 2,400,000 & First of Michlgan Corp ----- & 240,000 \\
\hline Ladenburg, & & W. H. Newbold's Son \& Co..- & 240,000 \\
\hline Lee & & William R. sta & 240,000 \\
\hline Goldman & & Fleld, Rich & 200,000 \\
\hline U & 1,200,000 & The First C & 200,000 \\
\hline A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc------ & & Granbery, Marache \& Lord... & \\
\hline A. G. Beeker \& Co., Inc.----- & 800,000 & Green, Ellis \& Anderson.----- & 200,000 \\
\hline Blair \& Co., Inc.----------- & & Hawley, Shepard \& Co------- & 200,000 \\
\hline - & & Reynolds \& Co------------ & \\
\hline M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc--.- & 800,000 & Schwabacher \& Co--------- & 200,000 \\
\hline Central Repubuc Co. (nnc.)--- & & Yarnall \& Co & \\
\hline  & & Bancohio Se & \\
\hline den & & Br & \\
\hline , & & Bu & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline - &  & & \\
\hline  & & & \\
\hline ane Webi & & & \\
\hline , & & A. & \\
\hline - & & M & \\
\hline ahroder C Co-i- & & & \\
\hline Tinar Rocheliler a Co., & & Ne & \\
\hline Dean Witter \& Co & & & \\
\hline den, & & & \\
\hline & & Glover \& Mach & \\
\hline rence & & J. J. B. H & \\
\hline M.-P. Murphy \& Co-...-- & & Kalman \& & \\
\hline choellionpt, Hutton \& Pome- & 400,000 & Kn. & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline tern, Wampler \& C & & & \\
\hline ss Am & & & \\
\hline hiting, & & & \\
\hline ex. Brow & & & \\
\hline he Mllwau & & Wurts, Duiles \& & \\
\hline Riter \& Co- & 320,000 & John W. Clarke, & \\
\hline H. Walker & 320,000 & \[
\left.\right|_{\text {Git }} ^{\mathrm{Gr}}
\] & \\
\hline Baker, watt & 280,000 & Hill \& Co- & \\
\hline Equitable Securitles & 280000 & Reinholdt \& & \\
\hline The minnois Co. & & The Robinso & \\
\hline an, Taylor \& & 280000 & rold E. Wood 8 & \\
\hline utnam \& C & 280,000 & Harold E. Wood \& & 80,000 \\
\hline (2) Notes & the pri & pal underwri & nd the \\
\hline  & veraly & & \\
\hline nder & & Und & \\
\hline tes & 1,760,000 & & \\
\hline Fir & & M & \\
\hline chincloss P & & & \\
\hline Blyth Co. & & & 0 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \% \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & &  \\
\hline & 120,000 & & \\
\hline & & C & 150,000 \\
\hline Eastman, Dillon \& Co & & Stei & 50,000 \\
\hline & & Stone \& Webster and & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline B & & & \\
\hline & & Tu & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & 150,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Terms of Subscription for Common Capital Stock Company proposes to offer to the holders of its outstanding shares of press on June 24 , the right to subscribe at \(\$ 7.25\) per share for 390,290 shares of common stock, the gross proceds of whicc will be equal to the amourt by
which \(\$ 63,000,000\) the sum. exclusive of accrued interast Which \(863,000,000\) (the sum, exclusive of accrued interest, required for the
redemption of the company's \(5 \%\) secured gold bonds, due Dec. 1,1967 ) exceeds the aggregate price, exclusive of accrued interest. Por which the bonds and notes shall be seld by the company. Succe offer entities the
holders of outstanding preferred \(5 \%\) stock and common stock to subscribe holders of outstanding preferred \(5 \%\) stock and common stock to subscribe preferred \(5 \%\) stomek and (or) common stock hel by them of record at the
close of business on June 24 , bears to the aggregate number of shares of such stocks then outstanding, being 0.00128 or a share of common stock for each
share of preferred \(5 \%\) stock and (or) common stock so held. No fractional shares or scrip certificicte will be issued, but each purchaser (other than Standard Gas \& Electric Co.) entitled to subscribe for a fractional share may subscribe, in lieu thereef., 隹 one full share of common stock.
Any holder of preferred \(5 \%\) stock or of common stock desiring to exercise his subscription rights may do so by delivering to the company, properly executed, the appropriate subscription form which has been prepared for the purpose of entering subscriptions. Payments for shares of common stock
subscribed for must be made to the company at the time the subscription is entered with the company. standard Gas \& Electric Co. (a parent), by agreement dated June 5 , 1941, has agreed to purchase from the company, at \(\$ 7.25\) per share, on or not be subscribed for by the other stockholders.-V. 152, , p. 3979.
Pere Marquette Ry-Earnings-


Philco Corp.-Annual Report-
Consolidated Income Account (Including Wholly Owned Domestic Subsidiaries) \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years Ended Dec. 31 } \\ \text { Gross sales, less. discounts, returns } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}\)

Maintenance and repairs.-...-
Taxes (othher than amortization-...Rrovision for doubtful accounts
Solling, general and administrative--
Profit before other inc. \& deductions Other income-Dividends and interest
Miscellaneous Miscellaneous
Net profit or of
not not adjo apolididete to prior periods Total.
 \(83,960,3 9 6 \longdiv { \$ 3 , 3 2 4 , 7 2 0 } \overline { \text { loss } \$ 3 0 7 , 5 9 6 }\) payments bonuses and Christmas Expense in the registration and sale Indemnifictitien onto stockholders....Foreign exchange and conversion of
Canadian equity Miscellaneous.............................
Net profit before prov. for Fed. inc.
and excess profits taxes and state
income tax
Provision for Federal \& State income


State income---........................
Canadian income.
Net profit transferred to surplus_-. \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(\$ 2,248,568\) \\
\(\$ 1,899,323\) \\
loss \(\$ 222,477\)
\end{tabular} Net prorous transferred to surpius...-
xeflected directly in surplus accounts. y Non-recurring

Consolidated Surplus Account for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
Balance Jan. 1, 1940 - elimination of Canadian sub- \(\$ 6,262,699\) educt adjustment due to elimination of Canadian sub278,332
\(\qquad\)
Add, Net profit transferred from profit and loss statement, \(\$ 2,248,568\); less proration for the year of profits of subs. acquired during the year and \(100 \%\) owned at Dec. 31,1940
tranferred to capital surplus, amounting to \(\$ 184.344\); balance-- stock sold Phiilco Corp. old share of \(\$ 100\) par val

Total .-..................-.
\(\overline{88,597,621}\)
Deduct, divide
Old common stock- \(\$ 100\) par value re classified May \(14,1940-\$ 10\) per share
prior to exchange of stock-\(\$ 5\) prior to exchange stock-redeemed and canceled New common stock- \(\$ 3\) par value-75 per sh \(\$ 336,672\)
83.258
990,825 prior to exchange of stock for Philco Corp.

27,652
Total.
Less, Philco Radio \& Television Corp. div.
which was reflected in the net acquired by Philco Corp. upon exchang \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { acquired by Philco Corp. upon exchange } \\ \text { of stock on Feb. 6, 1940 } & 27.652\end{array}\)

Bal. Dec. 31. 1940 (incl. \(\$ 27,876\) of available undistributed
earnings of Canadian sub. for the years 1939 and 1940).-

Consolidated Capital Surplus Account for the Year Ended Dec: 31, 1940 Balance Jan. 1, 1940 \(\qquad\)
in the acquisition of Philco Radio \& Television Corp. stock \(\$ 2,856,519\) Excess of equity acquired over par value of stock issued in the
acquisition of all the outstanding stock of simplex Radio

Corp., successor to The simplex Radio Co., which includes
the total earnings of The Simplex Radio Co.. for year 1940.-
Excess of proceeds received over par value of 150,000 shares
of \(\$ 3\) par value common stock sold from treasury stock
152,396
, \(\$ 4,546,415\)
 \$4,545,965 Consolidated Balance Sheet of Corporation and Wholly Owned Domestic Subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-
Cash in banks and on hand. \(\$ 5,617,993\)
Notes \& acc'ts rec'ble (net) \begin{tabular}{ll} 
Notes andise inventories \\
b Merchand \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Invest. in and amounts due from subs., not consol. Deferred payment acc'ts rec
Miscell. advs. \& investments Miscell. advs. \& investments.
Patents and (net). Patents and patent applica-
tions (net) tions (net) Television license \& exp. (net)
Def'd charges to future oper

492,865
106,830
69,089
\(, 062,837\)
174,697
134,873
197,308
Total....................-. \(\$ 21,885,909\) Total.......................... \(\overline{\$ 21,885,909}\) a After deducting \(\$ 392,975\) for reserve for credits, allowances, and
uncollectible notes and accounts. b Valued at lower of cost or market. uncollectible notes and accounts. b Valued at lower of cost or market.
Philadelphia Electric Power Co.-Bonds CalledA total of \(\$ 221,000\) first mortgage gold bonds, \(51 / 2 \%\) series due 1972 has been called for redemption on Aug. 1 at \(1051 / 2\) and accrued interest. Pay-
ment will be made at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings -
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 12 Months Ended May 31- & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\
\hline Gross revenues........ & \$2,561,646 & \$2,459,922 & \$2,419,764 \\
\hline Operation (including maintenance) & 700,068 & 693,436 & 667,215 \\
\hline Taxes & 128,253 & 130,555 & 129,219 \\
\hline Net earnings & \$1,733,325 & \$1,635,931 & \$1,623,329 \\
\hline Interest charges & 641,766 & -676,000 & 676,000 \\
\hline Amortization and other deductions. & 33,622 & 11,776 & 11,499 \\
\hline Federal income tax - - & & & \\
\hline Retirement expenses (or deprec'n) & 251,212 & 245,056 & 240,033 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Balance a vailable for dividends.

Phillips Pump \& Tank Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared three regular quarterly dividends of 214 cents each on the class A common stock, payablo Aug. 1941, Aug. 15, 1941 , and Jan. 15, 1942 , respecitvely. This action represents decclaration in advance of the balance of the company's annual dividend requirements on the class
A common, one quarterly dividend of \(21 / 4\) cents having been paid May 1 , 1941. The directors also declared a dividend of \(21 / 2\) cents per share on the class B common stock and a special dividend of \(21 / 2\) cents per share on the clas Aug. 15, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3356 .
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (\& Subs.)-Earning
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (\& Subs.)-Earning
Years Ended March 31- 1941
Sales and rental income less, discounts, returns Sales and rental income less, discounts, returns
and allowances
\$4, 150,937
\(\$ 3,643,395\)
 Provision for depreciation and amortization-----\(\begin{array}{rr}2,572,279 & 2,241,630 \\ 533,320 & 466,188 \\ 177,430 & 167,184\end{array}\)

 Net profit-
a \(\$ 591,524\)
448,633
\(4 \$ 066\)
 a After adjustment to reflect provision of \(\$ 35,514\) for additional Federal
income tax payable for the year ended March 31,1940 , as adjusted by the income tax payable for the
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 521,686\); Canadian and British war bonds, \(\$ 11,452\) employees and sundry debtors, \(\$ 11,908\); inventories, \(\$ 570,433\); investment in British affiliate, \(\$ 308,350\), land and buildings, machinery and equipment tools, jigs and dies, and furniture, \(\$ 1,937,624\); rental equipment in service
and on hand, and parts therefor, \(\$ 3,110,629\); patents, goodwill, and de velopment, \(\$ 518,038\); deferred charges to operations, \(\$ 34,396\); total \(\$ 7,544,866\). rentals (net), \(\$ 543,867\); reserves for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets and rental equipment, \(\$ 2,929,666\); capital stock ( 906,806 no-pa

Pittsburgh Brewing Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1\) per share on account of accumu-
lations on the \(\$ 3.50\) cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable July 10 ito lations on the 8 . June cum. Srer. Similar payments were made on May 10, last Dec. 12, Sept. 14, and June 15, 1940, Dec. 21, Oct. 10, Aug. 5 and June 3
1939.-V. 152 , p. 3036 .
Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline May- & 194 & 1940 & 1939 & \\
\hline Gross from railwa & \$98,763 & \$136,783 & \$26,703 & \\
\hline Net from railway & 43,165 & 61,177 & der8,372 & def2,304 \\
\hline Net ry. oper. inco From Jan. & 32,032 & & def8,866 & \\
\hline Gross from railway & 370,260 & 466,952 & &  \\
\hline Net from railway & 92,545 & 155,458 & & \\
\hline Net ry. oper. inco & 49,833 & 95,278 & def16,443 & def31,541 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Pittsburgh Shawmut \& Northern RR.-Earnings-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1941 & & & \\
\hline ross from & \$129,9 & \$95,136 & \$51,884 & \$66,382 \\
\hline Net from railway- & 50,857
33,730 & 25,749
12,295 & depl3, 285 & def1,204 \\
\hline Gross from railwa & & & & \\
\hline Net from railwa & 194,28 & \({ }_{98,557}^{172.288}\) & - 23,759 & f11,643 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Gross from rallway.....\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net ry. oper. income_- } & 119,211 & 98,557 & 23,759 & \text { def11,643 }\end{array}\) \(-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3511\).
Pittsburgh Steel Co.-Listing of StocksThe New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 14,127 additional shares of prior preferred stock, firstser iles, ise
additional shares of class \(\mathrm{A} 5 \%\) preferred stock, all in exchange for out-
standing class
B \(7 \%\) preferred stock, and 31,393 additional shares of
stock
(no par), upon conversion of prior preferred stock first series \(51 / 2 \%\), making the total amount applied for to date: 64,087 shares prior preferred stock, first series \(51 / 2 \% ; 104,750\) shares class A \(5 \%\) preferred
stock, and 654,458 shares common stock The board of directors on May 27, 1941 authorized and directed the officers to offer to the class B \(7 \%\) preferred shareholders 4-10 of a share of prior preferred stock, first series, \(51 / 2 \%\) and a full share of class A \(5 \%\) preferred stock for each share of class \(B 7 \%\) preferred stock held. The
offer which the board of directors has authorized and directed the officers to make to the class \(\mathbf{B} 7 \%\) preferred stockholders is identical in all respects to the offer which was made under the plan of capital readjustment. for a period of five years from sept. 22, 1937 the company provide that not authorize the issue of any prior preferred stock (in addition to the 50,000 shares of prior preferred stock, first series, \(51 / 2 \%\) established therene
except for certaln purposes unless the bolders of a majority of all of the xceept for certain purposes unless the bolders of a majority of all of the
class A \(5 \%\) preferred stock outstanding at the time shall vote in favor of cass A \(5 \%\) preferred stock outstanding at the time shall vote in favor of the right of exchange under the plan of capital readjustment was terminated on Nov. 15, 1938. the balance of the then established 50,000 shares of
prior preferred stock, first series, \(51 / 2 \%\) was sold to Pennsylvania Industries, prior preorred stock, first series, \(51 / 2 \%\) was sold to Pennsylvania Industries, holders of the class A \(5 \%\) preferred stock to the issue of 14,127 shares of
prior preferred stock, first series, \(51 / \% \%\) for the above puroses and such prior preferred stock, first series, \(51 / \% \%\) for the above purposes and such
consent was secured at the adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders held May 15,1941 . At the meeting May 27,1941 the board of directors in accordace, with the provisions of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law, increased by resolution the number of shares of prior preferred stock of the serles designated as "prior
from 49,960 shares to 64,087 shares
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Assets- & \[
{ }_{8}^{a r} 31 \times 41
\] & \[
\text { Dec. } 31 \text { '40 }
\] & Llablltties- & Mar. \(31 \times 41\) & \[
\text { Dec. } 31 \text { ' } 40
\] \\
\hline Cash. & 2,904,830 & 3,022,003 & Acets. pay., trade. & 1,643,861 & 1,977,114 \\
\hline Marketable securs. & 61,735 & 59,735 & Payrolis accrued.- & 681,761 & 529,976 \\
\hline Accounts and notes & & & Int. accrued. & 94,110 & 27,178 \\
\hline recalvable (net). & 5,063,825 & 3,354,317 & Taxes accrued & 354,885 & 394,224 \\
\hline Inventories & 10,721,853 & 11,604,127 & Federal \& State in- & & \\
\hline Long-term accts. \&
notes receivable, & & & come taxes accrd & 771,625 & 506,625 \\
\hline notes receivable, & & & Sink, fund ins & & \\
\hline \& sundry securs,
Investm'ts \& advs.: & 288,757 & 270,838 & ments of funded & & \\
\hline Investm'ts \& advs.:
Nat. Supply
Co. & & & debt pay. within & & \\
\hline Nat. Supply Co--
Partly owned ore & 3,240,000 & 3,340,000 & one year & 245,000 & 471,000 \\
\hline Partly owned ore
mining cos... & & & Advance collect'ns & & \\
\hline mining cos... & & 1,109,509 & on contracts. & 617,314 & 708,989 \\
\hline Other cos-.-.-. & 429,723 & 425,291 & Other accts. pay'le & 418,721 & 375,895 \\
\hline Land, plants, coal & & & Funded debt. & 6,029,000 & 6,029,000 \\
\hline props, \& equip & & & Reserves... & 897,230 & 849,422 \\
\hline rolling stock, \&c. 2 & 24,516,300 & 24,392,986 & 51/2\% cum. pr. pref & 4,996,000 & 4,996,000 \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {b Pats. \& licenses. }}\) & 73,341 & 75,777 & \(5 \% \mathrm{cl} \mathrm{A}\) cum pref & 6,943,400 & 6,943,400 \\
\hline Deterred charges.. & 450,452 & 458,891 & \(7 \%\) cl. B cum. pref. & 3,531,600 & 3,531,600 \\
\hline & & & c Common stock & 4,862,190 & 4,862,190 \\
\hline & & & Capital surplus. & 13,014,249 & 13,014,249 \\
\hline & & & Earned surplus & 3,785,222 & 2,896,612 \\
\hline & & & d Treasury stock. & Dr106,790 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total_......... 48,779,378 \(\overline{48,113,473}\) Totai__.......-48,779,378 \(\overline{48,113,473}\) a After reserve for depreciation of \$22,254,081 at March 31, 1941 and 1940 and bares. d 1,539 shares of \(7 \%\) class \(B\) cumulative preferred stock, at cost

Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Earnings-

taxes-...
Direct taxes.....................
Prop. retirement reserve
rop. retirement reserv
appropriations appropriations
\(\begin{array}{rrrr}156,809 & 161,987 & 1,958,624 & 2,012,801 \\ 45.205 & 42,697 & 437,985 & 447,458\end{array}\)
investments..........
Net oper. revenues_.
Other income (net)
Gross income.-. Other int. \& deductions Int. chgd. to construct'n
(credit)
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
Net income-- & \(\$ 17.077\) & \(\$ 6,764\) & \(\$ 318,990\) \\
Divs a applic. to & \(\$ 205,244\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31,1941 , amounted to
\(\$ 3,032,230\). Latest dividends, amounting to \(\$ 0.87\) a share on \(7 \%\) preferred stock and \(\$ 0.75\) a share on \(6 \%\) preferred stock, were paid on March 15, 1941. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative. eing at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941. ndications are thas noen made for rederal excess profits tax since present
Public Service Co. of Indiana-Admitted to Unlisted Trading
The New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading the
st mtge. bonds, series A \(4 \%\), due Sept. 1, 1969.-V. 152, p. 3825.
Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois-To Sell Chicago Properties-See Peoples Gas Light \& Coke Co.V. 152, p. 3037

Quincy (Ill.) Memorial Bridge Co.-EarningsYears Ended April 30-
Gross income Gross income
 Depreciation-.-. discount \& exp. on mtge.; trustees
fees, mremium on bonds. 1941,740
\(\$ 147,740\)
10,345
19,997
63,348 16,191
10,894 23,426
Net income Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
\(\$ 26,966 \quad \$ 37,271\)
Assets-Property account, \(\$ 577,361\); cash, \(\$ 7,561\); funds in hands of mortgage note trustee, \(\$ 49,156\); other assets \(\$ 717\); deferred charges, Liabilities- \(61 / 2 \%\) cumulative preferred stock, \(\$ 301,200\); preferred subscriptions, part paid, \(\$ 860 ;\) common stock (8, 845 shares of no par
value), \(\$ 42,725 ; 33 / 4 \%\) serial mortgage notes, \(\$ 348,000 ;\) accounts payable, \(\$ 484 ; 33 \%\) serial mortgage notes, due July 1, 1941 , \$20,000; real estate Federal income and excess proifts, taxes; \(\$ 10.894 ;\) accrued liability insur-
ance, \(\$ 733 ;\) reserve for maintenance, \(\$ 10,415\); deficit, \(\$ 103,731\); total, -V, 150, p, 4137.
Rademaker Chemical Corp.-Mau Recapitalize-
Stockholders at a special meeting on July 2 will discuss and vote upon the (1) To decrease the number of outstanding shares of the common capital stock of the corporation by exchanging one share of common capital stock,
of the par value of \(\$ 2.50\) per share, for five shares of the presently outof the par common capital stock of the par value of of per share.
Corporation and the mortgage to be given in the Reconstruction Finance (3) To discuss the issuance and sale of additional shares of the common

RFC and the additional funds necessary to complete construction of a
Radio Corp. of America-To Start Commercial Television July 1-
The corporation has notified Chairman Fly of the Federal Commuaica-
tions Commission that it is prepared to start commercial television in tions Commission that it is prepared to start commercial television in
 be ready to operate in Philiadelphia by Jull 1, 1942. - V. 152, p. 3037

\section*{Reading Co.-Earnings-}


 Railway oper. income-
Equil, rents net)
Joint facility rents (net) Net ry. oper. income- \(\overline{\$ 1,552,978} \overline{\$ 1,045,229} \overline{\$ 6,510,324} \overline{\$ 4,832,731}\)

\section*{Reliance Steel Corp.-Earnings-}

Earnings for Year Ended March 31, 1941

 a Includes \(\$ 173,000\) for excess proits tax, and credit adjustment of
\(\$ 1,075\), for over-provision for prior year. 1,075 , for over-provision for prior year.
Note-Provision for depreciation for the year amounted to \(\$ 63,641\). Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 585,075\); trade recelvables (net), \(\$ 1,325,080\); inventories, \(1,43,010\). deferrer assets, \(\$\). \(\$ 92,766\); total, \(\$ 4,353,709\). Liabilities-Note payable to bank s100,000 accounts payable, \(\$ 664,215\); ong-term debt, \(\$ 400,000 ; \$ 1.50\) cumulative convertible preference stock
\(\$ 662,500\); common stock ( \(\$ 2\) par), \(\$ 484.098\) capital surplus, \(\$ 735,456\)


\section*{Remington Rand Inc.-Annual Report-}

James H. Rand Jr., Chairman and President, states in part:
1, exceeded the previous year iy \(85,947,057\), with total net sales to our customers of
\(84,173,969\). This represents an increase of \(14 \%\) over net sales of \(843,-\) 226.912 for the previous year. The increase in general business activity in the United states brought about a greater demand for the company's sales more than offsets the decrease of \(\$ 1,236,441\) or \(10 \%\) in foreign sales.
The consoilidated net profts were \(\$ 4,263,249\) after providing \(\$ 1,375,000\) The consolidated net profits were ortimated United states and foreign income taxes, as compared with net profits for the preceding year of \(\$ 2,305,177\). The improvement in earnings for the current fiscal year reflects a continued recovery in general volume of sales, current earnings were below thoes of \(\$ 4.509,733\) for the After deducting dividends paid on the preferred stock, the net prof for the year ended March 31,1941, amounted to \(\$ 2.17\) per share on the There is included in current yarnings \(\$ 800,016\) of operating profit from ransactions with and net profits of foreign subsidiaries and branches not ocated in the Western Hemisphere. Remittances and dividends received in United States dollars during the cu
Foreion-The company's investment in foreign subsidiaries and branches decreased \(\$ 1,216,245\) during the year and amounted to \(\$ 4,793,364\) as of
March 31,1941 , as shown by the following comparative summry Wholly owned and foreign subsidiaries Mar. 31 '41 Mar. 31 ' 40 Decreas and branches consolidated:
 Net assets consolidated
Wholly owned foreign subsidiaries not consolidated:



\section*{Total investment.-.-.........- \(\overline{\$ 4,793,364} \overline{\$ 6,009,609} \overline{\$ 1,216,245}\)} \(\times\) Increase.
The decrease in the total investment was effected through the liquidation of accounts receivable and inventories of companies located in or near
countries engaged in the war, and the decrease in the net assets of such companies was received by the Company in United States dollars during the year.
Company has received \(\$ 20,000\) United States dollars, since the close writer manufacturing subsidiary in Germany. After applying this payment
 31, 1941 , the company's investment of \(\$ 227,810\) has been reduced to \(\$ 2.441\).
Taxes--Total taxes paid and accrued during the year ended March 31 ; 1941. not including taxes paid on supplies, \&c., purchased, amounted to
\(\$ 2,744,248\), an increase of \(\$ 909,091\) or \(50 \%\), over the preceding year. This anount was equivalent to \(\$ 1.73\) per share on the outstanding common
stock compared with \(\$ 1.16\) in the previous year. These taxes for the year ended March 31, 1941, and March 31, 1940, consisted of:


 According to company's interpretation of the provisions of the Excess
Profits Tax Act. the income for the year ended March 31, 1941, was not Profits Tax Act, the income for the year en
subiect to any Federal excess profits taxes.
Employees- In comparison with the previous year, the earnings of employees in this country increased \(\$ 1,544,693\) despptea a temporary reduction n number of employees resulting from the moving of one of the company's argest manuracturing operations. All employees on hourly payroils.
having one or more years service, were granted one week's vacation with having one or more years service, were granted one week's vacation with
pay during the year, and the company has recently anounced the con-
tinuance of this vacation plan, or in lieu of vacation, an allowance equal to hours' pay
As of March \(31,1941,10,214\) employees were insured under the employees' group life insurance policies in the total amount of \(\$ 12,004,000\).
Benefits amounting to \(\$ 348,000\) have been paid to beneficiaries of employees during the nine years that group life insurance has been in effect. Group health and accident insurance plans have been continued and hospitalization insurance plans, which have been provided in some locations
dsring the year, are being made available to other operating locations as rapidly as possible.

Consolidated Imome Account, Years Ended March 31
Net sales-
Cost of sale Gross profit

.\(--\$ 23\)
--17 Profit from operations
ns of
nonconsolidated subsidith and operations of branch in:
Norway, Holland and Belgium (amount received
Norway, Holland and Belgium (amount received
in United States currency)
France and Jugoslavia (net of amts. consolidated)
Profit from operations and other income... .-. \(\$\) 547,298
b1940
\(43,226,912\) Provision for foreigres.-.....
 Net loss on liquidation of foreign subs. and branch. Net profit-
\(\$ 4.50\) preferred stock dividends (cash) Common dividends (cash)
Common dividends (stock of \(10 \%\) )
a No prer suare of common 1 March 31, 1941 is United States excess profits taxes, for the year ended except: active wholly owned subsidiaries are included in the consolidation Holland and Belgium, which are again omitted because of exchange re, strictions and trade and other uncertainties, and (b) a subsidiary in France
(with branch in Algeria), consolidated to March 31, 1940, which is omitted for the same reasons. The accounts of a parent company branch in for the same reasons. The accounts of a parent company branch in corporations are excludid from the consolidation. in previous reports it has been the practice to include the amount for foreign subsidiaries, foreign branches and domestic subsidiaries conand liabilities, and for the year then ended as to their operating accounts, except that there has consistently been included for the subsidiary in
Argentina and for the branch in India their assets and liabilities as at Feb. 28, and their operating accounts for the preceding 12 months. Because of war conditions, this practice has been changed to the extent that
the consolidated balance sheet at March 31,1941 , includes amounts for the consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 1941, includes amounts for
subsidiaries in England on the basis of their assets and liabilities at Feb. 28 1941 , and the consolidated profit and loss statement for the year ended March 31, 1941 , includes results from their operations for the 11 months ended Feb. 28, 1941. The effect on the consolidated financial statements No specific provision has been made in the financial statements for possible losses on Europea
arise as a result of the war.
Note-Provision for depreciation of properties charged to profit and los
amounted to \(\$ 899,300\) for the year ended March 31, 1941, and \(\$ 931,852\) amounted to \(\$ 899,300\) for the year
for the year ended March 31, 1940 .

of unoccupied letion of service contracts, rents
current accounts leased premises and other non-
Reserves accounts.....

mon stock ( \(\$ 1\) par):
--.-.-.--
To be issued May 1, 1941 , as stock div. on com.
Capital surplus
Total.... \$47,434,858 a See footnote \(b\) under income statement. b After reserve of \(\$ 991.538\)
in 1941 and \(\$ 949.771\) in 1940 . After reserve for depreciation and obsoin 1941 and \(\$ 949,771\) in 1940 a after reserve for depreciation and obso-
lescence of \(\$ 3,197,289\) in 1941 and \(\$ 2,844,081\) in 1940 d After reserve
for depreciation of \(\$ 16,623,924\) in 1941 and \(\$ 16,687,057\) in 1940. V. 152. for depre
p. 1449.

\section*{Rhineland Paper Co.-30-Cent Dividend-}

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23. This compares with in the three preceding quarters; 40 cents paid on Dec. 20,1939 , and 20 in the three preceding quarters; 40 cents paid on Dec
cents paid on Oct. 2,1939 . See also V. 152, p. 2083 .


Dated July 1, 1941 ; to mature semi-annually 1942-56. Central National
Bank of Richmond, Va., trustee. Central and State-Planters Bank \& Trust Co., Richmond, Va.. paying agents. principal hotels in Richmond, Va.; namely, the Hotels John Marshall, principal hotels in Richmond, Ma., nam Byd, and Murphy.
certain ung-interest requirements on the bonds (exclusive of interest on of the company during the last five years as follows.

> Ws: Mequix. Int. Ant. Requirements Requirements After all charges to operations except interest--. 3.21 times \(\begin{gathered}\text { on Bonds } \\ 4.89 \text { times }\end{gathered}\) After all charges to operations except depreciation, 5.02 times \(\quad 7.67\) times Security-Bonds are to be secured by a closed mortgage to be dated July 1 , fixtures, machinery, and equipment owned by the company, which said properties are known as the Hotels John Marshall, Richmond, William Byrd. and Murphy. The real estate, buildings and improvements (per-
manently annexed to the freehold) have been appraised as of April 15, 1941 . manently \(_{\text {as follows: }}\)

Tatal
Hotel John Marshall
\(\frac{-2}{\text { (incl. }}\)
Hotel Richmond Byrd (incl, separate
Hotel William gotage and stores) Hotel Murphy -
\(\qquad\) Impts.
\(\$ 1800\)

Each Hotel
\(\$ 2,145,300\) Legal for Trust Funds-In the opinion of counsel, based upon the \(\$ 900,500 \underset{\sim}{\$ 3,575,500} \xlongequal{\$ 46.000}\) appraisal, the bonds will be lawful investments for fiduciary funds in Virginia within the meaning of Section Purpose of Issue-The purbose of this issue of new bonds is to refund The proceeds, together with other corporate funds, will be used con-
currently with the issuance of the bonds (a) to pay the \(\$ 50,000\) of currently with the issuance of the bonds (a) to pay the \(\$ 50,000\) of old
bonds which mature July 1, 1941, (b) to redeem and pay all of the remainder bonds which mature July 1,1941 , (b) to redeem and pay a, plus the premium
of the old bonds at their principal amount of \(\$ 1.950,000\), or the old bonds at their principal amount and pay all of the Murphy bonds at their principal amount of \(\$ 282,000\). plus a premium of \(\$ 3,468.75\). V. 144, p. 4197.
(H. W.) Rickel \& Co.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of four cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of eight cents per share on the
common stock, both payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.-V. common
p. 3575 .

Rike-Kumler Co.-To Pay 75-Cent Dividend-
Directors on June 18 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the com. stock, no par value, payable July 15 to holders of record July 1 . This
compares with \(\$ 1.25\) paid on Jan. 23 , last; 50 cents paid on July 15, \(1940 ;\) \(\$ 1\) paid on Jan. 23, \(1940 ; 50\) cents on July 17 , 1939 , and a dividend of 25 cents paid on Jan. 23,1939 this latter being the first dividend pa
Jan. 25,1936 when \(\$ 1\) per share was distributed.-V. 152, p. 275 .

Riverside \& Dan River Cotton Mills-Accumulated Div. Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 3\) per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record cumulations on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to
June 20. Like amount paid on Feb. 15, last.-V. 152, p. 1449.

Rochester Button Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of \(371 / 2\) cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common
stock, both payable July 19 to holders of record July 9 .-V.152, p. 3826 .


St. Louis National Stockyards Co.- \(\$ 1.25\) DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.25\) per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23. Previously regular
quarterly dividends of \(\$ 1.50\) per share were distributed.-V. 150, p. 2438 .
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Earnings of System} \\
\hline Total Peperating revenues & \$5,034,873 & \$3,621,488 & \$23,168,735 & \$18,345,726 \\
\hline Total oper. expenses.-- & 3,731,039 & 3,175,347 & 17,471,379 & 233,711 \\
\hline Net ry, oper, income--- & 847,808
19,312 & 72,452
16,515 & \(3,995,604\)
81,491 & 23,791 \\
\hline Total in & \$867,120 & \$88,967 & \$4,077,095 & \$306,502 \\
\hline Deductions from income & 5,877 & 6,142 & 33,629 & 37,937 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Balance avail. for int., } \\ \& \mathrm{c}\end{array} & \$ 861,242 & \$ 82,825 & \$ 4,043,465 & \$ 268,565\end{array}\) -V. 152, p. 3512 .
San Angelo Telephone Co.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding first mortgage 30 -year s. f. \(5 \%\) gold bonds, series A, have been called for redemption on Aug. 1 at 102 and accrued interest. Payment will be
V. 145, p. 292.

San Diego Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsSan Diego Cas
Opear Ended April 30
Oprating revenues




\section*{Gross income --1 - Interest on funded debt,}

Amortiz. of debt discount and expense
Interest charge
\begin{tabular}{l}
1940 \\
\(\$ 8,722,946\) \\
\(3,094,564\) \\
715,070 \\
\(1,374,851\) \\
\(1,178,87\) \\
191,545 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Net income Note-No provision for exess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act
of 1940 was made as it is estimated no such tax will be due.-V. 152, p. 3826 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{San Antonio Uvalde \& Gulf RR.-Earnings-} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1938 \\
\begin{array}{c}
100.768 \\
\text { deep } 10,045 \\
\text { def } 46,208
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline Gross from railway ..... & (193,402 & & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1939 \\
\$ 126,3
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline Net from railway & def20,647 & (er \(\begin{array}{r}\text { def3,566 } \\ \text { def32,409 }\end{array}\) & 1 & \\
\hline From Jan. 1 - & & & & \\
\hline Net from & & & & \\
\hline et ry oper. in & ef111,865 & def129,577 & 83,760 & def216,765 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

San Francisco Bay Toll-Bridge Co.-Reorganization Effective-
A plan of reorganization of the company was confirmed by the U, s. on Nov. 25 . 1940 . Following is a summary of certaln provisions of the
 May 1, 1977, on the basis of \(\$ 1,000\) of \(3 \%\) income bonds and two, shares of new common stock of \(\$ 1\) each for each \(\$ 1\), 000 of \(1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{mtge} .61 / 2 \%\) sinking (b) Cancellation of \(\$ 2,000,00015\)-year participating sinking fund \(7 \%\) detentures, due Nov. \(1,1.1\)
gate amount of \(\$ 30,000\).
new securities or other eantinguishment of following capital stock with no \(8.8 \% \%\) cum. pref. ( 8100 ), authorized 25,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 128.650 shares. .01 each-authorized 175,000 shares; issued and outstanding, The balance sheet at March 31, 1941, gives effect to the transactions sum-
marized in the foregoing and the ollowing adjustments arising in connection therewith: the Accrual of interest and the amortization of discount and expense on
1940 mtge. \(61 / \%\) sinking fund bonds has been discontinued as of April 30
(b) Accrual of interest and the amortization of discount and expense on
the 15 -year participating sinking fund \(7 \%\) debentures has been discontinue as of Nov. 25., 1940. 9 ing sinking fund \(\%\) debo
(c) Cancellation of unpaid accrued interest:

(d) Cancellation of unamortized discout debentures to Nov. 25, 1940

On 1 st mtge. 61 \% \% sinking fund bonds at April 30,1940 .
On 15-year particiciating sinking fund \(7 \%\) debentures at Nov. \(25,1940\). disinterested trusten expense, and allowances for compenmation appensed
and confirmed by the court on May 5 , 1941, has been charged to deficit and confirme by the court on M
from operations at March 31,1941
The bridge is owned and
July 11, 1977, at which date the bridg under a a its approaches will becpiring on public highway of the state of California.
Earnings for 3 Months Ended March 31, 1941. After Giving Effect to Adjust-
ments Arising Under Plan of Reorganization Revenue
Expenses. ments Arising Under Plan of Reorganization Provision for amortizations \& depreciation on property...........-
 \(\$ 25,787\)
34,203
73,148
32,272
 a Before provision for amortization and depreciation, interest on income
bonds, and reorganization expense. b From Jan. 1 to March 31, 1941, at \(3 \%\) per annum on income bonds.
Balance Sheet March 31, 1941 (After Giving Effect to Adjustments Arising
\(\underset{\text { (net) }}{\text { Assets-Cash. }} \$ 4.914 .64,250 ;\) accounts receivable (net), 88,940 ; property (net), \(\$ 4,914,624\); insurance premiums, \(\$ 7,037\); taxes applicable to future period, \(\$ 18,600\); operating supplies and expense, \(\$ 1,005\); total, \(\$ 5,134,456\),
Liabitites-Accounts payable, \(\$ 69,832\); estimated accrued \(1941-42\) reai
and personal property taxes. \(\$ 13,860 ;\) reserve for unpaid cum. income interest from May 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941, at \(3 \%\) per annum on income 1977, \(\$ 4,303,000 ;\) common stock \((8,606\) shares of \(\$ 1\) each), \(\$ 8,606 ;\) surplus arising from reduction of capital stock and cancellation of certain indebted-
ness, \(\$ 4,905,576\); deficit from operations, \(\$ 4,284,750 ;\) total, \(\$ 5,134,456\).
\(-\mathrm{V} .150, \mathrm{p}, 2267\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Savoy-Plaza, Inc.-Earnings-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Period End. April30Oper, revs.-Rooms, res-}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline taurant, beverages,
telephone, \&c. & \$558,856 & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Oper. \& gen. \& a
ceminis.} \\
\hline expenses & 436,240 & 426,763 & 1,329,487 & ,311.420 \\
\hline Real estate tase & 85,675 & 86,288 & 257,025 & 258,863 \\
\hline Other taxes & 14,098 & 13,447 & 41,032 & 37,879 \\
\hline Net oper income & \$22,843 & \$14,599 & \$155,490 & 151,518 \\
\hline Other income. & 2,330 & 2,439 & 7,371 & 6,749 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Net income before int.} \\
\hline and depreciation.-- & \$25,173 & \$17,038 & \$162,862 & \$158,266 \\
\hline Interest on first mitge & 35,000 & 35,000 & 105,000 & 105,000 \\
\hline Interest on income bonds & 52,500 & 52,500 & 157,500 & 157,500 \\
\hline Depreciation. & 69,137 & 69,137 & 207,411 & 207,411 \\
\hline Netloss & \$131,464 & \$139,599 & \$307,050 & \$311,645 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 274,322 ;\) accounts receivable (net), \(\$ 90,107\); inventories of expenses, \(\$ 78,574 ;\) miscellaneous investment, \(\$ 1\); fixed assets (net), \(\$ 13,-\)
338,562 ; total, \(\$ 13,932,118\).
accrued interest on 1 st payable, \(\$ 96,359\); accrued liabilities, \(\$ 32,746\); accrued interest on 1st mortgage, \(\$ 11,667\); cumulative interest at \(\$ 3 \%\) on
income bonds, dated Oct. \(1,1936, \$ 962,500 ;\) funded debt, \(\$ 9,800,000\); common stock ( \(\$ 1\) par); \(\$ 27,350\) A capital surplus, \(\$ 4,769,901\); clasicit, S.

\section*{Schenley Distillers Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-}

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended May 30, 1941
a Net income arter provision for interest, depreciation, Federal
income and ca


a But before excess profits taxes. b On \(1,260,000\) shares of common
stock. V. 152 , p. 3664 .


Batance Sheet April 30. 1941
 nd equipment' (net), 8617,165 ; gypsum deposits and claims. \(\$ 32\) ant Iormer plant sites at reduced amount as independentiy appraised in 1941 ,
\(\$ 25,000\), goodwill, \(\$ 350,000\); deferred charges. \(\$ 26,243\); total, \(\$ 1,364,559\) Layabilutes-Accounts payable, \$88,216; dividend on preterred stock
 participating preferred stock (cumulative dividends 8 ver share per annum;
28.460 no par shares) \(\$ 771,500\); common stock \((66,000\) no par shares) \(\$ 66,000\); surplus, \(\$ 341,929\); total, \(\$ 1,364,559\).-V. 152, p. 2875 .
Sentinel Gold Syndicate-Promoters Enjoined-
The Securities and Exchange Commission reported June 21 that Judge entered a final judgsment enjoining sentinel Gort for the Disticate, Harry Hedrick, further violations of the registration and fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. The defendants consented to the entry of the judgment. selling complaint alieged that since Dec., 1940, the defendants bave been
Be Sentinel Gold Syndicate by the use of the mails and interstate commerce without there being a registration statement in effect with the Commission under the securities Act.
The complaint further alleged that in the sale of these securitios the concerning the production of ore at certain mining properties, the probable distribution of substantial profits, the value of the securities of the Syndicate, the previous experience of the promoters in the mining field, the use of

\section*{Shatterproof Glass Corp.-Earnings-}
\({ }^{6}\). Months Ended April 30-


Shattuck Properties Corp.-Registers With SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 140, p. 648.
Shuron Optical Co., Inc.-Earnings-
Net profit after all charges incl. Federal income taxes 30, 1941
Net profit after all charges incl. Federal income taxes..........

\section*{Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-}
 \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Gross income after re- } & 63,342 & 64,306 & 825,636 & 908,683 \\ \text { tirement res. accruals- } & 56,506 & 53,272 & 710,555 & 774,609\end{array}\) Net income-- 152, p. \(\mathbf{3} 513\).

Simmons Co.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock payable July 10 to holders of record June 27. This compares with \%1 paid on Dec. 18 , 190 ; dividends of 50 cents paid oo Oct. 9 and on
July 10,1940 ; 75 cents paid on Dec. 19, 1938 and a dividend of 50 cents paid on Nov i, 1938, this last being the first payment made since Dec. 22,
1937, when 50 cents per share was distribut 1937 , when 50 cents per share was distributed.-V. \(151, \mathrm{p} .3409\).
Simpson's, Ltd.-Accumulated DitidendDirectors have deccared a dividend of \(\$ 1.621 / 2\) per share on account \(o\)
accumulations on the \(61 / 2 \%\) cumul. pref stock



Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio-Bonds OfferedB. C. Ziegler \& Co., West Bend, Wis., are offering at prices ranging from 100 and int. to 101 and int., according to maturity, \(\$ 350,000\) serial debentures. Due serially, May 1, 1942, to Nov. 1, 1953. Debentures bear interest from May 1, 1941, payable semi-annually on Nov. 1 and May 1 of each year. All debentures bear interest to their respective maturities at the following rates: \(3 \%\) per annum to and incl. the int. payment due on Nov. 1, 1945; thereafter \(31 / 2 \%\) per anum to and incl. int. payment due on Nov. 1, 1949; thereafter \(4 \%\) per annum to maturity.
Dated May 1, 1941; debentures are in coupon form in denoms. of \(\$ 5,000\),
\(\$ 1,000, \$ 500\) and \(\$ 100\), registerable as to principal and interchangeable as to denominations, upon payment of expenses incident to such registration or interchange. Principal and interest peyable M-N 1 at 1 at office of the
trustee, or at ontion of the holder at trustee, or at option of the holder, at office or agency of corporation at Wis. Both principal and interest of these debertures will be payable in
lawful money of the United States of America. Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co. of Chicago, III., truste and registrar; Provident Saving Bank \& Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, registrar and paying agent;
First National Bank of West Bend, West Bend, Wis., registrar and paying \(\underset{A t}{\text { agent. }}\)
At option of corporation and upon not less than 30 days' published notice interest date by the payment of principal, accrued interest, and a premium on the principal as poilows. \(1 \% \%\) in redeemptrion be effected on ar premium
May 1,\(1946 ; 1 / 2\) of \(1 \%\) if redemption be effected after May 1 or 1946 to May 1, 1946; \(3 / 2\) of \(1 \%\) if redemption be effected eftect May 1 , 1 , 1964 . In
addition, the corporation may on May 1 and Nov. 1 of each year. at its addition, whici corpall not be may on mative, redeem in the reveren orse order of their
optated maturities not to exceed stio stated maturities not to exceed s10,0000 aggregate principal amount of de-
bentures without payment of any preminm bentures without payment of any premium.
trustee to reimburse the corporation for cash expended by it or to be the pended by it, in constructing a new high school to serve the north central
section of section of Detroit and its suburbs. Upon completion of the building and
full payment of construction costs, any balance of proceeds may be paid to the corporation. Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati, Ohio, numbers 1.185 members, of whom 75 are novices. There are approximately 700 engaged in schools and 250 in hospital work; 85 are enrolled in various colleges and
unilersities; 40 are retired; and the remainder are doing administrative work social service work, \&. These Sisters conduct 62 elementary schools
and 22 high schools (not actually owned by the Congregation) in the Diocese of Lansing, Saginaw, Toledo, Detroit, Denver, Oleveland and the Archof Cincinnati, Chicago, and Santa Fe.
Skelly Oil Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 30 to holders of record June 27. Like amount was
paid on Dec. 20 and Aug. 28 , 1940; dividends of 25 cents were paid on


Sonoco Products Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend or 25 cents per share on the common stock,
both payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. Like amounts paid on both payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. Like amounts paid on
Dec. 21 and Sept. 30 . 1940 .- V. 151 , p. 3901 .
Southern Acid \& Sulphur Co.-25-Cent Dividendstock Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common


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\section*{South Carolina Power Co.-Earnings-}
 Taxesting expenses...... Taxes
Prov. for depreciation-:
Gross income -
Nivs. on pref. stock....

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1941-M & -1940 & \$4197 75 & 8371494 \\
\hline \$370,119
184,028 & \({ }^{\$ 308,427}\) & \$4,197,757 & \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 3.771 .494 \\ 1.765,654 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline 61,879
31,250 & 42,641
31,250 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
718,302 \\
375,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
567,902 \\
375,000 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \$92,962 & \$ \(\begin{array}{r}\text { \$73,516 } \\ 55 \\ 51,937\end{array}\) & \$1,114,818 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,062,938 \\
673,654
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 39.838 \\
& \hline 14,286
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 17,578 \\
& 14,286
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 458,406 \\
& \mathbf{1 7 1 , 4 3 8}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 389,283 \\
& 171 ; 438
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \$25,552 & \$3,292 & \$286.968 & 8217,8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Southeastern Gas \& Water Co.-TrusteeColonial Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for first lien collateral
Southern Ice Co.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. \(31-\)
Gross sales and earnings. Gross sa
Net sale
Delivery
Appropr ....\(\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 1,171,1 \\ 526,0 \\ 368,6 \\ 25,0 \\ 64,3 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{r}5102,876 \\ \mathbf{3 5 7 , 9 2 5} \\ \hline\end{array}\)
 Operating income.
Other income (net) \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Gross income_-} Bond
Miscellaneous interest

Net income_...................................-
a These amounts have been accrued to provide a reserve against which
. B. Mahoney, President, states:
The "plan for refunding and reduction of debt," submitted to bondholders undirst mortgage and refunding \(8 \%\) bonds due April 1, 1942 exchanged their of first mortgage and refunding \(8 \%\) bonds due April 1, 1942 exchanged their
bonds for a like principal amount of the new first lien and refunding mortgage \(515 \%\) bonds due April 1,1955 . In addition the company, pursuant
to the plan, purchased for cash and retired \(\$ 152,300\) of its first mortgage and refunding \(8 \%\) bonds, at \(871 / 2\) and interest, and interest scrip certificates aggregating \(\$ 54,710\) face amount at \(20 \%\) of the face amount thereof, with funds raised in part by a bank loan of \(\$ 75,000\) of which \(\$ 25,000\) was repaid
during 1940 . As a result of this plan, the outstanding first mortgage and during 1940 . As a result of this plan, the outstanding first mortgage and
refunding \(8 \%\) bonds due April 1,1942 were reduced to \(\$ 115,500\) principal refunding \(8 \%\) bonds due A.
amount at Dec. 31,1940 .
\[
\text { Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1940
\]

Assets-Property, plant and equipment, \(\$ 1,548,059\); cash, \(\$ 53,350\); notes receivable, \(\$ 3.000\); accounts receivable, \(\$ 169,895\); materials and supplies, \(\$ 18,493\); miscellaneous investments, \(\$ 60,067\); sinking fund, \(\$ 54\); unamor-
tized reorganization expense, \(\$ 10,425\); deferred debits, \(\$ 887\); total, \(\$ 1,982,670\). long-term detes payable \(\$ 50,000\); accounts payable, \(\$ 72,959\); taxes accrued, \(\$ 18,961\); interest accrued (cash), \(\$ 4,774\); interest accrued (scrip), \(\$ 866\); miscellaneous
liabilities, \(\$ 652\); reserves, \(\$ 710,057\); surplus, \(\$ 163,209\); total, \(\$ 1,982,670\). -V. 151 , p. 3756,713 , V. .150, p. \(3989,3373,855\)

\section*{Southern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-}

 Gross income-.....\(\$ 112,145\)
32,393 \(\qquad\)
\[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 1,242,356 \\
388,528 \\
\$ 1
\end{gathered}
\]

 Divs. on pref. stock.-.-.
Amort. of pref. stk. exp.

Southern Kraft Corp.-Merged Into International Paper Co.-See latter company.-V. 152, p. 3986.

Southern Pacific Co.-Equipment Trust CertificatesThe Interstate Commerce Commission on June 16 authorized the company to assume obligation and lipinily in respect of not exceeding s. \(14,-\)
625,000 equipment trust certificates series \(\mathbf{R}\), to be issued by the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives \& Granting Annuities, as trustee,
and sold at \(99.568 \%\) of par and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The apporticant invited 117 banks, bankers. ins. insurance companies and in-
estment houses to bid for the purchase or the certificates, the bidders vestment houses to bid for the purchase of the certificates, the bidders

 based on a rate of \(21 / \%\) per annum, was made by the First Boston Corp,
acting on behalf of itself and associates, and has been accepted. On this acting on behalf of itself and associates, and has been accepted. On this
basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the applicant will be basis the average ann.
approximately \(2.31 \%\).


 Equipment rents (net):-
Net ry. oper. income \(\overline{\$ 5,025,296} \overline{\$ 1,817,288} \overline{\$ 20,587,016} \overline{\$ 6,701,813}\) May- Earnings of Company Only


 \(\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net from railway-.... } & 26,101,445 & 14,471,631 & 13,524,923 & 7,423,446 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income..- } & 16,031,439 & 4,914,724 & 4,457,946 \text { defi, } 869,568\end{array}\)
-V. 152, p. 3986.
Southern Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificates-
The ICC on June 13 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \(\$ 11,250,0002 \%\) serial equipment trust certificates series JJ, to be issued by the Bankers Trust co., as trustee
and sold at 100.1779 and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The report of the Conmission states:
The applicant invited 114 investment houses, banks and insurance companies to bid for the purchase of the certificatea, the bo bidders being required per annum. In response thereto three thereby in multiples of \(1 / \%\) of \(1 \%\) eceived. The best bid, 100.1779 and accrued dividends, based on a rate oo \(\%\) per annum, was made by a group comprised of Harriman Ripley
\& Co., Inc.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Drexel \& Co.; Lazard Freres \& Co.; Kidder,

Peabody \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.; Alex. Brown \& Sons, and White \(i\)
Weld \& Co., and has been accepted. On this basis the average annua Weld \& Co, and has been accepted. On this basis the average annu Earnings for Month of May and Year to Dato
\[
1
\]
Gross fro

Earnin Gross from railway-
Net ry. oper. income
From Jan.
Gross from railway. \(\qquad\) \(\begin{array}{r}1941, \\ \$ 11,363,547 \\ 4,190,066 \\ 2,642,065 \\ \hline\end{array}\) 1940
\(\$ 8,319,490\)
\(2,342,223\)
\(1,368,532\) 1959
\(\$ 7.557 .563\)
\(1,949.217\)
\(1,099,888\) Net from railway \(\qquad\) \(52,639,884\)
\(19,052,636\)
\(12,185,122\)
Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-

 Net oper. income
-V. 152, p. 3513 .\(\$ 34,698\) \(\$ 173,902\)

\section*{Spokane International Ry.-Earnings-}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline May- & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1941 \\
\$ 84.300 \\
19,662 \\
10,287
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1940 \\
\begin{array}{r}
90,021 \\
9,512 \\
\hline
\end{array} \mathbf{4 8 4}
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1939 \\
\begin{array}{r}
192.884 \\
1910 \\
\operatorname{def} 6,650
\end{array}
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1938 \\
\$ 7,063 \\
\operatorname{def} 2,949 \\
\operatorname{def} 11,386
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Gross from railway- & & & & \\
\hline Net from railway--.-: & & & & \\
\hline Gross from railway & 339,768 & 301,862 & 298,174 & \\
\hline Net from railway-...- & 79,784
35,778 & 11,904 & + \({ }^{41,545}\) & def 20,463 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.-50-Cent Dividend-} Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. Previously regular stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Previously regular
quarterly dividends of \(37 / 2\) cents per share were distributed.-V. 149 , \(\stackrel{\text { quarterly }}{\mathrm{p}, 4186 \text {. }}\)
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Seeks Bids on San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. Stock-
Leo T. Crowley, President of the company, announced June 24 that sealed Lids would be received at the companyy, announced June 24 that sealed
biders in chicago on Juiy parent concern the parent concern. standard owns 590,527 shares of common stock of San Diego and intends Standard owns 590,527 shares of common stock of San Diego and intends
to divest itself of the controlling interest in this company as a step toward compliance with the integration provisions of the Public Utility Holding
Company Act. Previously Standard had offered to its debenture holders the common stock of San Diego Gas in an effort to reduce outstanding the common stock of exchange offer, , ,owever, expired a few days ago.
indebtenes.
Each proposal Mis Mr. Orowley announced, may be for the purchase of all. Each proposal. Mr. Crowley announced, may be for the purchase of all,
or any part of, the San Diego common stock and may be submitted by an or any part of, the san Diego co
individual bidder or by a group.

SEC A pproves Sale of San Diego Gas StockThe Securities and Exchange Commission on June 24 issued an order approving the plan of Standard Gas \& Electric Co. to divest 1 tself of the the
590,527 shares of San Diego Gas \& Electric Co. Standard Gas has invited bids for the purchase of the stock by underwriters for re-offering publicly
Standard Gas had previously reduced its holdings in San Diego by 402,879 shares under an offer to exchange its own notes and debentures for the operating company siares. The divestment is part of the company's plan
oto comply with section 11 of the Holding Come to comply with section 11 of the Holding Company A ct of 1935 .
Standard Gas will use the proceeds from the sale of its San Diego common stock holdings to rotire outstanding notes and debentures. "In a ay quastion should arisisu under the terms of the indenture as to the
power with the consent of Standard immediately to use the balance of proceeds to retire debt,"' the SEO says, "There are adequate remedies under
Section 11. We will require Standard to advise us within 30 days' as to the status of this matter and the steps, if any, which have been taken or which it plans to take to dispose of the problem."
Corporate Offices Moved-
Company has moved its corporate offices from New York to Chicago,
following reincorporation in Illinois, and is located at 231 south LaSalle following reincorporation in Hlinois, and is located at 2318 .
Street. The firm moved from Chicago to New York in 1939.

Weekly Output-
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended June 21 , 1941 , totaled
\(147,922,380\) kilowatt hours, as compared with \(127,642,655\) kilowatt hours for the corresponding weeks last year, an increase of \(15.9 \%\).-V. 152, p. 3987 .

Standard Radio, Ltd.-Initial Dividendsaid and B shares both payable July 10 to holders of record June 30 .
Standard Steel Spring Co.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 10 to holders of record July. 7 . Dividends of like
amounts were paid in July and December of 1940.-V. 150, p. 4142 .
Sylvanite Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings-
\({ }_{9}^{9 \text { Mos. End. }}\) Dec. \(31,{ }_{4}{ }^{19}\) Years Ended March \(31-1938\) Bullion produced..\(\begin{array}{r}\text { Dec. } 31,40 \\ \$ 2,006,973 \\ \hline\end{array}\)
Total oper. income. \(\qquad\) 82,409,671 Less, Oper. expenses.-1
Administrative exps. \begin{tabular}{cc}
\(1,012,567\) & \(\mathbf{1 , 5 6 1 , 3 3 2}\) \\
\(1,186,041\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{c}
\(\$ 2,418,451\) \\
\(1,067,12\) \\
51,54 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Net oper. earnings... Reserve for deprec....
Reserve for taxes \$1,094,406 \(\xlongequal[\$ 1,375,291]{29}\) \(\$ 1,299,783\)
50,929
1 \begin{tabular}{llllll} 
& 275,870 & 219,005 & 187,625 & 145,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 a Including \(\$ 72,317\) exchange thereon.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, \$269,467; bullion on hand and in transit, 8156,897 ; bonds and loans to substidiary companies, \(\$ 1,915,861\); buildings, plant and equip. ment net, \(\$ 181,951\); mining properties, development, \&c., \(\$ 1,401,146\) :
metside pronerties \(\$ 22,669\); prepaid expenses and sundry assets, 826 ,647 outside
total, \(\$\) properties, \(\$ 222,049\). \(\$ 26\); prepaid expenses and sundry Laxes, \(\$ 295,000 ;\) reserve for contingencies, \(\$ 105,000\); capital stock \(\$ 8\), \({ }^{299,500 ;}\) discount on shares, \(\operatorname{Dr} \$ 916500\); profit and loss balance, \(\$ 1,-\) 049, -V. 152, p. 1144
Temiskaming Mining Co., Ltd.-Earnings-
 Assels-Cash, \(\$ 21,039\), marketable securities (market value, \(\$ 114,012\) ), \(\$ 3,802\) i interest recerts payable and accrued charges;
Liabilities
Accout Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued charges, \(8249 ;\) reserve for
unclaimed dividends \(\$ 4,598 ;\) capital
total, \(\$ 114,896\).-V. 151, p. 2058 .

Texas Gas \& Power Corp.-Acquisition of PropertiesSecurities to Be Sold Privately-See Central States Power \& Light Corp.

Terre Haute Gas Corp.-Sells \(\$ 720,000\) Bonds PrivatelySee Indiana Gas \& Chemical Corp.

\section*{Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-}
 -V. 152, p. 3360.

\section*{Texas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-}
 Oper. exps., excl. dirirect
 Drect raxes. . .ees. approp.
Amortiz. of limited-term
\begin{tabular}{lrrrrr}
\(\begin{array}{c}\text { Amortiz. of limited-term } \\
\text { investments }\end{array}\) & 100,000 & 92,532 & \(1,120,159\) & \(1,088,914\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Gross income-
Interest on mente bondsInterest on deb. bonds


Balance.................................... \(\$ 1,163,118 ~ \$ 1,325,622\) is being made at a rate which will result ines, in the accumulation of such taxes
at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full yer at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 .
Includes in the 12 months ended May 31 , 1941, provision of \(\$ 61,000\) for subsequent provision for such tax since no excess profits are indicated.- \(\mathbf{V}\).
152, p. 3829.

Third Avenue Ry.-Earnings-
Period Ended May 31-1941-Month 1940
Operating revenues






\section*{Thrift Stores, Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-}
 Depreciation-.. anders. paid for cancel. of
Inder executive officer's con-
\(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prov. for income taxes_. } & \text { c } 35,500 & 14,37 \overline{1} & -\cdots . & 13,500\end{array}\)

a Expenses in connection with closing and disposing of Toronto stores
and warehouse. b Includes \(\$\) \& 105 interest earned, Dominion of Canada
bonds. \(\mathbf{c}\) Includes excess profits tax

\section*{Consolidated Balance Sheet March 29, 1941}

Assets-Cash, \$85.098; inventory of merchandise. \(\$ 338,070\), accounts receivable (net), \(\$ 58,057\); prepaid expenses, \(\$ 13,276\); fixed assets, \(\$ 213,475\)
total, \(\$ 6877,975\). Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued charges, \(\$ 247,341\) miscel-
laneouns taxes accrued, \(\$ 8\), 670 : provision for income and excess profits taxes,
 \begin{tabular}{l} 
preference shares ( \(\$ 25\) par). \(\$ 342,750 ; 7 \%\) d cum. redeemable convertible, \\
preference shares \\
\hline-V .1510 par), \(\$ 120,000 ;\) deficit, \(\$ 96.286\) : total, \(\$ 687,975\).
\end{tabular}
Toledo Edison Co., Inc.-Admitted to Unlisted TradingThe New York Curb Exchange has admitted to unlisted trading the
1st mutge. bonds, \(31 / 2 \%\) series, due July 1, 1968.-V. 152, p. 2721; V. 151,
p. 2515 .

Toledo Shipbuilding Co.-To Pay 75-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 21 . This compares with 5 cents paid on March 29, last.-V. 107, p. 409.
Tool Steel Gear \& Pinion Co.-Preferred Stock Offeredield, Richards \& Co., Cleveland, recently offered at 103 per share and div. 2,000 shares \(41 / 2 \%\) cum. special preferred stock ( \(\$ 100\) par). This offering was limited to bona fide residents within the State of Ohio, buying for their own account for investment purposes.
History and Business-Company was incorp. March 17, 190\%. Company
owns unincumbered a plant equiped with automatic sprink wns unincumbered a plant equipped with automatic sprinklers for fire protection, Iocated on Township Avenue in Elmwood Place, Ohio, with a crane wheels and rolls, all hardened by a secret process and gears, pinions, give sufficiently longer life than competitive material to jus.ify their cost. Capitalization-Upon completion of this financing the company wil have
outstanding the following capital:
 \(4 \% \%\) cumulative special preferred stock.
\(7 \%\) cumulative second prefered stock... 100,000
100,000
200,000
\begin{tabular}{l}
100,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} given above, payable quarterly Jan. 15 , \&c entitled to dividends, aĩ rates stock and the second preferred stock, and on Feb. 1, \&c. in the case of the special preferred stock, in preference, to holders of common stock.
After declaration each year of the preferred dividend After declaration each year of the preferred dividends and any arrears
that may be declared tnat year until it nas received \(6 \%\), after wnicn tne dividends. Purpose-The purpose of tnis new issue of stock is to pay temporary bank
loans made by the company in order to redeem its former issue of \(7 \%\) loans made by the company in order to redeem its former issue of \(7 \%\)
special preferred stock on Aprii 15,1941, thus refunding that issue with this special preferred stock on Aprif 15, 1941 , th
new issue of \(41 / 2 \%\) special preferred stock.

Net Earnings After Taxes for Calendar Years

The average annual net earnings for the past 20 years were \(\$ 166,399\) equal
to approximately 7.56 times total dividend requirements to approximately 7.56 times total dividend requirements on all preferred
stock inciuding special preferred stock being offered, such total dividend stock incuding special preferred stock
requirements being \(\$ 22,000\) per year.
Net sales and profits first three months of:
\({ }^{190}\)
\(\begin{array}{rr}\text { Net Sales } & \text { Net Profits } \\ \$ 617,760 & \$ 102,013 \\ 779,658 & 114,125\end{array}\)
Comparative Balance Sheet
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Assets- & Dec. 31 '40 & arr. \(31 \times 1\) & Liabdut & Dec. & Mar. \(31 \times 41\) \\
\hline Cash. & \$161,102 & \$144,359 & Accounts payable. & 106,758 & 152,266 \\
\hline Accts. rec. less res. & 259,225 & 328,814 & Accrued wages..- & 21,141 & 32,387 \\
\hline Inventories & 408,107 & 513,173 & Acer. Fed. \&c., & & \\
\hline Stocks, other corp. & 53,150 & 52,070 & taxes.-...-.... & 141,742 & 10 \\
\hline Bloomftild process & & & Dividends payable & 33,000 & 17,750 \\
\hline Land, bldg. and & & & Reserves-.....--- & 41,728 & 105,831 \\
\hline equipment (net) & 611,383 & 639,887 & First pref. stock & 100,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline Real estate, outside & & & Second pref. stock & 100,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline propertles (net)- & 934 & 934 & Special pref. stock & 200,000 & 200,000 \\
\hline Deferred charges.- & 5,368 & 10,422 & Common stoc & 100,000 & 100,000 \\
\hline & & & Surplus & 654,901 & 774,402 \\
\hline Total & 1,499,273 & ,689,661 & Total & \$1,499,273 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total_......... \(\$ 1\),
\(-\mathrm{V} .144, \mathrm{p} .4201\).
Trico Products Corp.-Earnings-
\(\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { a Gross profitar-.... } & \$ 7,314,492 & \$ 5,449,8\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{gathered}\text { Total income. } \\ \text { Admin. selling, deprec.. }\end{gathered} \overline{\$ 7,922,878} \overline{\$ 5,955,104} \overline{\$ 4,016,954} \overline{\$ 7,217,978}\) \(\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { amortiz, general exps. } & 1,632,838 & 1,639,434 & 1,287,099 & 2,192,457\end{array}\) \begin{tabular}{l} 
Provision for Federal and \\
Canadian income taxes \(\mathbf{c} 2,065,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 a After deducting cost of sales, discounts, returns and allowances and patent expenses, but before charging depreciation, amortization, \&c.
b Including normal, undistributed and excess profits taxes. c Includes excess profits taxes. Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 y Indicates loss. \(\$ 3800\) provision for estimated surtax on undistributed profits.
Note-The provision for 1940 Federal normal income and declared value
excess profits taxes does not include any amount for excess profits taxes under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 . On the basis of a preliniary survey by Republic Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries, it is believed that there will
not be any amount payable for such excess profits taxes by Truscon Steel Co.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31} \\
\hline ssets- \({ }^{1940}\) & 1939 & Labilties- 1940 & 9 \\
\hline Cash Asels- \({ }_{\text {d }}\) & & Liabalties- & \\
\hline Notes and accts. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 582,181 & Preferred stock --- 3,323,690 & 3,323,910 \\
\hline receivable_.-.-. \(4,904,479\) & 3,405,943 & A ccounts payable- \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 7,658,060 \\
\hline Inventories_....-.- \(5,109,171\) & 4,722,888 & Unpald payrolls, & \\
\hline Investments ----- 549,874 & 573,379 & commissions, \&c 164.571 & 142,971 \\
\hline a Fixed assets _- \({ }^{\text {a }}\) 7,505,752 & 7,383,583 & Accrued liabilities_ 699,064 & 350,788 \\
\hline Patents, \&c------ 206,618 & 206,618 & Indebt. to Repub. & \\
\hline Deferred charges__ 65,678 & 58,004 & Steel Corp. \& its & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{Other assets....-- 189,117} & 162,314 & subsidiaries_.-- 1,275,492 & 927,192 \\
\hline & & Adv. bill'g on erec. & \\
\hline & & \& struc. contr's_ 63,976 & ,353 \\
\hline & & Funded debt----- 4,000,000 & 4,000,000 \\
\hline & & Reserves--.------ 275,082 & 232,989 \\
\hline & & Surplus: & \\
\hline & & Appr. of real est. 323,739 & 323,740 \\
\hline & & Capitat surplus. 1,242,118 & 1,242,118 \\
\hline & & Prof, \& loss def_ 223,112 & 1,553,502 \\
\hline tal.-------- 19,356,024 & 7,094,911 & Total & 17,094,911 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{a After deducting reserve for depreciation of \(\$ 4,014,199\) in 1940 and \(\$ 4,080,652\) in 1939 . \(\quad\) After deducting reserve for doubtful accounts, freight, \& c . of \(\$ 521,287\) in 1940 and \(\$ 529,229\) in 1939. c Represented bv shares of \(\$ 10\) par.-V. 152, p. 2571.}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-


\section*{Union Pacific RR.-Earnings-}
 467,453




\section*{Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-EarningsConsolidated Income Account for Calendar Years}
 Operating income.
Other income. Total income-....-. Prov. Yor Fed inc. \&
State income taxes
Net income .-̈ds...Preferred dividends...:-
Carmon dividends.-.:\begin{tabular}{cccc} 
& 36.129 & 310.984 & 310.540 \\
\(\$ 1.79\) & \(\$ 2.34\) & \(\$ 1.96\) & b19.740 \\
\hline 1.62
\end{tabular} of common stock was distributed as a dividend. c Includes excess profits
tax of \(\$ 22,000\).

Assets-
 .... Inventories.---:-
Notes recelvabie Notes recelvable \&
advs.
truckers Investments assets \({ }^{\text {(iess }}\) Preppild \& de deterred meparges.
Deposits
with land Iords, \&e .....\(\underset{\text { Pref. stock, sinking }}{\text { Vind }}\) Goodwill funTotal

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

United Fuel Investments, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings\(\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years Ended March 31-2 }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}\) Iepreciation or bond interest.-.- on
Int.on bonds. including premium on
United States exchange. Bond \& loan exps. \& disct. absorbed.-
Provision
 war production --
Prov, for future price decline in inventory values.
Provision for Domion and Provin-
cial taxes on income

Net profit for year
Dividends on \(6 \%\) pref. shares........
\(\begin{array}{lll}1,456,568 & \$ 1,196,741 & \$ 923,055\end{array}\)
\begin{tabular}{lll}
316,41 & 324,135 & 271,351 \\
26.634 & 22,926 & 24,178 \\
239741 & 241,131 & 224,225
\end{tabular}

\section*{63,580}

50,000 -
\(\begin{array}{lll}353,000 & 135,249 & 75,160\end{array}\)

 Premiums paid on \(7,504,204 \quad 7,491,46\) acculis. of subsid-
iary companies
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
Cash & \(0,1.079\) \\
\hline 690,757 & \(4,029,011\)
\end{tabular}
Inves. In securs.
of Dom. of Can.
 Inventories-...-.
Det \& other Total \begin{tabular}{cc}
200,000 & 100.536 \\
72933 & 62,215 \\
737,603 & 767,413 \\
44633 & 455885 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} a 90,000 no par shares -V. 151, p. 3257
United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly OutputThe 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: Weat


United Light \& Power Co.-Split-Up Fixed by SECThe Securities and Exchange Commission held Jan. 14, in a tentative
advisory ovinion handed down for the benefit of and at the request of the advisory opinion handed down for the benefit of and at the request of the company, that United could not retain, as additional systems to the Kansas
city Electric System within the same holding company system, any of the utility properties in States which did not adjoin Kansas and Missouri. This would require that "disposition must be made by Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. of its interests in Columbus \& Southern Ohio Electric
Co. Point Pleasant Water \& Light Co. and Panhandle Power \& Light Co." Co., Point Pleasant, Water \& Light Co. and Panhandle Power \& Light Co,"
The Commission's interpretation of the integration requirements of Section 11(b) (1) of the Holding Company Ant as applied to tinitements or that applied in Commonwealth st southern and Engineers Public Service, in each of which the interpretation is under review by the Commission. United
The Commission on March 20 ordered the dissolution of the Unit Light \& Power CO , the top company in the system, and of United American Co, an intermediate holding company. With, compliance with these orders and the sale of
which United has said it intends to dispose of, the system would have which
remaining three holding companies- the United Light \& Railways Co.,
American Light \& Traction Co. and Continental Gas \& Electric Corp.,
ogether with two operating companies-the Iowa-Nebraska Light and
Power Co. and the Columbus \& Southern Ohio Ele One of the questions which the Commission specifically reserves for cation aspects of the "death senth the integration and corporatem should cation aspects or the death sontence was whether the system should
embrace more than one major holding company. This question was aised by the Commission's public utility division and not passed upon in he tentative opinion today
Co., the largest of the public utility subsidiaries of Continental Gas \& Electric, constituted an integrated public utility system witnin the meaning Thus, the Commission found that "the electric facilities in and around Kansas 'City" comprised the single integrated public utility system to Which operations of continental shouid be limited, subject to certain statutory exceptions. It was at this point that the Commission found it
advisable for United or Continental to dispose of systems not adjoining Missouri and Kansas. With regar to the American Light \& Traction Co.. the Commission
sugeested that it dispose of the San Antonio Public Service Oo. Likewise, it said, nonutility properties owned in Texas would have no place irk a single integrated system built around the system's. Michigan properties, which appeared to the Commission to be the ogical basis for a single system. Light \& Traction properties can be retained together with the Kansas City lectric system, since those properties are located in the States of Michigan Wisconsin and Texas, none of which adjoin the States of Missouri and The C

Commission consolidated its proceedings involving United so that questions under Sections 11 (b) (1) and 11 (b) (2) could be considered
jointly and called for a resumption of hearings for July 7 .-V. 152 , p. 3990 .
United Printers \& Publishers, Inc.-Earnings-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline et sales...-.- & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Feb. } 29,40 \\
\$ 5,626,174 \\
2,562,961
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Feb. } 28,39 \\
\$ 5,728,886 \\
2,769,656
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Feb. } 28,{ }^{28}, 38 \\
& \$ 55,672,305
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 5,672,305 \\
2,717,185
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline ross profit from opers- & & & & \\
\hline expense & 1,980,213 & 2,082,862 & 2,107,995 & 2,035,137 \\
\hline Net profit from opers Miscellaneous income- & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 668,085 \\
\mathbf{4 5 , 1 5 4}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 480,099 \\
48,744
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 661,660 \\
49,709
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 682,048 \\
52,593
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Profit & 8713.239 & 5528,8, & 8711.370 & \$734,641 \\
\hline Depreciation & 77, & 86,9 & & \\
\hline Int. on borrowed money- & 14,519 & 16,3 & 10,955 & 44,18 \\
\hline Federal ta & 163,000
6,130 & 65,631
14,500 & 110,630
10,428 & 92,462
17,485 \\
\hline Net p & \$416,941 & 8306. & \$439,123 & 8463,032 \\
\hline Divs. on prer. stock & 50,152 & 33,434 & 33,434 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Balance Sheet Feb. 28, 1941 Assels-Cash, \(\$ 336,937\); accounts and notes receivable (net). \(\$ 1,209,842\) (net), \(\$ 1,691,138 ;\) other investments, \(\$ 30,192 ;\) commissions advanced to salesmen on business booked but not shipeod, and other deferred items, 119,530: goodwin, trademarks and copylights, \$1, total, \$3,912,634.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, \$12,617; provision for Federal income nortgages, \(\$ 531,165\); preferred \(\$\) tock ( \(\$ 10\) par), \(\$ 1,000,000\); common stock


United Public Utilities Co.-Aug. 25 Last Day for Exchange of Securities-
Pursuant to an order entered May 26, 1941 by John \(p\). Barnes of the re notified that, unless cood cas 1941 why such action should not be taken, an order will be then entered fixing Aug. 25 , 1941 as the last day on which securities of that company may be exchanged for securities or United Public service Corp. (the re
organized company), and providing that after Aug. 25, 1941 the holders of the first lien bonds and preferred stock of the old company shall have no right to participate in the plan of reorganization nor be entitied to any claim whatsoever against United Public Utilities Corp. (the new company)
nor against City National Bank \& Trust Co., nor Provident Trust Co. of nor against City
Philadelpha, Pa - V.
United Specialties Co.-Earnings-
 Cost of sales-:-........Other deductions (net) Fed. \& State inc. taxes.. \(\qquad\) 1941-9 9

Net profit............. \(\$ 41,649 \quad \$ 16,671 \quad\) a \(\$ 520,235\) a \(\$ 198.996\) \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Equivalent to \(\$ 3.06\) per share of common stock in 1941 and \(\$ 1.17\) in Assets-Cash, \(\$ 942\) Balance Sheet May 31, 1941
3551,909; innentories 9542,032 accounts receivale due from customers (net), deferred charges, \(\$ 20,509\); total, \(\$ 2,843,587\). Liabilities-Accounts, payable, \(\$ 145,121\), accrued liabilities, \(\$ 995,976\);
ommon stock (par \(\$ 1), \$ 170,000\); capital surplus, \(\$ 893,980\); earned surplus, common stock (par \(\$ 1, \$ 170,000\); capital surplus,
\(\$ 638,510 ;\) total, \(\$ 2,843,587\).-V. 152, p. 3990 .
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Corp.-Annual Report-Charles E. Adams, Chairman, and Charles S. Munson, President, state in part:
On April 20, 1933, the stockholders, acting upon a recommendation of the directors, authorized an increase in the property reserves in order to reduce the book value of
to the nominal amount of \(\$ 1\) as of Dec. 31,1932 The reasons underlying o the nominal amount of 1 as of Dec. .1 fully set Porth in the President's
the recommendation of the directors were fuly thetter dated Feb. 23 . 1933 , which accompanied the annual report to stockolders for the year 1932 .
onment, renewals, replacements and betterments on a program of abancondition of the operating properties is satisfactory
When the action was taken to reduce the net book value of the company's ixed assets to the nominal value of \$1 as of Dec. 31, 1932 , the then existing would have been necessary to provide new producing facilities sufficient to take care of all the company's business. The book value of the company's
fixed assets which it is now recommended be adopted is considerably below fixed assets which it is now recommended be adopted is considerably below The company's producing facilities are now being used to their fullest capacity.
This matter of the manner in which the fixed assets should be stated April 1,1940, all buildings and equipment be stated at cost less depreciation and that land be stated at \(\$ 1,500,000\). The amount to which the book
value of land would thus be adjusted is \(\$ 3,494,537\) below the cost, and of alue of land would thus be adjusted is \(\$ 3,494,537\) below the cost, and of \(\$ 520,703\), to land in the United States. It is believed that therecommended manner of stating the fixed assets will enable the company to simplify its As the change to the former method was adopted pursuant to a vote of the stockholders, it is felt that they should act on the recommendations now made by the board or directers, oningustrate the precise effect which this change in the method of accounting for property will have on there are included in this report a pro-forma consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 1941, and pro-forma summaries of consolidated income and


Net income before



\section*{Net income............
} (no par)--
Earnings per share.....
\(\$ 1,342.768\)
\(\qquad\) a2 \(27 \overline{7}, 00000\)
for production and general corporate purposes up to \(\$ 5,600,000\). The loan agreement which provie at the option of the company, for an additional year the company," said Mr. Cowdin. "The additional working capital provided under the agreement is important at the present time since the company's current program calls for the manuacture of a substantial portion of the
product for the \(1941-42\) season prior to its opening on Sept. 1 . Universal product for the \(\begin{aligned} & \text { production is already well ahead of any previous on sear and it expects to } \\ & \text { enter the new season with a record number of pictures completed and in }\end{aligned}\) enter the new season with a record number of pictures completed and in 3831.

Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-

 Net oper, revenues rent from lease of plant
Gross income Interest on mtge. bonds
Other int. \& deductions
 Notes-No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid amounting to \(\$ 2,290,399\) for the pore, payable if, as, and when earned, o provision has been made for Federal Jan. 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1940. indications are that no such tax will be payable.-V. 152, p. 3990 .

\section*{Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-}
 Oper. exps., excl. direct Direct taxes. Pirect taxes.-...-.-.-.


 Gross income
Interest on mtge. bonds-
Interest on deb. bonds.Other int. \& deductions-
 Balance
\(\$ 252,724\) def\$134,193 a Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31,1941 , amounted to \(\$ 7,671,425\), after giving effect to dividends of \(\$ 1.75\) a share on \(\$ 7\) preferred
stock and \(\$ 1.50\) a share on \(\$ 6\) preferred stock, declared for payment on stock and \(\$ 1.50\) a share on \(\$ 6\) preferred stock, declared for payment on
July \(1,1941.0\). 1941 is being made at a rate which will result in the accumulation of such taxes at the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941 .
No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since present Utilities Power \& Light Corp.- \(\$ 1,687,351\) Is Cost of Reorganization-
Filing a memorandum authorizing fees of \(\$ 1,087,351\) in connection with the reorganization, Federal Judge William H. Holly at Chicago on June 14 took the final step in Winding up the tangled affairs of the corporation Although the company was reorganized as the Ogden Corp., as of Jan. 2 1940, the fees remained was loose ends to be tied after a special master's study. The present allowance, together with \(\$ 600,000\) paid previously for administrative expense, such as the fees for the master, engineers, investi-
gators and counsel for the investigators, brought the total cost of reorganization to \(\$ 1,687,351\).
In fixing the fees
In fixing the fees Judge Holly followed closely the recommendations of
the Special Master. Harry N . Gottlieb, who had sliced the total of \(\$ 2\), the special Master, Harry N. Gottieb, who had sliced the total of \(\$ 2\), by raising the totals suggested by Mr. Gottlieb in four instances and added another \(\$ 45,000\) through three cases where the master had made no recom panies involved. The largest request, for \(\$ 1,170,894\), brought by the Atlas Corp., Which held \(75 \%\) of the securisht, was cut almost in half. A total of \(\$ 600,000\) was allowed.-V. 151 ,
Valspar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
6 Months Ended May 31-
\(\begin{array}{ll}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 125,106 & \$ 84.433\end{array}\)
 a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c., but before excess profits

Virginian Ry.-Block of Stock Offered-Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., on June 25 offered 5,000 shares of \(6 \%\) preferred stock (par \$25) at \(321 / 4\) plus an amount equal to the Stock Exchange commission. Dealer discount was 25 cents.V. 152, p. 3516.

Vulcan Detinning Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share on the common
stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 24 , and another dividend of like amount payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept. 10 Dividend of of \(1 . k 0\) was paid on March 29 , last, dividend of \(\$ 2.50\) was paid on Dec. 20
1940 and previously regular quarterly dividends of \(\$ 1.50\) per share wer 1940 , and previously regular q
distributed.-V. 152, p. 3204 .
Van Camp Milk Co.-Annual Report-
 was charged to profit and loss.

Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash,
receivable (net),
\(\$ 20,896 ;\); inventories, \(\$ 485,388 ;\) deposits in closed banks (net), \(\$ 10\); reciprocal insurance subscribers' fund and surplus reserve,

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ment (net), \(\$ 1,033,660\); established milk supply system, \(\$ 1,000\); total, Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued expenses, \(\$ 408,758\); dividends
ayable, \(\$ 31,087\); reserve for Federal and State income taxes, \(\$ 69,061\); reserve for contingencies, \(\$ 15,000 ; \$ 4\) cumulative preferred stock, \(\$ 986,960\); common stock (75,000 shares at \(\$ 1\) ), \(\$ 75,000\); capital surplus, \(\$ 434,984\);
Wabash Ry.-Earnings-
May-
Gross from railway
Gross from 1ailway
Net from railway
Net ry. oper. inco
From Jan. 1-
 \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gros from railway.... } & 22,365,663 & 18,450,251 & 17,351,520 & 15,587,797 \\ \text { Net from railway_-. } & 6,684,648 & 3,829,828 & \mathbf{3 , 4 0 2 , 1 2 2} & 2,248,850 \\ \text { Net ry oper. income.-- } & 3,504,832 & 996,404 & 506,538 & \text { der613,998 }\end{array}\) Net ry. oper. inco

Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd.-Earnings Years Ended-
Net profit for year. \begin{tabular}{rrr} 
May 3, '41 & Apr. \(27, ' 40\) & Apr. 29,39 \\
\(-\$ 2,215,524\) & \(\$ 1,719,547\) & \(\$ 11,628\) \\
\hline 42,688 & 17,823 & 13,770 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

 Assets-Cash, \(\$ 480,035\); Dominion of Canada and Provincial bonds with interest accrued, \(\$ 829,829\); accounts and bills receivable (net), \(\$ 937,931\); eal estate, buildings, plant, machinery, \&cc. (net), \(\$ 4,334,333\); investments, Liabilities-Accounts and bills payable. \(\$ 465,786\); operating expenses and accrued wages, \(\$ 87,230 ;\) provision for government and municipal taxes,
\(\$ 1,146,651 ;\) bond interest accrued, \(\$ 23,436 ; 4 \%\) ist mtge. bonds due
Feb. 1, 1942, \(\$ 175,000 ;\) deferred liabilities, \(\$ 200,729 ; 4 \%\) serial bonds, eb. 1, 1942, \(\$ 1,050,000 ; 41 / 2 \% 15,000\)-year bonds, \(\$ 1,000,000\) caper \({ }^{2}, 729 ; 4 \%\) serial bonds, \(\$\) nares), \(\$ 2,000,000\); earned surplus, \(\$ 2,285,528\); total, \(\$ 8,434,359\) no par -V .
50, p. 4145 . 50, p. 4145.
Washington Water Power Co.-Earnings-
 Oper. exps., excl. direc taxes Property retirement re Net oper. revenues. \(\begin{array}{llll}396,141 & 337,259 & 4,671,867 & 4,127,540 \\ 175,482 & 168,626 & 2,304,861 & 1,737,481\end{array}\)

Gross income nterest on mtge. bonds-
Other int. and deduct'n nt. charged to construc
 Balance ........................................... \(\$ 1,769,432 \$ \$ 2,608,918\) Notes-Provision for Federal income taxes, subsequent to April 1,1941, \(t\) the rate of \(30 \%\) for the full year 1941. Includes in the 12 months ended May 31, 1941, provision of \(\$ 7,353\) for Federal excess profits tax applicable prior to Jan. 1, 1941 , but includes no subsequent provisi

Western Grocer Co. (Iowa)-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 5.25\) per share on account of holders of record June 15. Like amount paid on Jan. 25, last and compares Brusts Awarded-A Merle-Smith, and Stroud \& Co., Inc., on June 20, received the award of \(\$ 1,900,00021 / 8 \%\) equipment trust certificates on a bid of 100.38 , an interest cost of \(2.05 \%\). The certificates, which mature in 1 to 10 years, were reoffered at prices to yield 0.40 to \(2.45 \%\), according to maturity. The equipments will be issued to the extent of \(86 \%\) of the cost of the new equipment.
Other bids received were: Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., 100.236 for \(21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}\),
and Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., 100.1779 for \(21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}\).
Earnings for Month of May and Year to Date


Net income
\(-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3517\).
Western Pacific RR. Co.-Seeks Bids for EquipmentThe company will receive bids June 30 for \(\$ 2,650,000\) one to 10 year
Wichita Union Stock Yards-Diridend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \(\$ 1.50\) per share on the common stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . This compares with 1.50 on June 30, 1939, and a dividend of \(\$ 3.50\) per share distributed on
193

Wilcox \& Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.-50-Cent Divi-dend-New Director-
Directors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 17. Last previous common stock, payable June 27 to holders of record June 17. Last previous payment Was made in August, 1937 and also amounted to 50 cents per share.
The company also announced that William \(H\). Suydam, retired banker had been elected a director.

Will \& Baumer Candle Co., Inc.-10-Cent DividendDirectors on June 19 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable June 25 to holders of record June 20. Dividends of
like amounts were paid on May 15 and on Feb. 14, last.-V. 150, p. 3842 .

Wisconsin Central Ry.-EarningsPeriod End.May \(31-\quad 1941\)-Month-1940
Freight revenue. Freight revenue.......
Passenger revenue....-
All other revenue

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Total revenues.- & \$1,576,751 & \$1,177,864 & \$6,224,979 & \$5,001,920 \\
\hline Mtce. of way \& struc & 221,667 & 166,164 & 758,137 & 593,375 \\
\hline Mtce. of equipment & 191,663 & 171,028 & 869,841 & 853,724 \\
\hline Traffic expenses.- & 28,561 & 28,877 & 140,944 & 144,657 \\
\hline General expenses.- & 49,525 & 44,401 & \(\begin{array}{r}2,199,579 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 175,507 \\
\hline Net railway rev & \(\$ 606,378\)
168,291 & \(\$ 346,345\)
50,027 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { \$2,002,009 } \\ \mathbf{5 5 8 , 2 7 7} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 1,106,370 \\
366,659
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Net after taxes & \$438,087 & \$296,318 & \$1,443,732 & \$739,711 \\
\hline Hire of equipment.....- & 28,874
35,432 & 35,062
30,172 & 190,568
163,775 & 186,892
152,417 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \(\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Net after rents } & & \$ 373,781 & \$ 231,083 \\ \text { Other income }(\text { net }) & & \text { Dr26,856 } & \text { Dr3,014 }\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Income before interest } & \$ 346,925 & \$ 228,06 \\ \text { Int. being accr'd \& paid. } & 8,486 & 9,45\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Balance before interest } \\ \text { on bonds, \&c. } \\ \text { on }\end{array} & \$ 338,439 & \$ 218,618 & \$ 1,005,457 & \$ 333,727\end{array}\)

Worthington Pump \& Machinery Corp.-Pref. Div. Directors have declared dividends of \(\$ 1.121 / 1 /\) per share on both series of
company's \(41 / 2 \%\) prior preferred stocks payable Aug. 1 to holders of record company's \(41 / 2 \%\) prior preferred stocks payable Aug. 1 to holders of record
July 21.
Dividends of like amounts were paid on June 15 and March 15 , July 21 . Dividends of like amounts were paid on June 15 and March 115 ,
last, and on Dec. 14,1940, these letter being the first dividends paid since
Spetember, \(1938 .-\mathrm{V} .152\), p. 3517 .
(Rudolph) Wurlitzer Co. (\& Sub.)-EarningsYєars Ended March \(31-\)
Gross profit from sales \(\begin{array}{cc}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 5,672,724 & \$ 4,679,772\end{array}\) Operating expenses, provision for losses on doutful 4,306,418 \(4,205,668\) Profit from operations..................... \(\$ 1,366,306\)
649,719 \(\$ 564,104\) Total income_-ass on real estate operations, after allocation of
Loss
\(\$ 2,016,025\)
\(\$ 1,710,784\) Loss on real estate ores.
rentals to retail stores.
Interest charges (other than interest on mortgages) Loss on disposition of capital assets. Miscellaneous deductions.
Provision for normal Feder \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit- } & \\ \text { Dividends on } 7 \text { \% cumulative preferred stock } \\ \text { Dividends on common stock } & \$ 1,107 \\ & \end{array}\) Dividends on common stock
Earnings per share on common stock


Consoliaated Balance Sheet March 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, \(\$ 2,055,151\); cash value of insurance on lives of officers assets, \(\$ 237,508\); land, buildings, equipment, fixtures, \&c. (net), \(\$ 5\) 687, total, \(\$ 20,821\) taxes, insurance, \&c., \(\$ 143,434\); patents, goodwill, \(\$ 5\), Liabilities-Notes payable, banks, maturities due within one year interest, taxes, \&c, payable, \(\$ 508,602,485\); accrued salaries, commissions, \(\$ 95,000\); mortgage maturities, due within one year, \(\$ 51,860\); dividend \(\$ 515,799\); notes referred stock, \(\$ 22,837\); Federal and state taxes on income provision, \(\$ 1,000,000 ; 7 \%\) cumulative preferred sto, \(\$ 346,402\); contingency stock ( \(\$ 10\) par), \(\$ 4,095,730\); paid-in surplus, \(\$ 225,000\); earned surplus
Note-On Dec. 6, 1940 , company entered into a new agreement with its banks whereby the \(\$ 975,000\) owing as at that date under agreement dated with an option to borrow an additional \(\$ 300,000\) on or before March 31 1941, which option the company elected to exercise.
are to be made to the banks in 24 equal quarterly instalments payments Dec. 3 On April 2, 1941, the company made a supplemental agreement with its \(\$ 500,000\) on or before July 31,1941 , at the same rate of interest and schedule of payments as provided in agreement dated Dec. 6, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3983

\section*{CURRENT NOTICES}
-William W. Gamwell, member New York Stock Exchange, Carter Tiffany and Ralph C. Draper announce the formation of the firm of Gam well \& Co., with offices at 40 Wall St., New York City. Mr. Gamwell was connected for a brief time with the Kerr Steamship Co. and the Bankers Trust Co. For the past 10 years he has been a partner of Jas. H, Oliphant \& Co., members New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Tiffany was financial Fokker's death in 1939 he has been an execubo of the years and since Mr Fokkers was srath Jas Oliphant \& Co since that time unil Mas this year this year.
-Harold B. Cobb, partner of Murfey \& Co., on July 1 will become associated with Prescott \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchang and other stock and commodity exchanges. Mr. Cobb has been in the Department of the Cleveland Trust Co., remaining he joined the Bond Depo years for service in the T S Nawy during the Word War . 1925 he joined Worthington, Murfer \& Co and has beon assolated. Wi that firm and its successors ever since, becoming a partner in 1928. that firm and its successors ever since, becoming a partner in 1928
-Harold Choate, Financial Advertising Manager of "Business Week," has been appointed Chairman of the Transportation Committee which wil arrange for motion in Cleveland from Sopt 8 to mittee will look after members going from New York State Nes Jem and New England At the present time arrangements are pending with the New York Central PR for special accomodations on a York City on the evening of Sept. 6.
-Brown \& Atkins, Certified Public Accountants, announce the opening of their new offices at 71 Broadway, New York City, as of July 1, 1941 Their new phone number is Bowling Green 9-1437-8.
-Philip T. Heartt and Rudolph L. Weissman announce the formation of the partnership of Heartt \& Weissman, investment advisers, with offices at 61 Broadway, New York
-D. Arnold Skelly, for many years Manager of the Burlington, \(V \mathbf{t}\). and Montreal offices of A. M. Kidder \& Co., has been admitted as a general partner.
-Newman Bros. \& Worms announce that Charles A. Price has become associated with them in their Cotton Futures Department.
-Atwill \& Co. of Miami Beach, Fla., have opened an office in Chicago at 120 South La Salle St.

\title{
The Commercial Markets and the Crops
}

\author{
COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN
}

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

\section*{COMMERCIAL EPITOME}

Friday Night, June 27, 1941.
Coffee-On the 23 d inst. futures closed 3 points lower to 5 points higher. Only the July position showed a decline. First notice day for Julv is Thursday, in advance of which a fair amount of liquidation on a switching basis was effected. July closed at 10.63 c ., or 32 points under its seasonal top. Nothing in the news developed to influence the trend. In Brazil soft 4s were 500 reis below the close on Friday, hard 4s were 300 reis lower and Rio 7s 200 reis off. Brazil exported 256,000 bags of coffee last week, of which 206,000 bags were for the United States, none for Europe and 50,000 bags for all other destinations. In the actual market because of the dulness prevailing, some sellers reduced mild prices about \(1 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). per pound. On the 24th inst. futures closed 6 to 17 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 306 lots. The coffee market was stronger saday on a better turnover. Dec. in the early afternoon sold up 21 points. Switching from July was heavy in anticipation of first notice day tomorrow. A substantial number of tenders are expected. In Brazil the official spot price on soft Santos 4 s was up 300 reis; hard 4 s up 500 reis and Rio 7 s up 200 reis. This reverses the trend of the last week. On the 25th inst. futures closed 11 to 6 points net lower. Santos coffee was 4 points lower in quiet trading. Further July switches took place in anticipation of first notice day tomorrow, not today as originally announced. In Brazil the spot price on Rio 7s was up 200 reis. Private cables again talk of minimum prices to be established by Brazil against second-quota year coffees.
On the 26 th inst. futures closed 10 to 20 points net higher, with sales totaling 147 lots. Brazil's National Coffee Department suspended registrations of coffee for export pending publication of regulations controlling the second year quota. This announcement helped firm the coffee futures market today. It was the trade's interpretation that the Brazil statement indicated the imminence of new quotas regulations and perhaps a minimum price. However, a factor influencing the upturn also was the prompt stoppage of 162 notices against the July position. Today futures closed 23 to 27 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 177 lots. The Rio contract closed 5 to 18 points net higher, with sales totaling 28 lots. Santos coffee was 16 to 20 points higher in early afternoon after having been up as much as 32 points. Distant months were at new highs. Brazilian and trade buying made up the bulk of the demand. In Brazil the spot price of Rio 7s reached a new high at 21.800 milreis per 10 kilos, up 100 reis. The National Coffee Department of Brazil announced that the United States quota for the second quota year beginning Oct. would be divided as to coffee producing States and amongst exporters based on previous business.
Rio coffee closed as follows:

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:


Cocoa-On the 23d inst. futures closed 15 to 17 points net lower. The Washington announcement that the SEC would scrutinize unregulated markets, which included cocoa, and the fact that today is first notice day against the July position, worried the cocoa futures market into a sizable technical reaction today. Wall Street liquidation was substantial and included switches from July to forward positions. Dealers were on the other side in this switching, which accounted for more than 300 lots of the total. Local closing: July, 7.61; Sept., 7.72; Oct., 7.76; Dec., 7.82; Jan., 7.86; Mar., 7.93. Sept., 7.72 ; Oct., 7.76 ; Dec., 7.82 ; Jan., 7.86 ; Mar., 7.93 .
On the 24 ih inst. futures closed 2 points up to 1 point off compared with previous finals, with sales totaling 276 lots. Absence of pressure from producing countries accounted for the improvement. The open interest was reduced by 102 lots yesterday, standing at 7,108 lots today. This was first July notice day but no notices of delivery were issued. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,400 bags. They total 1,380,926 bags against \(1,058,814\) bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.63; Sept., 7.71; Dec., 7.83; Mar., 7.93; May, 8.00. On the 25 th inst. futures closed 5 to 8 points net lower, with sales only 71 lots, of which 24 lots were switches. Although dull, the cocoa market had a steady undertone. Prices during early afternoon were 2 to 5 points lower. Sales to that time totaled 35 lots. The stalemated condition in the market continues, caused by indifference of producers and manufacturers alike. This is the slow season for manufacturers. Open interest decreased 36 lots yesterday, standing at 7,072 lots today. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,200 bags. They
now total \(1,378,727\) bags compared with \(1,061,510\) bags a year ago. London cabled that no cocoa has been burned on the Gold Coast so far this year. Last autumn there had the Golk in British Government circles that low grade cocoa might be destroyed to have storage space. Local closing: July, 7.57; Sept., 7.65; Oct., 7.69; Dec., 7.75 ; Jan., 7.79.
On the 26th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower, with sales totaling 233 lots. Hedge selling against cocoa from West Africa which arrived at American ports today caused an early decline of about 10 points. Those arrivals totaled 124,537 bags, of which 7,937 arrived at New York and 49,600 at Boston, both coming on chartered boats. Manufacturers started buying at the bottom and bid prices up a few points, the market standing 4 to 6 points lower late this afternoon. The open interest increased 1 lot. It stood this morning at 7,073 lots. Warehouse stocks increased 6,100 bags. They now total \(1,384,817\) bags compared with \(1,060,260\) bags a year ago. Local closing: July, 7.54; Sept., 7.61; Dec., 7.72; Jan., 7.76; Mar., 7.82; May, 7.90. Today futures closed 7 to 11 points net higher, with sales totaling 175 lots. Demand for cocoa was moderate but selling pressure was light. Prices rallied 4 to 6 points in a slow market with July selling at 7.58c., up 4 points. Sales to mid-afternoon totaled 110 lots. The market acted as if sold out as it advanced on small volume. Big arrivals are bothering the trade. So far this first half year 3,046,951 bags of cocoa have been imported into this country. In 1940 arrivals for 12 months totaled 4,982,901 bags. Local closing: July, 7.61; Sept., 7.68; Dec., 7.79; Jan., 7.83; Mar., 7.89; May, 7.97.

Sugar-On the 23d inst. futures closed 5 points to 1 point lower for the domestic contract. The Department of Agriculture's threat to increase quota supplies had a dampening effect on the domestic sugar market. It held down the volume of the dav's trading to 233 lots and prices slipped back 5 to 1 point. Today is first notice day for July and that position showed the maximum decline. Shipping fears and other factors were ignored because of the Government's statement as to increasing the quota. In sympathy with the trend in futures, raw sugar developed an easier tone today. Offerings were held at 3.55 c ., but it was questionable whether interest existed at 3.50 c . unless for far off arrival positions. The world sugar contract ended \(41 / 2 c\). to 6 points net higher. On the 24th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaing 211 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to \(11 / 2\) points net lower, with sales totaling 656 lots. Raws were still offered at from 3.55 c. to 3.60 c ., with bids of no better than 3.50 c . The Philadelphia refineries are still tied up by a strike. At last one refiner was believed to have extended the June 30 dead line on delivery of \(\$ 4.95\) contracts pending settlement of labor difficulties. Traders are still uncertain just what effect the Russian-German war will have on world sugar. Some believe that Russian sugar production may bo affected and also point out that Great Britain's needs from the West Indies will soon grow more urgent. On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher for the domestic contract, with sales 103 lots. World sugar contracts closed 1 to \(31 / 2\) points net higher, with sales totaling 571 lots. Light buying disclosed a scarcity of contracts in the domestic sugar market with the result that prices gained from 1 to 3 points during early afternoon. There was nothing new in the raw market. Offers ranged from 3.55 c . against bids of no better than 3.50 c . It was announced that Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, chief of the sigar section of the AAA would meet New York Sugar men tomorrow morning to discuss the question of quotas and other problems. In the refined market Refined Syrups offered July delivery sugar at \(\$ 5.00\) or 10 c . over the price at which June sugar was sold. World sugar futures were in demand despite the absence of any concrete fresh news to account for the strong tone.
On the 26th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point off for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 35 lots. The world sugar contract closed 4 to 2 points net higher, with sales totaling 606 lots. The meeting of AAA officials with the sugar trade caused some early misgivings, which influenced the domestic sugar market to ease off about a point or so during early trading. However, after reports leaking out of the conference room indicated that no further Government action was threatening the market price, traders rement action was threatening the market price, traders reDuring early afternoon the market was about a point net higher with Sept. selling at 2.56 c . a pound, The raw sugar market was quiet. Sellers wanted about 3.55 c . a pound, while refiners indicated unwillingness to pay more than 3.50 c . No sales were announced. The world sugar market was quiet and steady, \(1 / 2\) point lower to \(11 / 2\) points higher. Cuban selling pressure appeared to have subsided. Today futures closed 4 to 2 points net lower for the domestic confract, with sales totaling 202 lots. The world sugar contract
closed \(1 / 2\) to \(11 / 2\) points net lower, with sales totaling 467 lots. Domestic sugar was easier but the world sugar contracts developed strength. The selling in the domestic market was attributed to a feeling that the sugar quota may be increased further. It also may have been due to the inactivity in the raw sugar market. In the raw market a lot of Cubas due here next week, and several parcels of July Puerto Ricos here next week, and several parcels of July Puerto Ricos
were offered at 3.50 c . Other sugars were held at 3.55 c . were offered at 3.50 c . Other sugars were held at 3.55 c .
The last actual sale was made at 3.51 c . last Wednesday The last actual sale was made at 3.51c. last Wednesday when the American Sugar Refining Co. bought 4,200 tons of Aug. shipment Puerto Ricos at that price.
Prices closed as follows:
Jubsein

anuary
March.
May.
Department of Agriculture Statement on Sugar -Further Revision of Sugar Quota Supplies to Be Made if Policy of Building Larger Stocks Continues
The Department of Agriculture issued on June 21 the following statement in response to inquiries concerning its policy on possible further revisions of sugar quota supplies under the Sugar Act of 1937 :

On June 9, 1941, an increase in the total quota supplies of sugar was announced by the Department. The quantity of \(7,125,561\) short tons of sugar established was deemed, on the basis of information then available to the Department, to be sufficient to meet actual consumption requirements for the calendar year 1941 and to provide reserve stocks equal to the average of prior years. However, investigations of the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration indicated that with the augmented industrial pace resulting from the national defense effort, buy. ers and consumers built up larger stocks of refined sugar than in previous years during the first three months of this year. Sho of the emergency buyers and consumers wish to carry larger working stocks than in prior ars it will be the policy of the Department to increase quota supplies years, it will be the policy of the Department to increase quota supplies
with red
With regard to the amount of available supplies to meet United States equirements the Department has already pointed out in a recent survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, on the sugar situation, that this
season's production, together with relatively large carryover stocks "assures total supply available to the United States well in excess of the current torketing quata and in excess of consumption during any year of hte past. Besides this supply there is in prospect well over a million tons of sugar esides this supply there is in prospect well over a mimion the countries." I also pointed out that the world supply of sugar for the \(1940-41\) marketing year is the largest supply on record.
The revision referred to above was mentioned in our issue of June 14, page 3720 .

\section*{Sugar Deliveries for First Four Months of 1941 Totaled 2,759,363 Tons}

The Department of Agriculture issued on June 18 its monthly sugar statistical statement covering the first four months of 1941, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers and others. The statement was prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-April, 1941, amounted to \(2,759,363\) short-tons, raw value, compared with \(1,850,847\) tons during the corresponding period last year. The Department's announcement goes on to explain:

Distribution of sugar in continental United States during the first four months of 1941 in short-tons, raw value, was as follows:
months or 1941 in short-tons,
Raw sugar by refiners (Table 1) ..............................
Beet sugar processors (Table 2) 2, less exports)
Beet sugar processors (Table 2)-...............
Mainland cane mills for direct consumption (Table

Total. \(2,759,363\)
The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first four months of 1941 was 7,148 tons and in Puerto Rico, 33,152 ons (Table 5). follows:*

Refiners' raws.


Mainland cane factories.
Total. \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) 1,858,991 2,311,352
These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937. The statement of charges against the 1941 sugar quotas during JanuaryApril was made public on May 7 .
* Not including raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 49,989 short-tons, com 64,003 short-tons, commercial value, in 1940
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS
AND DELIV
APRIL, 1941
(Short Tons, Raw Value)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Source of Supply & \begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks on \\
Jan. 1, 1941
\end{tabular} & Receipts & Meltings & Deliveries for Direct Consumption & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lost } \\
& \text { by Fire, }, \\
& \text { \&cc. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stocks on } \\
\text { Apr.30, } \\
1941
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Cuba & 87,288 & 922,917 & 803,269 & 401 & 8 & a206,527 \\
\hline Hawail & 38,569 & 245,800 & 248,479 & 965 & 0 & 36;925 \\
\hline Puerto Rico & 88,889
79670 & 264,489
362,431 & 319,141 & \({ }^{412}\) & 2 & 122,956 \\
\hline Philippines- & 49,223 & 98,192 & 134,319 & 1,437 & 18 & 10,641 \\
\hline Virgin Islands & , & 1,764 & 1,764 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Other countries & 12,437 & 44,994 & 32,322 & 0 & 0 & b25,109 \\
\hline Misc.(sweepings, \&c) & & 258 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline & 355,076 & 1,940,84 & 19,10 & 3,217 & 60 & 473,535 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Compiled in the Sugar Division, from reports submited by sugar refineries on Form SS-15A.
a Includes 35,442 tons in customs' custody. b Includes 11,923 tons in customs'

TABLE 2-STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES OF CANE AND BEET SUGAR BY UNI
JANUARY-APRIL, 1941
(Short Tons. Raw Value)


Compiled by the Sur ivish from reports submitted on Forms Ss-16A and Compiled by the Sugar Division, from reports submit
a The refineries figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.063030 a The refineries figures are converted to raw value by using ene factor 1.03 \(\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the }\end{aligned}\) years 1939 and 1940.
b Deliveries include sugar delivered against sales for export. The Department of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 17,494 short tons, raw value, during January-April, 1941.
ing, \&e arger
TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT APRIL, 1941
(Short Tons, Raw Value)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Source of Supply & Stocks on Jan. 1, 1941 & Receipts & Deliveries
\(o r\) Usage & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Stocks on } \\
& \text { Apr. 30, } \\
& 1941
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Cuba & 25,702 & 172,207 & 104,465 & *93,444 \\
\hline Hawail & 0 & 2,028
89
89 & 2,028
46,208 & 43,230 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Puerto Rico }}\) & 12,932 & -16,819 & 21,313 & 8,438 \\
\hline Other foreign areas & 1303 & 1,842 & 1,026 & 1,119 \\
\hline Total & 39,178 & 282,093 & 175,040 & 146,231 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Complied in the sugar Division from reports and information submitted by
importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms SS-15B and SS-3. * Includes 20,865 tons in customs' custody.

TABLE 4-MAINLAND CANE MILLS' STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND DELIVERIES JANUARY-APRIL, 1941
(Short Tons, Raw Value)
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c}
\begin{tabular}{c} 
Stocks on \\
Jan. 1, 1941
\end{tabular} & Production & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Delivertes
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
For Difect \\
Consumption on
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
For Further \\
Processing
\end{tabular} \\
\hline\(* 62,214\) & 69,994 & 25,971 & 89,818 & 14,419 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{* Revised.}

TABLE 5-DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN APRIL, 1941
Territory of Hawail (Short Tons, Raw Value)
ard-On Lard-On the 23 d inst. futures closed 27 to 30 points net higher. The continued strength in hogs and gains helped to keep the lard market strong. Russia's entrance into the war played a part in the market's strength. The opening range in the lard market was 17 to 25 points net higher. Chicago hog prices reached new highs for the current upward movement. Receipts for the western run totaled 71,600 head against 82,100 head last year The top price for hogs at Chicago today was \(\$ 10.75\), with the range from \(\$ 10.25\) to \(\$ 10.75\). On the 24 th inst. futures close 10 to 12 points net lower. The market inst. futures close 10 to 12 points net closing at about the ruled he the day. Western hog session, totaled 74,100 head, against 109,000 head for the same day last year. Chicago hog sales ranged from \(\$ 10.25\) to \(\$ 1070\) last year. Chicago hog sales ranged to 12 points not \(\$ 10.70\). On the 25th inst. futures closed most lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session. The foreign demand for United States lard remains very slow.
Chicago hog prices were mostly 10 c . higher, with sales Chicago hog prices were mostly 10c. higher, with sales ranging from \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 10.25\). Western hog receipts were 54,600 head, against 69,100 head for the same day last year.

On the 26 th inst. futures closed 25 to 27 points net higher. New highs were reached in lard prices at Chicago today under active covering and substantial commission house buying influenced largely by the rise in hogs and the forecast ing influencea decrease in hog marketings during the next six for a seasonal decrease in hog marketings during the next six weeks. The market closed at the best levels of the day. The opening range of lard futures was 10 to 15 points net higher. Chicago hog prices advanced 25c. per 100 pounds. The top price for the day was \(\$ 11\) per 100 pounds. Sales ranged from \(\$ 10.50\) to \(\$ 11\). Western hog marketings totaled 53,700 head against 61,900 head for the same day last year. Today futures closed 10 to 20 points net higher. The lard Today futures closed 10 to markets.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO


Pork-(Export), mess, \(\$ 29.871 / 2\) ( \(8-10\) pieces to barrel); family ( \(50-60\) pieces to barrel); \(\$ 21.75\) ( 200 pound barrel). Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \(\$ 21.50\) per barrel (200 pound barrel). Cut Meats: firm. Pickled Hams: Picnic, loose, c.a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., 16c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 16 c .; 8 to 10 lbs., 16e. Skinned, loose, c.a.f. -14 to \(16 \mathrm{lbs.} ,231 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 18\) to \(20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 223 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to 8 lbs., \(191 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 8\) to \(10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 191 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 12\) to \(14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 163 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y , -16 to 18 lbs., not quoted; 18 to 20 lbs., \(13 \mathrm{c} . ; 20\) to 25 lbs., \(13 \mathrm{c} . ; 25\) to \(30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 131 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). 18 to 20 lbs., \(13 \mathrm{c} . ; 20\) to 25 lbs., \(13 \mathrm{c} . ; 25\) Premium Marks: Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Prem 36 to \(37 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). Cheese: State, Held '39, \(261 / 2\) to 28 ; Held ' 40 , 36 to \(371 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). Cheese: State, Held \(39,261 / 2\) to \(28 ;\) Held 40 , 243/4 to 26. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs: \(261 / 4\) to \(273 / 4\).

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars is quoted 10.2 to 10.4 . Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, spot-301/4 offer, nominal; drums- 32 offer. Coconut; crude: tanks, nearby- \(.071 / 2\)
bid, nominal. Aug.-Sept.-. 07 bid, nominal; bulk- 06 bid nominal. Corn: crude: West, tanks, nearby-not quoted. Olive: denatured: drums spot- \(\$ 3.50\) to \(\$ 3.75\). Soybean: tanks, old crop- \(101 / 2\) to \(103 / 4\); Oct.-Dec.- \(093 / 4\) to \(101 / 4\) New York, 1. c. 1., clarified-12.8 bid. Edible: coconut: 76 degrees- \(133 / 8\) bid. Cod: crude: not quoted. Lard: ex. winter prime- \(111 / 4\) offer; strained - 11 offer. Turpentine: \(471 / 2\) to \(491 / 2\). Rosins: \(\$ 2.36\) to \(\$ 3.13\).
Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 483 contracts. Crude S. E., val. \(111 / 2-3 / 4\) nom. Prices closed as follows:
July

 future contracts were stopped by the Commodity Exchange, Inc., in a move which followed a one-day's suspension of all trading in rubber futures. This action had been taken early yesterday morning by the board of governors of the exchange following announcement from Washington that, starting with today, the Rubber Reserve Co. would act as sole buyer for crude rubber from the Far East. In a second meeting of the board of go vernors of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., it was decided "after careful consideration to resume trading in rubber futures contracts on Tuesday, the 24th, but that trading should be limited to liquidation of ,open positions. The opening of new positions is prohibited." At the same time it was decided to amend the rule governing price fluctuation limitations for rubber by reducing the daily limit of fluctuations from 2 to \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). per pound. On the 24 th inst. futures closed 25 points off to 10 points net higher, with sales totaling 46 lots. Trading in rubber on the local Exchange was resumed today but was limited to the liquidation of outstanding contracts. The board of governors has ruled that no new commitments may be made. It also has limited fluctuations to half a cent in any single session as against 2c. previously permitted. The market today had a fairly steady tone on sales which aggregated 28 lots to early afternoon. Prices were irregular. The Singapore market closed unchanged to \(1-16 \mathrm{~d}\). higher. Local closing: July 21.00; Sept., 21.05; Dec., 20.95; Mar., 20.70. On the 25th inst. futures closed 10 points up to 5 points off. Trading in rubber now restricted to liquidation of outstanding commitments, had reached only 15 lots to mid-afternoon. Prices were irregular, standing 10 points higher to 10 points lower, with July at 21.05 c ., up 5 points. Certificated stocks in ticensed warehouses decreased 30 tons. The total now is 350 tons. The Singapore rubber market closed 1-32 to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: July, 21.00; Sept., 21.05; Oct., 21.05; Dec., 21.05; Jan., 20.95; Mar., 20.70 .
On the 26 th inst. futures closed 10 to 30 points net higher, with sales totaling 44 lots. Rubber advanced 15 to 30 points in quiet trading when dealers covered in anticipation of urther government action., It is believed the OPACS will fix prices on so-called "free" rubber, already in this country but not yet sold to the ultimate consumer. Such rubber has been selling in the local spot market at 22c. a pound. During early afternoon July rubber was selling at 2.15c., up 15 points. Sales to that time amounted to 31 lots. The Singapore rubber market closed unchanged to 3-32d. higher. Local closing: July, 21.10; Sept., 21.30; Dec., 21.30; Mar., 21.00 . Today futures closed 5 points off to unchanged, with sales totaling only 12 lots. The rubber market was quiet, only two contracts having been sold to early afternoon. Sept. sold at 21.30 c ., unchanged. Sixty tons were tendered for delivery on the July contract. Open interest stood at 1,751 lots, a decrease of 28 . The Singapore rubber market closed unchanged. Local closing: July, 21.05; Sept., 21.30; Dec.,
21.30 .
Hides-On the 23d inst. futures closed 8 to 15 points net higher. Transactions totaled 1,480,000 pounds or 37 lots. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 1,286 contracts to 269,984 hides. Trading in the open spot market last week reached the large total of some 230,000 hides. All these hides were sold at 15c. flat, without any differentials for various grades. Local closing: June, 14.62 ; Sept., 14.65 ; Dec., 14.65; Mar., 14.65; June, 14.65. On the 24th inst. futures closed 14 to 15 points net lower. All deliveries on the board closed virtually at the same level of \(141 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). today. Of the 16 lots traded, 4 were in the June position, 8 in Sept. hides and the other 4 in Dec. hides. No new developments were reported in the spot market today. An additional 480,000 pounds were tendered for delivery against the June contract, bringing the total for the month to \(4,680,000\) pounds. Transactions today totaled 640,000 pounds, including 40,000 pounds exchanged for physicals. Local closing: Sept., 14.51; Dec., 14.50; Mar., 14.50; June, 14.50. On the 25th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net lower. The open interest in hide futures dipped below 1,000 contracts today, continuing the slow but steady shrinkage in this market. Trading was virtually at a standstill all day, only 24 contracts being traded. Prices fluctuated only moderately. After holding steady during the morning, they receded a few points in sympathy with other agricultural futures markets and closed lower. The spot market was reported as quiet.

Local closing: Sept., 14.45; Dec., 14.45; Mar., 14.45; June, 14.45.

On the 26 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower. With activity in the spot market at a standstill pending a clarification of the question of differential between different grades of hides, trading in the futures market marked time Trading there amounted to only 880,000 pounds or 22 lots. Futures prices, however, were under pressure reflecting partly the uncertainty over the spot market situation. Local closing: Sept., 14.40; Dec., 14.38; Mar., 14.38; June, 14.38; Today futures closed 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 26 lots. Raw hide futures opening was unchanged. The market held steady during the morning and prices by early afternoon were 1 to 2 points advance. Transactions amounted to 560,000 pounds. Open interest increased by three contracts, totaling 982 today. Some sales of spot hides were reported. Local closing: Sept., 14.45; Dec., 14.43; June, 14.43.

Ocean Freights-Trading in tonnage continues on a very small scale. The new developments abroad are having their influence in the freight or charter market. Charters included: Grain bookings: Several lots totaling 9,000 tons, mostly barley, booked for end June, July and up to Aug. 2: North Atlantic to Lisbon; wheat \(\$ 1.15\) per 100 pounds and barley, \(\$ 1.25\). Time Charter: West Indies trade, \(\$ 9\) to \(\$ 11\) asked per ton. Canadian trade, \(\$ 7.50\) asked per ton. North of Hatteras-South African trade, \(\$ 7.50\) to \(\$ 8\) per ton. North of Hatteras-East Coast South America, \(\$ 8\) to \(\$ 9\); West Coast \(\$ 8\) to \(\$ 9\) per ton. United States Pacific-Far East, \(\$ 8.25\) per ton. Sugar: Philippines to United States Atlantic, \(\$ 25\) bid, asking \(\$ 30\). Queensland to Halifax-St. John, \(\$ 21\) per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro, \$11-11.50 per ton asked. Hampton Roads to Montevideo, about \(\$ 12\) per ton asked. Hampton Roads to Buenos Aires, \(\$ 12\) per ton asked. Hampton Roads to Lisbon, \(\$ 16\). Ore: South Africa to Hatteras, \(\$ 18\) f. i. o. per ton; Brazil to Sydney, N. S., \(\$ 12.50\) per ton. Philippines to Baltimore, \(\$ 18\) bid.

Coal-Commercial production of anthracite for the week ended June 21st is estimated by the Anthracite Institute at \(1,165,200\) net tons. Output for the first 24 weeks of the year, ended June 14th, is set at \(22,868,313\) tons, against \(21,829,700\) tons for the same period of 1940, an increase of 1,038,613 tons, or \(4.76 \%\). In reviewing the additional requirements placed on the fuel oil and coke industries by virtue of the operation of the full defense program and its effects on the anthracite industry, Weston, Dodson \& Co., in a detailed analysis recently issued, points out that the maximum additional output required of the anthracite industry to take up the entire slack is estimated to be about \(29,000,000\) tons a year, resulting in a total commercial production of \(77,0 \cup 0,-\) 000 tons. The review further points out that the supply of such augmented tonnage "Presents no insuperable problem for the anthracite industry."
Wool-On the 23d inst. futures closed 12 to 24 points net higher for wool tops. On a favorable construction of the war news the market closed steadv with substantial gains. Short covering and trade buying resulted in sales totaling some 75 lots or 375,000 pounds. Spot certificated tops were 10 points higher at 126.5 c . nominal. Grease wools futures developed only one sale of 6,000 pounds clean content at 94.0 c . for the Oct. delivery. The closing was quiet with bid prices 4 to 5 points up. Spot grease wool was 93.7 c . bid, 8 points higher. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 126.0; Oct., 123.2; Dec., 121.7. Grease Wool: July, 93.3; Oct., 93.7; Dec., 93.7. On the 24th inst. futures closed 10 to 14 points net lower for wool tops. There was liquidation, profit taking and hedge seling, with the trade buying on the decline. Sales were estimated at 30 lots or 150,000 pounds. Spot certificated tops were 10 points lower at 125.5c. nominal. Grease wool futures also were easier and closed steady at 2 to 4 points net loss. Sales were about 18 lots or 108,000 clean equivalent pounds. Bid prices for spot wool were 6 points lower at 93.1c., with the asked price 94.0 c . Local closing: Grease Wool: July, 93.0; Oct., 93.5; Dec., 93.3. Wool Tops: July, 125.0; Oct., 121.8; Dec., 120.6. On the 25th futures closed 1 point up to 1 point off for wool tops, with sales estimated at 20 lots or 100,000 pounds. Dealings were confined to Oct. and Dec. contracts. Although today was first notice day no delivery notices were issued against the July. Spot certificated tops were unchanged at 125.5 c . nominal. Grease wool sales totaled 25 lots or 150,000 clean equivalent pounds. The closing for grease wool futures was unchanged to 4 points up. Spot grease wool was 93.2c. nominal, comparing with 93.1 c . bid, 94.0 c . asked the previous day. Boston reported the market there generally quiet. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 125.0; Oct., 121.9; Dec., 120.7. Grease Wool: July, 93.2; Oct., 93.5; Dec., 93.7.

On the 26th inst. futures closed 4 points a decline to 2 points advance for wool tops. Sales were estimated at 45 lots or 225,000 pounds. Switching, trade and Boston support, and scattered hedges appeared. There were no notices issued. In the grease wool market 28 notices were issued today against the July position, representing 148,000 clean equivalent pounds. The market was active for grease wool futures in a slight range with closing steady at 1 to 4 points advance. Sales were estimated at 43 lots or 258,000 clean equivalent pounds. Spot certificated tops were 125.5 c . nominal, unchanged, and spot grease wool was 4 points lower at 92.8 c . bid. Local closing: Grease Wool: July 93.3;

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Oct. 93.8; Dec. 94.1. Wool Tops: July 124.6; Oct. 121.0; Dec. 120.9; Mar. 119.5. Today futures closed 5 to 9 points net higher for wool tops, while grease wool futures closed 7 to 8 points net higher. There were no dealings on the opening of the wool top market today but later in the morning active positions were 3 points above yesterday's last quotations. At midday bid prices were unchanged to 5 points higher. Total transactions on the New York exchange to noon were estimated in the trade at approximately 5,000 pounds. No sales were reported on the opening of the grease wool exchange this morning. Later in the session active positions showed advances of 4 to 7 points net higher. Bid prices at midday were 5 to 7 points net higher. Total sales to noon were estimated in trade quarters at about 18,000 clean equivalent pounds. Local closing: Wool Tops: Oct. 122.4; Dec. 121.4; Mar. 120.4. Grease Wool July 94.1; Oct. 94.5.
Silk-On the 23 d inst. futures closed unchanged to \(11 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. With war uncertainties increasing as a result of the latest developments between Russia and Germany, the silk market idled along today on a small volume of transactions, 230 bales, or 23 contracts, being traded. What attitude the Japanese take toward their Russian and German commitments is a matter for speculation, but caution in jumping to conclusions seems to have been the by-word today. Yokohama futures however, felt the influence of war fears, with declines up to 10 yen at the close. Grade D remained unchanged at 1,630 yen. Spot sales in both primary centers amounted to 200 bales, while futures transactions equaled 5,200 bales. Local closing: June, \(2.951 / 2\); July, 2.951/2; Aug., 2.96; Sept., 2.971/2; Oct., \(2.971 / 2\); Dec., 2.98; Jan., 2.98. On the 24th inst. futures closed \(11 / 2\) to \(31 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). net lower, with sales totaling 279 lots. Silk held steady in quiet trading which to early afternoon totaled 16 lots. Ten bales were tendered on contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market declined \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). to \(\$ 3.04\) a pound. Pending new developments traders found little incentive to do business. On the Yokohama Bourse the market was 8 yen higher. The price of grade \(\mathbf{D}\) silk in the spot market remained unchanged at 1,630 yen a bale. Local closing: July, 2.94; Sept., 2.94; Oct., 2.95; Dec., 2.96; Jan., 2.96. On the 25th inst. futures closed 1c. advance to \(1 / 2\) c. decline. The silk market was firm, prices standing \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). to 2c. higher this afternoon, influenced by Far Eastern news. Sales to early afternoon totaled 44 lots and 70 bales were tendered on contract, bringing the total for June to 1,640 bales. Today was last June notice day. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was unchanged at \(\$ 3.04\) a pound. Prices on the Yokohama Bourse were 2 yen lower to 1 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market remained unchanged at 1,630 yen a bale. Local market remained unchanged closing: June (expired) July, \(2.931 / 2\); Aug., 2.94; Sept., 2.95; closing: June (expired) July
On the 26 th inst. futures closed \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). off to 1 c . net higher, with sales totaling 82 lots. Silk futures opened \(11 / 2\) to 1 c . lower, but rallied for a net gain of about 1c. in active trading, which to early afternoon totaled 58 lots. Tender of 450 bales on contract was made but notices were stopped by trade interests. The price of crack double extra silk in the raw York spot market declined 1c. to \(\$ 3.03\) a pound. Prices New York spot market declined 1c. were unchanged to 9 yen lower on the Yokohama Bourse. The price of Grade D silk in the spot market was unchanged at 1,630 yen a bale. Local closing: July, 2.93; Aug., 2.94; Sept., 2.941/2; Oct., 2.951/2; Nov., \(2.961 / 2\); Dec., \(2.961 / 2\); Jan., \(2.961 / 2\). Today futures close \(11 / 2\) to \(21 / 2\) points net higher, with sales totaling 51 lots. Strength of primary markets was the decisive factor in the silk market here. Prices opened about 1c. higher and held steady throughout the morning. Tender of 210 bales on contracts was changed the morning. ITener Tender of 210 bales on contract was withfor physical silk. Tender of 210 bales on contract was without market effect. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced \(11 / 2\) c. to \(\$ 3.041 / 2\) a pound. Prices rose 20 to 30 yen on the Yokohama Bourse. Grade D silk in the outside market was unchanged at 1,630 yen a bale. Local closing: July, 2.95; Aug., 2.951/2; Sept., \(2.96 \frac{1}{2}\); Oct., 2.98; Nov., 2.98; Dec., 2.981/2.

\section*{COTTON}

Friday Night, June 27, 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 64,570 bales, against 78,427 bales last week and 73,311 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, \(3,727,694\) bales, against \(7,036,127\) bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of 3,308,433 bales.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at- & Sat. & Mon. & Tues. & Wed. & Thurs. & Fri. & Total \\
\hline Galvesto & 925 & 1.519 & 78 & 569
923 & \({ }^{798}\) & 1,473 & \({ }_{21,259}^{5,362}\) \\
\hline Corpus Christio & & & \(10^{-873}\) & - & 14 & 5.816 & \({ }^{32}\) \\
\hline New Orleans.-. & 6,074 & \begin{tabular}{|}
3,033 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 10,873 & 19 & 45 & \({ }^{5} \mathbf{1 3 9}\) & \\
\hline Charlest & 0 & & & & & 453
9 & 1,093 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compare with last year:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Receipts to June 27} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1940-41} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1939-40} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Stock} \\
\hline & This Week & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Since Auo } \\
1,1940
\end{array}\right|
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
This \\
Week
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Since Aug } \\
1,1939
\end{array}\right|
\] & 1941 & 1940 \\
\hline Galves & 5,362 & 691,870 & 5,963 & 1,766 & 921,6 & 646,363 \\
\hline Brownsvil & \(21.2 \overline{5} 9\) & 1,404, 173 & 4,099 & 2,081 & 953, 747 & \(6 \overline{35,9} 2 \overline{3}\) \\
\hline Corpus Ohris & - 32 & 149,257 & & 179,248 & 64,495 & \\
\hline Beaumont. & 36,610 & 8.588
\(1,290,674\) & 17,781 & 2,460,920 & 460, 232 & 610,818 \\
\hline Gulfport & & 10,529 & & & 49,649 & 54,297 \\
\hline Mobile & 205 & 33,883 & 185 & 161,7 & 55,355 & 70,641 \\
\hline Pensacola & & 761 & & 54,593 & 1.946 6 & 1,380 \\
\hline Jacksonville & & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } 26 \\ 47,394 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 6 & 65,575 & 147,119 & 112,673 \\
\hline Panama Cit & & & & & & \\
\hline Charleston- & \(\begin{array}{r}1,093 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 18,096 & & 38,565
45,971 & 30,511
21,171 & 25,522
4,181 \\
\hline Wilming & & 7,100 & 578 & 10,325 & 9,700 & 7,581 \\
\hline Norfolk & & 20,576 & 11,920 & 34,623 & 25,890
13,641 & 34,299 \\
\hline New Yor & & & & & 13,641
\(\mathbf{2 , 0 4 4}\) & 3,095 \\
\hline Baltimo & & & \(\overline{1} 5 \overline{8}\) & 22,028 & & 1,150 \\
\hline & & & & & & 8,05 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Totals
luded in Gulfport
In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l|l|l|l}
\hline Receipts at- & \(1940-41\) & \(1939-40\) & \(1938-39\) & \(1937-38\) & \(1936-37\) & \(1935-36\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Galveston_-.-Nouston-----Mobile--7---Savannah.-.-Charleston-Norfolk.-Norfolk.-.--
Total this wk
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline 5,362 & 5,963 & 12,190 & 7,854 & 1,116 & 2,006 \\
\hline 21,259 & \(\begin{array}{r}4.099 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 6,566 & 4,185 & 1,297 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
9,602 \\
\hline 1025
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 36,610 & 17,781 & 1,377 & 2,576 & 4,529 & 1,157 \\
\hline & - 6 & 209 & 805 & 1,114 & 782 \\
\hline 1,093 & 578 & - 774 & 711 & 405 & 533 \\
\hline & 11,920 & 285 & 706 & 664 & 429 \\
\hline 41 & , 158 & 662 & 365 & 1,679 & 2,368 \\
\hline 64,570 & 40,690 & 30,001 & 22,893 & 15,752 & 21,952 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Since Aug. 1.- \(\sqrt{3,727,694} \overline{7,036,127} \overline{3,428,090} \overline{7,071,497} \overline{6,247,345} \overline{6,685,631}\)
The exports for the week ending this evening reach a tota of 4,624 bales, of which 2,945 were to Great Britain, 136 to China and 1,543 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 16,294 bales. For the season to date agrregate exports have been 856,405 bales, against \(5,905,438\) bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:


Speculation in cotton for future delivery was quite active, especially during the early part of the week, when the market showed unusual strength. Cotton prices last Monday went into the highest ground in 11 years on Monday, showing net gains that day of 33 to 40 points, traders construing Russia's entrance into the war as bullish. During the latter part of the week most of the early gains were lost, the market sagging week most of the earilg gains were cultural products if they get out of line. This latter announcement from Washington had quite a dampening effect on all commodity markets.

On the 21st inst. prices closed 9 to 11 points net higher. Highest prices since Mar. 17, 1937, were touched in the late cotton futures trading today as a local covering movement combined with mill buying brought only limited offerings. Final prices were the best for the day and for the
movement in most of the active deliveries, with the Mar. and May, 1942 , deliveries penetrating the \(143 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). level Unfavorable crop reports from the Western belt, a lack of Unfavorable crop reports from the Western belt, a lack of
Southern offerings owing to tight conditions in the spot markets, and reports of insect activity in cotton regions were factors helping the market. Opening prices were 3 to 6 points lower in quiet trading. The initial offerings were attributed to hedge selling but the volume of such was not large. The market soon steadied with the appearance of trade buying. Local interests who had been early sellers also rebought later in the session and the pace of trading quickened as prices advanced. On the \(23 d\) inst. prices closed 33 to 40 points net higher. Cotton prices went into the highest ground in 11 years during today's session. Dec., Mar. and May went above the 15 c . level as traders construed Russia's entrance into the war as bullish. The opening range was 9 to 12 points higher. A steady advance followed from the opening to the close. There were only slight reactions on profit-taking, and fairly heavy selling on the scale up. Leading spot firms sold about 40,000 bales of Oct., Dec. and Mar. A broker with California connections bought about 15,000 bales of Oct., Dec. and Mar. The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that through June 19 there were 2,158,708 bales of the 1940 loan stock repossessed leaving \(1,020,177\) in the loan stock. Sales in leading Southern spot markets were 16,192 bales. The average price at the 10 designated markets was 14.57 c . On the 24th inst. prices closed 17 to 21 points net lower. The cotton market ran into active seling and profit-taking, some of it originating in Bombay, which caused the list to sell off. Prices in the late afternoon were 13 to 16 points net lower. The opening range was 2 points higher to 2 points lower, but a downward trend quickly developed under a wave of selling around the 11-year highs established yesterday shortly after the opening prices had lost 9 to 13 points. Selling included profit-taking, liquidation of July in advance of first notice day tomorrow, and hedge offerings by the South. Sales were absorbed by trade and mill interests on a scale down. The market moved over a comparatively wide range during the forenoon. There was heavy selling of Mar. by New Orleans interests. Bombay bought Mar. and May. Trading was quite active. Later in the forenoon the market demonstrated its absorptive power, rallying under persistent trade demand. Prices in early afternoon stood unchanged to 6 points lower. Sales in Southern spot markets yesterday totaled 16,000 bales, against 4,000 a year ago. On the 25 th inst. prices closed 5 to 10 points net lower. Threats of ceilings on agricultural products if they get out of line, and reports that ceilings will be placed on gray goods within a couple of days, accounted for heavy liquidation in cotton today. The market opened 2 to 4 points lower, then recovered and made gains of 8 to 10 points on heavy price-fixing for Southern mill accounts, only to break to losses of 11 to 19 points in the afternoon. Houses with Bombay and Southern connections sold about 15,000 bales, mostlv Mar. and May in the afternoon, making a total of about 65,000 bales by this same interest this week so far. Sales in leading spot markets were 9,070 bales, compared with 3,083 last year. The average price at the 10 designated spot markets was 14.31 c ., and the 8 -delivery point average was not available.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed 21 to 23 points net higher. Mill buying to fix prices rallied the cotton market from the setback suffered yesterday, gains during early afternoon ranging from 13 to 17 points. First prices were unchanged to 2 points higher. Spot houses were buyers and trade interests covered, imparting a firm tone to the mar ket. The supply consists chiefly of hedge sales, but Bombay also continued to offer cotton. After the opening the trend turned definitely upward when mill price-fising and further spot house buying disclosed that selling pressure was light The liquidation precinitated late yesterday by fears of Government intervention in the market appeared to have dried up. The market continued to gain strength as the forenoon passed, with the result that by noon prices were 16 to 23 noints net higher, and the tone was decidedly firm. Sales in Southern spot markets yesterday reached only 9,000 bales, which was about one-half the recent daily average.
Today prices closed 27 to 28 noints net higher. Cotton was bid up more than a dollar a bale to highest prices since May, 1930, when mills, trade interests, and Wall Street competed for contracts. Late this afternoon net gains ranged as high as 30 points. The strongest opening of the week registered net overnight gains of from 14 to 24 points, which put prices at new 11-year highs, with July selling 2t 14.88c., up 18 points. The buying came from all directions and completely absorbed early offerings. Mills which have not been deterred from buying by the expectation that price ceilings will be established on cotton goods were actively fixing prices. Bombay was a free buyer and Wall Street trailed along.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the nast week has been: June 21 to June 27 - Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

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 July 3. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quota-
tions of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agri culture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for \(7 / 8\) inch and \(29-32\) inch staple and \(75 \%\) of the average premiums over \(15-16\) inch cotton at the 10 markets on June 26.
 \(a\) MIddllng spotted shall be tenderable
culture establishes a type for such a grade.

New York Quotations for 32 Years
The quotations for middling upland \(7 / 8\) (nominal) at New York on June 27 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Market and Sales at New York
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Spot Market
Closed} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Futures Market Close} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{SALES} \\
\hline & & & Spot & Contr'ct & Total \\
\hline Saturday & Nominal & \({ }_{\text {Stirm }}\) & & & \\
\hline Tuesday--. & Nominal & Steady & 700 & & 700 \\
\hline Wednesday & Nominal & Steady & 400 & & 400 \\
\hline Friday & Nominal & Very steady & 2,300 & & 2,300 \\
\hline Total week & & & 4,200 & & 00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Futures - The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Saturday \\
June 21
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Mondal \\
June 23
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Tuesday \\
June 24
\end{tabular} & Wednesday June 25 & \begin{tabular}{l}
Thursday \\
June 26
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Friday \\
June 27
\end{tabular} \\
\hline July (1941) & & & & & & \\
\hline Range- & 14.20-14.34 & \[
14.44-14.73
\] & 14.51-14.70 & 14.41-14.63 & 14.47-14.66 & 14.85-15.01 \\
\hline Closing - & 14.34 & 14.71 & 14.52-14.53 & 14.47-14.48 & 14.70n & 14.97. \\
\hline Range..- & & & & & & \\
\hline Closing . & \(14.41 n\) & \(14.79 n\) & \(14.59 n\) & \(14.53 n\) & \(14.76 n\) & \(15.03 n\) \\
\hline Range .- & & & & & & \\
\hline Closing.- & \(14.48 n\) & \(14.87 n\) & \(14.66 n\) & 14.60n & \(14.82 n\) & \(15.10 n\) \\
\hline OctoberRange & 14.40-14.56 & 14.65-14.99 & 14.74-14. & 14.60-14.84 & 14.67-14.90 & \\
\hline Closing. & 14.55 & 14.95-14.97 & 14.74-14.75 & \(14.67 \longrightarrow\) & 14.89-14.90 & \(15.17-\) \\
\hline November- & & & & & & \\
\hline Closing. & \(14.60 n\) & \(14.99 n\) & \(14.79 n\) & \(14.71 n\) & 14,94n & \(15.22 n\) \\
\hline DecemberRange .- & & 14.71-15.05 & 14.82-15.03 & 14.68-14.93 & 14.77-15.00 & 15.12-15.33 \\
\hline Closing- & 14.65-14.66 & 15.03-15.04 & 14.84-14.85 & 14.76 & 14.99-15.00 & 15.27 \\
\hline Jan. (1942) Range & 14.54-14.67 & 14.77 & 14.87-15.07 & 14.75-14.85 & 14.78-15.02 & \\
\hline Closing- & \(14.68 n\) & \(15.05 n\) & \(14.87 \%\) & 14.79 & 15.00-15.01 & \(15.29 n\) \\
\hline ebruary- & & & & & & \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}\) Closing. & \(14.71 n\) & \(15.06 n\) & \(14.89 n\) & \(14.81 n\) & \(15.02 n\) & 15.30 \\
\hline March- & & & & & & 15.30 \\
\hline Range.- & 14.62-14.76 & 14.85-15,12 & 14.90-15.10 & \(14.75-15.00\) & 14.83-15.05 & 15.19-15.37 \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Criosing }}\) & 14.75-14.76 & 15.08 & 14.91 & 14.83 & 15.04-15.05 & 15.32 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Aptil- \\
Range
\end{tabular} & & & & & & \\
\hline Closing - & \(14.75 n\) & \(15.09 n\) & \(14.91 n\) & \(14.82 n\) & \(15.04 n\) & \(15.31 n\) \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{M a y}\) Range. & & & & & & \\
\hline Closing. & 14.75 & 15.10-15.11 & \[
14.92
\] & \[
14.82
\] &  & 15.17-15.35 \\
\hline une- & & & & & & 15.31-15.32 \\
\hline Range -- & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(n\) Nominal.
Range for future prices at New York for the week ended June 27, 1941, and since trading began on each option:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Option for- & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Week} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Beginning of Option} \\
\hline July_-. & 14.20 June 21 & 15.01 June 27 & 8.59 Aug. 71940 & 15.01 June 271941 \\
\hline August \(\qquad\) & & & & \\
\hline October-1 & 14.40 June 21 & 15.25 June \(2 \overline{7}\) & 8.70 Oct. 181940 & 15.25 June 271941 \\
\hline November & & & & \\
\hline December & 14.50 June 21 & 15.33 June 27 & 9.28 Dec. 191940 & 15.33 June 271941 \\
\hline January...- & 14.54 June 21 & 15.30 June 27 & 9.49 Feb. 171941 & 15.30 June 271941 \\
\hline March & 14.62 June 21 & 15.37 June 27 & 10.43 Mar. 171941 & 15.37-June 27 - 1941 \\
\hline & 14.60 June 21 & 15.17 June 27 & 13.16 May 191941 & 15.17 June 271941 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline New York & June 20 & June 21 & June 23 & June 24 & June 25 & June 26 & Open
Contracts June 26 \\
\hline 1941 & & & & & & & \\
\hline July_-....-...-....... & 11,700 & 5,300 & 20,200 & 22,100 & 11,100 & 3,800 & *25,900 \\
\hline October-..-.........-- & 43,000 & 14.700 & 75,800 & 41,100 & 43,300 & 27,800 & 302,200 \\
\hline December & 59,000 & 19,800 & 72,700 & 66,200 & 64,700 & 57,600 & 483,500 \\
\hline January & 700 & 400 & 2,900 & 3,100 & 1,900 & 3,300 & 28,300 \\
\hline March & 46,400 & 18,400 & 73,700 & 63,900 & 30,800 & 26,500 & 384,100 \\
\hline May & 31,500 & 11,600 & 44,000 & 21,000 & 45,100 & 26,900 & 170,700 \\
\hline Total all futures. & 192,300 & 70,200 & 289,300 & 217,400 & 196,900 & 145,900 & 1,394,700 \\
\hline New Orleans & June 18 & June 19 & June 20 & June 21 & June 23 & June 24 & Open Contracts June 24 \\
\hline July 1941 - & 1,200 & 150 & 1,400 & 1,050 & 1,700 & 3,950 & \\
\hline October & 24,500 & 21,350 & 22,400 & 6,650 & 34,650 & 21,300 & 113,050 \\
\hline December & 28,050 & 28,700 & 29,350 & 9,100 & 30,850 & 27,450 & 115,350 \\
\hline January .............- & & & & 10100 & 2100 & & 4, 4,900 \\
\hline Mar & 15,500
8,150 & \[
\left.\begin{array}{r}
16,300 \\
6,800
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & 17,450 & 10,700
3,700 & 22,850
9,250 & 27,300
12 & 115,750
54,650 \\
\hline T & 77,40 & 73,300 & 87,650 & 31,300 & 99,400 & 92,750 & 432,750 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\frac{\text { Total all futures ... }}{\text { * Includes } 6.500}\) * Includes 6,500 bales
contracts 19,400 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 spot prices at Liverpool.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { June 27-1 } & \text { 1941 } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Middling upland, Liverpool. } & \text { Closed } & 7.60 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.62 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.96 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}\)
 \(\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{llll}\text { Broach, fine, Liverpool- } \\ \text { C. P. Oomra No. } 1 \text { staple, super- }\end{array} & 10.40 \mathrm{~d} . & 8.25 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.27 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.06 \mathrm{~d} . \\ \text { fine, Liverpool. } & 8.34 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.96 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.36 \mathrm{~d} . & 4.13 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}\)

At the Interior Towns, the movement, that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year-is set out in detail below:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Towns} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Movement to June 27, 1941} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Movement to June 28, 1940} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Receipts} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Shipments Week} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Stocks June 27} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Receipts} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Shipments Week} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Stocks \\
June 28
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Week I Season} & & & Week & Sea & & \\
\hline Ala., Birm'a & 4,397 & 119,2 & 3,615 & 47,547 & 82 & 51,948 & 35 & \\
\hline Eufaula & & 15,783 & & 6,399 & & 16,647 & 276 & 7,249 \\
\hline Montgo & 17 & 63,428
2621 & 1,243 & 92,158
47213 & 51 & 67,753
29253 & 487
1,383 & 74,344
49.436 \\
\hline Ark., Blythe & 1,050 & 142,950 & 2,535 & 88,618 & 148 & 171,495 & 4,227 & 112,996 \\
\hline Forest City & & 39,941 & 1,027 & 23,142 & & 32.314 & 226 & 33,256 \\
\hline Helena. & 12 & 60,349 & 564 & 24,238 & 19 & 70,920 & 804 & \({ }^{35,064}\) \\
\hline Hope. & 55 & 43,541 & 1,016 & 26,740 & & 41,111 & 200 & 31,618 \\
\hline Jonesboro-- & 46 & 13,272 & \({ }_{3} 189\) & \({ }_{102}^{22,823}\) & & 114,295 & 300 & 23,728 \\
\hline Little Rock & 2,216 & 140,016 & 3,837 & 109,216 & 205 & 114,066 & 1,064 & 119,270 \\
\hline Newport. & 133 & 54,681 & 601 & 22,181 & 460 & - 38,764 & & 21,889
64131 \\
\hline Walnut Rge & & 65,861 & 299 & 28,480 & 41 & 63,007 & 250 & \({ }_{33,072}\) \\
\hline Ga., Albany.- & 284 & 15,886 & 169 & 12,710 & 19 & 15,397 & 175 & 10.345 \\
\hline Athens, & & 36,457 & & 33.792 & & 40,244 & & 36,741 \\
\hline Atlanta & 1,108 & 142,145 & 2,819 & 34,698 & 2,995 & 168,289 & 3,581 & 99,669 \\
\hline Augusta. & 4,142 & 292,156 & 4,727 & 190,816 & 2,934 & 169,079 & 4,185 & 114,888 \\
\hline Columbus & 400 & 29,500 & 500 & 29,200 & & 17,000 & 100 & 29,500 \\
\hline Maco & 473 & 39,792 & 450 & 38,494 & 262 & 39,146 & 528 & 27,180 \\
\hline Rome & 5 & 16,540 & \({ }^{600}\) & 32,866 & 50 & 16,776 & 125 & 36,076 \\
\hline La., Shrevep't & 546 & 145,570 & 371 & 58,706 & 143 & 108,653 & 201 & 54,678 \\
\hline Miss., Clarks & 811 & 155,009 & 1,941 & 46,083 & 469 & 167,205 & ,962 & 39,991
30285 \\
\hline Columbus & 71 & 16,249 & 508 & 27,229 & 678 & \({ }_{241,813}^{22,622}\) & 1.558 & 30,285
50,666 \\
\hline Greenwoo & 618 & 198,726 & 2,982 & \begin{tabular}{|l}
52,493 \\
11,357
\end{tabular} & 678 & 241,813
34,266 & \(\begin{array}{r}1,558 \\ \hline 578 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 50,666
12,625 \\
\hline Jackson & \({ }_{46}^{26}\) & \begin{tabular}{|r|r|r|}
25,666 \\
5,640
\end{tabular} & 582
179 & \(\begin{array}{r}11,357 \\ 9,184 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & & \(\begin{array}{r}34,332 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 578 & 12,629 \\
\hline Vicksbu & 1 & 20,231 & 381 & 8.672 & 56 & 28,070 & 352 & 13,502 \\
\hline Yazoo City-1 & & 33,093 & 898 & 21,919 & 24 & 48,194 & 347 & 30.611 \\
\hline Mo., St. Louis & 10,285 & 553,617 & 10,691 & 2,359 & 6,309 & 390,946 & 6,261 & 4,557 \\
\hline N.C., Gr'boro & 11 & 9,265 & 4 & 2,546 & 52 & 5,097 & 12 & 1,374. \\
\hline 15 towns * & 2,814 & 463,515 & 12,744 & 180,966 & 104 & 334,745 & 2,343 & 168,056 \\
\hline \&. C., Gr'ville & 1,628 & 128,260 & 2,305 & 93,218 & 1,781 & 126,961 & 2,664 & 69,669 \\
\hline Tenn., Mem's & 74,882 \({ }^{4}\) & 4543,491 & 78,756 & 843,201 & 18,423 & 3475,618 & 51,275 & 534,338
9 \\
\hline Texas, Abilene & 405 & 48,166 & 442 & 13,369 & & 26,954 & & 9,447
1
1881 \\
\hline Austin- & & \begin{tabular}{l}
20,192 \\
10 \\
\hline 103
\end{tabular} & 417 & & 3 & 15,738 & 12 & 1,120 \\
\hline Dallas & 1,271 & 76,916 & 1,972 & 39,143 & 60 & 52,386 & 166 & 31,923 \\
\hline Paris & 667 & 87,085 & 896 & 22,523 & 5 & 76,246 & 69 & 22,441 \\
\hline Robstown.- & & 6,778 & 140 & 2,269 & & 6,518 & & 572 \\
\hline San Marcos & 187 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
9,198 \\
52,731
\end{array}
\] & 516 & \(\begin{array}{r}7,832 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 50 & 4,406
37,321 & 461 & 1,078 \\
\hline Texarkana & 187 & 52,731
47 & 1,062 & 16,236 & 31 & 56,781 & 16 & 12,749 \\
\hline & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total,56towns \(112,4508183,269145,006\)
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 32,556 bales and are tonight 322,536 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 76,149 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

 * Decrease. \(h\) We withhold the totals since

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended
June 27
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Saturday & Monday & Tuesday & Wednesday & Thursday & & iday \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{|c|c|} 
7/8. \\
In. & \(15-16\) \\
In.
\end{tabular} &  & \[
\begin{array}{c|c|}
\hline 7 / 8 & 15-16 \\
\text { In. } & \text { In. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline 78 \\
\text { In. } & 15-16 . \\
1 n .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline 7 / 8 & 15-16 \\
\text { In. } & \text { In. } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Y/8 } \\
& \text { In. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left.\right|_{\mathrm{In} .} ^{15-16}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

 Montgomery Augusta.....
Memphls.... Houston.-.

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:


CCC Reports on 1940-41 Cotton Loans and 1938-39 Loans-The Department of Agriculture announced on June 18 that through June 14,1941 , loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies aggregate \(\$ 50,510,392.44\) on \(1,042,622\) bales.
Cotton loans completed and repayments on loans by States follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{States} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Total Loans} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Repayments} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Loans Outstanding} \\
\hline & Bales & Amount & les & Am & Bales & Amount \\
\hline & 123,366 & \[
5,900,950.62
\] & 103,993 & 4,980,150.94 & 19,373 & \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Ariz}^{\text {a }}\) & 71,092 & 3,324,899.07 & 52,493 & 2,464,561.09 & 18,599 & \(860,337.98\) \\
\hline Ark & 128,458 & 6,087,004.95 & 119,471 & 5,662,660.59 & 8,987 & 424,344.36 \\
\hline Calit.- & 386,132 & 19,239,441.38 & 209,123 & 10,464,111.89 & 177,009 & 8,775,329.49 \\
\hline Fla. & 151 & 7,320.73 & 25 & 1,185.37 & 126 & 6,135.36 \\
\hline Ga. & 184,730 & 8,833,401.70 & 133,086 & 6,377,646.15 & 51,644 & 2,455,755.55 \\
\hline La & 155,280 & 7,577,800.87 & 136,130 & 6,659,054.05 & 19,150 & \(918,746.82\) \\
\hline Miss .- & 77,199 & 3,546,302.79 & 69,731 & 3,171,577.93 & 7,468 & 374,724.86 \\
\hline Mo & 12,738 & 591,757.14 & 10,484 & 486,506.65 & 2,254 & 105,250.49 \\
\hline N. M- & 5,473 & 251,826.69 & 4,662 & 214,638.06 & 811 & 37,188.63 \\
\hline N. C-- & 59,457 & 2,821,017.68 & 32,626 & 1,558,827.24 & 26,831 & 1,262,190.44 \\
\hline Okla & 210,011 & 9,893,848.82 & 154,053 & 7,263,672.94 & 55,958 & 2,630,175.88 \\
\hline S.C. & 122,853 & 6,205,967.26 & 94,711 & 4,720,535.72 & 28,142 & 1,485,431.54 \\
\hline Tenn-- & 15,136 & 734,412.96 & 15,136 & 734,412.96 & & \\
\hline Texas & 1,625,625 & 78,006,513.06 & 999,515 & \(47,760,745.49\)
\(25,359.56\) & 626,110
160 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
30,245,767.57 \\
8,213.79
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & 699 & 33,573.35 & 539 & 25,359.56 & 160 & 8,213.79 \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Unallocated fcollection.
mately 455,132 bales.

On June 21 the Department of Agriculture announced that through June 14,1941 , loans outstanding on 1938-39 crop cotton held by the CCC and lending agencies aggregate 1,306,149 bales.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline States & Total
Bales in Loans & Hepayments
Through
June 14, 1941 & Balance Outstanding \\
\hline Alabama & 317,598 & 275,373 & 42,225 \\
\hline Arizona- & 79,994 & 19,904 & 60,090 \\
\hline Arkansas & 695,801 & 556,093 & 139,708 \\
\hline California & 195,144
177,953 & 53,056
162,333 & \(\begin{array}{r}142,088 \\ \hline 15,620\end{array}\) \\
\hline Louisiana. & 291,970 & 219,759 & 72,211 \\
\hline Mississippi & 762,317 & 578,564 & 183,753 \\
\hline Missouri. & 110,793 & 85,557 & 25,236 \\
\hline New Mexico- & 39,188 & 9,810 & 29,378 \\
\hline North Carolina & 23,734 & 20,442 & 3,292 \\
\hline Oklahoma. & 184,566 & 125,419 & 59,147 \\
\hline South Carolina & & 48,849

22797 &  \\
\hline Tennessee. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
320,957 \\
\mathrm{~B}, 228,696
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 227,977 \\
& 792,502
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
92,980 \\
436,194
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \(\xrightarrow{\text { Texas-- }}\) Virginia & \[
\begin{array}{|}
81,228,696 \\
\mathbf{1 5 0}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
792,502 \\
139
\end{array}
\] & 436,194 11 \\
\hline Tot & 4,481,926 & 3,175,777 & 1,306,149 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for May, 1941-The Bureau of the Census announced on June 20, that, according to preliminary figures \(24,353,138\) cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31, 1941, of which \(22,980,286\) were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,787,396 for April, \(22,795,742\) for March, \(22,769,368\) for February, 22,820,724
for January, \(22,817,658\) for December, and 22,213,378 for May, 1940.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was \(10,286,738,218\). Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during May, 1941 at \(121.8 \%\) capacity. This percentage compares, on the same basis, with 119.6 for April, 116.7 for March, 114.0 for February, 112.1 for January, 105.0 for December, and 89.4 for May, 1940. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 422.

The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours, and the average hours per spindle in place by States, are shown in the following statement:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{State} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Spinning Spindles} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Active Spindle Hours for May} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { In Place } \\
& \text { May } 31
\end{aligned}
\] & Active During May & Total & Average Per Spindle in Place \\
\hline United States & 24,353,138 & 22,980,286 & 10,286,738,218 & 422 \\
\hline Cotton growing States & 17,977,360 & 17,339,358 & 8,225,155,709 & 458 \\
\hline New England States. & 5,663,940 & 5,004,506 & 1,867,315,311 & 330 \\
\hline All other states....- & 711,838 & 636,422 & 194,267,198 & 273 \\
\hline Alabama -- & 1,792,648 & 1,777,486 & 847,302,410 & 473 \\
\hline Connecticut.....-.-- & 525,000 & 497,330 & 151,197,680 & 288 \\
\hline Georgla. & \(\begin{array}{r}3,147,788 \\ \hline 657\end{array}\) & 2,993,450 & 1,460,501.214 & 464
379 \\
\hline Massachusetts & 3,188,596 & 2,784,188 & 1,035,406,402 & 325 \\
\hline Mississlppl. & 151,836 & 132,252 & -59,226,832 & 390 \\
\hline New Hampshire....-- & 282,620 & 252,384 & 116,818,201 & 413 \\
\hline New York & \(\begin{array}{r}325,660 \\ 5 \\ \text { 5 } 783 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 5,602,462

285,784 & 2,508,212,987 & 255
434 \\
\hline Nhode Island. & 5,783,632

911,592 & -640,976 & 2,598,071,808 & 327 \\
\hline South Carollna & 5,466,162 & 5,291,854 & 2,667,653,324 & 488 \\
\hline Tennessee. & 553,328 & 545,100 & 261,991,750 & 473 \\
\hline Texas & 245,532 & 228,540 & 108,310,898 & 441 \\
\hline Virginia & 641,272 & 600,944 & 258,187,215 & 403 \\
\hline All other States... & 679,852 & 546,180 & 181,812,259 & 267 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that in Texas cotton has made good progress in the western two-thirds of the State but it continued too wet in the eastern third. Recent weather has been favorable for insect activity in the south.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Rain & Rainfall & & & \\
\hline & Days & Inches & High & Lond & Mean \\
\hline Texas-Galvesto & 1 & 2.31 & 90 & 72 & 81 \\
\hline Amarillo.. & & 0.47 & 90 & 60 & 75 \\
\hline Austin. & 2 & 1.55 & 95 & 70 & 83 \\
\hline Abilene. & & 0.01 & 90 & 65 & 78 \\
\hline Brownsville & 6 & 8.71 & 88 & 70 & 79 \\
\hline Corpus Ch & 3 & 1.18 & 88 & 69 & 79 \\
\hline Del Rio. & 1 ary & 0.09 & 91 & 66 & 79 \\
\hline Fort Wor & dry & & 96 & 70 & 83 \\
\hline Houston. & 4 & 0.47 & 93 & 70 & 82 \\
\hline Navasota & 4 & 0.64 & 90 & 69 & 80 \\
\hline Palestine. & 1 & 0.18 & 91 & 68 & 80 \\
\hline San Anto & 1 & 0.46 & 95 & 68 & 81 \\
\hline Waco & 2 & 0.47 & 93 & 68 & 81 \\
\hline Oklahoma-Oklahoma City & 1 & 0.23 & 95 & 69 & 82 \\
\hline Arkansas-Fort Smith & 1 & 0.43 & 94 & 67 & 81 \\
\hline Little Rock- & & 0.09 & 96 & 67 & 82 \\
\hline Louisiana-New Orleans & 2 dry & 0.23 & 93 & 70 & 82 \\
\hline Shreveport-1-- & \(3^{\text {dry }}\) & & 97 & 68 & 81 \\
\hline Mississippi-Meridian & 3 & 0.95
0.80 & 96
95 & 64 & 81 \\
\hline Alabama-Mobicie- & 2 & 0.80
0.15 & 95
94 & 64 & 80 \\
\hline Birmingham. & 2 & 0.74 & 93 & 68 & 81 \\
\hline Montgomery & 1 & 0.04 & 90 & 69 & 80 \\
\hline Florida-Jacksonvill & 5 & 2.98 & 95 & 69 & 82 \\
\hline Miami-.--- & & 1.74 & 90 & 74 & 82 \\
\hline Tampa & & 0.80 & 90 & 73 & 81 \\
\hline Georgia-Savannah & 6 & 5.05 & 92 & 70 & 81 \\
\hline Atlanta- & 5 & 3.55 & 88 & 64 & 76 \\
\hline Augusta. & 5 & 4.53 & 88 & 69 & 79 \\
\hline Macon & 5 & 5.93 & 89 & 66 & 78 \\
\hline South Carolina-Charleston & 5 & 5.75 & 86 & 71 & 79 \\
\hline North Carolina-Asheville...- & 2 & 0.20 & 86 & 56 & 71 \\
\hline Charlotte & dry & & 91 & 67 & 76 \\
\hline Raleigh & 2 & 0.49 & 93 & 66 & 80 \\
\hline Wilmington & & 2.03 & 84 & 71 & \\
\hline Tennessee-Memphis. & 3 & 0.69
0.38 & 97 & 67 & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Chattanooga \\
Nashville
\end{tabular} & 3 dry & 0.38 & 91
97 & 62
67 & 77
82 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:


New Orleans ...........Above zero of gauge_ Memphis....-.......-. Above zero of gauge-


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:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
\text { End. }
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Receipts at Ports} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ocks at Interior Tou} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Receipts from Plantation} \\
\hline & 1941 & & 1939 & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & & & 1939 \\
\hline \({ }^{\mathrm{Mar}}\) 28. & 44,562 & 87,780 & 19,979 & 3033,584 & & 2951,233 & 14,414 & & \\
\hline Apr. & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 4. & cien & 72,250 & 11,7 & & & 29 & & & II \\
\hline & & 46,094 & 13 & 28 & 248 & \({ }^{2831}\) & \(\underset{20,824}{\substack{\mathrm{NH}}}\) & \({ }^{112}\) & \\
\hline 25. & 61,9 & 50,671 & 12 & & 245 & 2795,440 & 36,091 & 25, & III \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & \({ }^{67}\) & 41,104 & & & & & & Nil & Nil \\
\hline & \({ }_{83} 7\) & \({ }_{42}^{39,}\) & & \({ }_{2651.560}^{2697}\) & \({ }_{2288}^{231,08}\) & & & \({ }_{9}^{\mathrm{N11}}\) & \(\stackrel{\mathrm{Nil}}{ }\) \\
\hline & 65,092 & \({ }_{30} \mathbf{3 , 4 7 2}\) & 17,87 & 2611,700 & 22 & 2635,929 & 25,232 & \({ }_{\text {Nil }}\) & Nil \\
\hline & & & & 2533,0 & & & & & \\
\hline & 73,31 & 32,919 & 23,33 & 299,9 & 2190 & 2570 & & 3.6 & \\
\hline & & 25.1 & 36. & 2455 & 152 & & & & 8.083 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Manchester Market-Our report by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for both yarn and cloth is improving. We give prices totay below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

\section*{}

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,211,716 bales, in 1939-40 were \(6,847,665\) bales and in 1938-39 were \(4,401,026\) bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 64,570 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 32,014 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 32,556 bales during the week.

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week exports of cotton from the United States the past week made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:
GALVESTON-To Colombia.
NEW OR ORLEANS To Great Britain.
 \(\qquad\)
Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New Vork are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.
Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.
The Liverpool market closed at noon on Monday, Mar. 31. All contracts were transferred to March at existing differences and contracts still open at close of business were liquidated at official value.

\section*{BREADSTUFFS}

Friday Night, June 27, 1941.
Flour-Buyers of flour are again inactive. Consumer supplies are dwindling gradually as a result of moderate shipments on contracts, but despite this situation inquiry for flour continues disappointing. Demand was slow for several days past, and it is doubtful whether or not any large commitments were made in the local area. The large mills maintained all prices once again in spite of the lower action of wheat. United States exports of flour for the week ended June 21 were fairly heavy and totaled 84,000 barrels.

Wheat-On the 21st inst. prices closed \(3 / 4\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). higher. Wheat moved up about a cent a bushel in moderate trading in today's short session, deriving strength from soy bean and lard quotations, which advanced to new high marks for the season and to the best levels in four years. Lack of hedging sales at the slightly lower opening encouraged professional buying in the wheat pit. Some purchases by milling interests were also reported. However, demand remained comparatively cautious in view of trade reports that larger receipts are expected at Southwestern terminals at the start of next week. Trade reports said that harvesting in Kansas was progressing rapidly, outstripping some sections of Oklahoma and Texas. Some Southwestern points are anticipating receipt of 1,000 wheat cars after the week-end. Grain thus far received is reported as higa grade and without a high moisture rating. Skies were clear in the Southwestern wheat area today and only scattered showers were forecast for that section over the week-end. showers were forecast for that section over the week-end.
On the 23 d inst. prices closed \(21 / 2\) to \(27 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. Grain prices soared today as traders tried to evaluate economic and political aspects of the war between Germany and Russia, whith apparently will involve at least part of the latter's huge cereal producing resources. Wheat, of
which Russia is the world's principal producer, soared as much as \(41 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). at the opening bell, July to \(\$ 1.041 / 2\), Dec. to \$1.09. These were the highest prices since May last year and were only a few cents below the best levels since 1937. Grain men expressed belief early wheat buying was based largely on bullish interpretation of the new turn of events with respect to the war as a whole. Later, however, imwith respect to the war as a whole. Later, however, im-
portant implications, such as possibility of destruction of crops and impairment of harvest operations in Russian wheat territory, were recognized. Also, the possibility of food shipments to Russia under the lend-lease bill were brought to attention. On the 24 th inst. prices closed \(11 / 4\) to \(15 / 8\) c. net lower. All wheat and corn futures broke sharply in the final minutes of trading to establish new lows for the session today. Final prices were at or near the day's lowest levels. Uncertainty over war developments, profit-taking, easiness of surrounding commodities and the bearish interpretation placed on yesterday's crop estimate, forced prices downward in a reaction to the sharp advances of the previous session. Mild rallying tendencies developed after the opening break on buying by milling interests but recovery moves were difficult to maintain. The mid-monthly report issued after the close yesterday, showed a decrease of around \(12,000,000\) bushels in the winter wheat crop. The total was placed at \(476,000,000\) as against \(488,000,000\) on June 1 and compared with the June, 1940, figure of \(396,000,000\) and the 1930-39 average of \(394,000,000\) bushels. On the 25 th inst. prices closed unchanged to \(3 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). higher. Indecision characterized wheat trading today as prices switched up and down and grain men sought to make up their minds about world-wide political and economic effects likely to flow from the Russo-German war and its outcome. The domestic wheat program committed to at least \(85 \%\) of parity prices, held sellers in check. The huge surplus and favorable crop outlook restrained buyers. Thus, the market clung to its stalemate in the wake of Monday's abrupt rise, which accompanied the first flush of bullishness following the newest war development. Wheat tried to rally early in the day on buying by mills and previous short sellers, but gains were held to about \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). Later, prices dipped a full cent from the highs, but recovered again and closed unchanged to \(3 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). higher.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed \(15 / 8\) c. to 2 c . net higher. Wheat prices rose more than 2c. at one stage today, July and September contracts reaching new highs for the past 13 months at \(\$ 1.053 /\), respectively. Buying was stimulated by the fact that only a small portion of the new wheat now coming to market is being offered for sale, by showery weather in parts of the harvest belt, strength of soybeans, lard and hogs, and Russian claims of success in certain military operations. Downstate interior mills were reported overbidding Chicago for the small amount of "free" wheat being offered for sale. Farmers stepping up harvest in the Southwest were concerned mostly with getting their grain into-storage due to threatened scarcity of room in some localities. Receipts at most terminals, therefore, were going directly into store or into commercial buyers' stock, with very little being offered for sale on the open market. Estimates were that a Kansas City, for example, not more than \(10 \%\) of new wheat was being offered competitively.
Today prices closed \(13 / 8\) to \(17 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. Gains of almost 2c. a bushel at times in the wheat pit today lifted July contracts to above \(\$ 1.06\) and September to near \(\$ 1.08\), highest quotations posted here since May, last year. Sharp price rises in other commodities, including cotton, which was the highest in 11 years, imparted much bullish enthusiasm to the wheat pit. Buying came from mills, previous short sellers and other commercial and speculative interests. Price supporting effect of the Government loan program, which is causing the bulk of new wheat to be held off the market, was a fundamental factor. Open interest in wheat tonight, \(40,387,000\) bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
No. 2 red.
DAILY CLOSING PRIGE \(1201 / 41223 / 4121 \% 122 \quad 1237 / 81253 / 4\) DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO July-_-_-
Soptember-
December
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.

Corn-On the 21st inst. prices closed \(1 / 2\) to 1c. net higher. A fair demand credited to shipping interests, professionals and some of the leading commission houses pushed corn prices higher. The Dec. contract sold at a new seasonal high The quantity of corn under Government loan on June 14, it was reported today, totaled \(102,136,342\) bushels, an increase of 200,000 bushels for the week. On the 23 d inst. prices closed \(5 / 8\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{e}\). net higher. Corn ran up as much as \(3 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{c}\). at the start. Corn, oats, soy beans and lard futures were the highest in four years. After the early advance, led by Sept. contracts, corn trade diminished. The price rise, however, was accompanied by the best shipping business in several weeks, totaling 200,000 bushels.
On the 24 th inst. prices closed \(5 / 8\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net lower. Corn
futures gave ground after a fairly steady start when demand proved unable to take care of hedging pressure. Cash house selling put pressure on the market, which some traders termed hedge selling against purchase of Government-owned grain. Shipping demand and bookings to arrive were light, with sales reported at 25,000 bushels. On the 25 th inst prices closed unchanged to \(1 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). higher. Trading was light and fluctuations narrow.
On the 26 th inst. prices closed unchanged to \(1 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). up. Corn prices failed to respond to the vigorous strength of the wheat market. Traders appeared to be focusing their attention on the wheat market. Today prices closed \(1 / 2\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. Corn demand was strengthened by the improved feeding ratio in recent weeks and by prospects that today's pig crop report would show larger feeding re quirements than had been expected. Open interest in corn tonight, \(20,416,000\) bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK
No. 2 yellow \(\qquad\) \(\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Sat } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 901 / 4 & 90 \% / 8 & 90 & 901 / 4 & 903 / 8 & 911 / 4\end{array}\) DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO July-
Septem
Decem
July--a--
September
December


 Season's High and When Made lun Season's Low and When Made

Oats-On the 21st inst. prices closed \(1 / 4\) to \(5 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. A firm undertone developed in oats, but the trading pace was slow. Some improvement in shipping demand was noted. The cash market was a little stronger, with a ready demand reported for moderate offerings. On the 23 d inst prices closed \(5 / 8\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. Oats followed wheat and reached the highest levels in four years. On the 24 th inst. prices closed \(1 / 4\) to \(5 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net lower. Trading was light and without noteworthy feature. On the 25 th inst. prices closed \(1 / 4\) to \(3 / 8\) c. net lower. Oats sagged in sympathy with the heaviness in other grains.

On the 26 th inst. prices closed \(1 / 8\) to \(1 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. Trading light, with fluctuations narrow. Today prices closed \(15 / 8\) to \(17 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher. The continued strength in the hog market had its stimulating influence on oat values
DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTUREE IN CHICAGO


Rye-On the 21 st inst. prices closed \(3 / 4\) to 1c. net higher. Rye advanced in sympathy with wheat, but trade was not large. Traders say stocks of rye are very large and that there is no export outlet at present. On the 23 d inst. prices closed \(5 / 8\) to 1c. net higher. In sympathy with the sharp rise in wheat, the rye market was strong and active and showed substantial net gains. On the 24 th inst. prices closed \(21 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). net higher on the old crop deliveries and \(11 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). net lower on the new deliveries. On the 25 th inst. prices closed \(1 / 8\) to \(13 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). net lower. There was some substantial selling in rye futures, and there was little support to the market
On the 26 th inst. prices closed \(5 / 8\) to \(13 / 8\) c. net higher The rye market was the only grain that responded to the strength in wheat values. Today prices closed \(11 / 4\) to \(7 / 8 \mathrm{c}\) net higher. Rye futures followed the upward trend of all other grain markets.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO


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 Saturday, June 21, and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at - & Flour & Wheat & Corn & Oat & Rye & Barley \\
\hline & \[
\left|\begin{array}{r}
b b L s \\
196 \\
206,000
\end{array}\right|
\] & bush 60 lbs & bush 56 lbs 1.129 .000 & bush 32 lbs & bush 56 lbs &  \\
\hline Minneap & & 2,862,000 & 128,000 & 212,000 & 399,000 & 742 \\
\hline Duluth. & & 1,116,000 & 515,000 & 58.000 & 33,000 & 138 \\
\hline Milwauk & 15,000 & 708,000 & 60.000 & 6,000 & 2,000 & \\
\hline ledo & & 209,0 & 25,000 & 49,000 & & \\
\hline Buffalo & & 1,264,000 & 966,000 & 563,000 & & \\
\hline Indianapo & & 75.000 & 279,000 & 72.000 & & \\
\hline St. Louls Peoria. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
123.000 \\
41,000
\end{array}
\] & 565,000
23,000 & 117,000
642,000 & 16.000
20,000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,000 \\
21,000
\end{array}
\] & 60,000 \\
\hline Kansas City & 23,000 & 3,608,000 & 172,000 & 26,000 & & \\
\hline Omaha & & 822,000 & 100,000 & 4,000 & & \\
\hline St. Joseph . & & 119,00 & 31,000 & 31,000 & & \\
\hline Wichita & & 1943,00
27 & 16,0 & 7,000 & 4,000 & 29,00 \\
\hline t. & & & & & & 2,010,00 \\
\hline Same wk'40 & 388,000 & 4,409.000 & 8,611,000 & 865,000 & 259,000 & 1,010,000 \\
\hline Same wk '39 & 373,000 & 16,606,000 & 3,844,000 & 1,175,000 & 534,000 & 1,373,00 \\
\hline Since A 1940 & 00 & 331,43 & ,00 & 70,392,000 & 16,998,000 & , \\
\hline 1939 & 20,014,00 & 349,918,000 & 222,364,000 & 88,18 & 28,370,000 & 0 \\
\hline 1938 & 20,827,000 & 338,464,000 & 56,797,000 & 99,723 & 25,47 & 33,083.000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 21, 1941 follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at- & Flour & Wheat & Corn & Oats & Rye & Barley \\
\hline New York - & bbls 196 lbs & bush 60 lbs
981,000 & bush 56 lbs & bush 32 lbs & bush 56 lbs 40,000 & bush 48 lbs \\
\hline Boston...- & 14,000 & & & 4,000 & & \\
\hline Phil'delphia & 25,000 & 20,000 & 11,000 & 2,000 & 40,000 & \\
\hline Baltimore - & 25,000 & 1,373,000 & 56,000 & 8.000 & 9,000 & 6,000 \\
\hline New Orl'ns* & 24,000 & 15,000 & 104,000 & 12,000 & & \\
\hline Galveston.. & & 483,000 & & & & \\
\hline Can.Atl. pts & & 3,275,000 & & & & \\
\hline Tot. wk. \({ }^{41}\) & 220,000 & 6,147,000 & 322,000 & 37,000 & 89,000 & 6,000 \\
\hline Since Jan. 1
\(1941 . . .-\) & 6,057,000 & 98,432,000 & 5,390,000 & 1,238,000 & 519,000 & 669,000 \\
\hline Week 1940- & 262,000 & 1,211,000 & 405,000 & 63,000 & 6,000 & 5,000 \\
\hline Since Jan. 1 & 6,115,000 & 63,005,000 & 15.773,000 & 2,421,000 & 1,613,000 & 1,131,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 21, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Exports from - & Wheat & Corn & Flour & Oats & Rye & Barley \\
\hline New York....-- & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bushels } \\
& 259.000 \\
& 0.070
\end{aligned}
\] & Bushels & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Barrels } \\
\mathbf{3 1 , 0 0 0}
\end{gathered}
\] & Bushels & Bushels & Bushels \\
\hline Can. Atl. ports- & 3,275,000 & & & & & \\
\hline Total week 1941. Since July 1, '40. & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,534,000 \\
165,618,000
\end{array}
\] & 22,619,000 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
a 31,000 \\
6,026,000
\end{array}
\] & 145,000 & 712,000 & 1,001,000 \\
\hline Total week 1940 Since July 1, '39. & \[
\text { | } 7103,000 \mid
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
520,000 \\
27,819,000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
49,705 \\
3,984,000
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,000 \\
4,198,000
\end{array}
\] & 3,556,000 & 10,284,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Export data not avallable from Canadian ports
The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaports Saturday, June 21, was as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{N STOCK} \\
\hline & & Cor & Oat & & \\
\hline & Bushels & Bushels & Uushels & & \\
\hline New York & 183,000 & 123,000 & 16,000 & 47.000 & \\
\hline Philadelphia & 565,000 & 178,000 & 16.000 & 40,000 & 2,000 \\
\hline Baltimore. & 2,328,000 & 14,000 & 11,000 & 86,000 & 2,000 \\
\hline New Orlean & 544,000 & 264,000 & 38,000 & & \\
\hline Galveston & 3,753,000 & & & & \\
\hline Fort Worth & 7,071,000 & 402,000 & 35,000 & & 9,000 \\
\hline Wichita & 2,735,000 & 1,000 & & & \\
\hline Hutchinson & 5,305,000 & & & & \\
\hline St. Joseph & 3,274,000 & 1,450,000 & 76,000 & 7,000 & 1,000 \\
\hline Kansas Clty & 21,051,000 & 5,581,000 & 2,000 & 260,000 & 18,000 \\
\hline Omaha & 6,982,000 & 11,668,000 & 26,000 & 8,000 & 5,000 \\
\hline Sioux City & 714,000 & 1,486,000 & 38,000 & 5,000 & 2,000 \\
\hline St. Louls & \(3,788,000\) & 774,000 & 37,000 & 4.000 & 5,000 \\
\hline Indianapoli & 1,107.000 & 1,088,000 & 279.000 & 197,000 & \\
\hline Peoria. & 481,000 & 95,000 & 2,000 & & 62,000 \\
\hline Chicago & 8,356,000 & 11,806,000 & 1,174,000 & 1,796,000 & 199,000 \\
\hline Milwaukee & 2,277,000 & 1,746,000 & 19,000 & 33,000 & 841,000 \\
\hline Minneapolis & 24,500,000 & 5,233,000 & 1,091,000 & 1,981,000 & 2,723,000 \\
\hline Duluth. & 19,922,000 & 2,439,000 & 172,000 & 542,000 & 456,000 \\
\hline Detroit & 100,000 & 2,000 & 4,000 & 2,000 & 140,000 \\
\hline Buffalo & 4,848,000 & 5,821,000 & 710,000 & 510,000 & 229,000 \\
\hline On Canal & & 191,000 & & & ------ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total June 21, 1941-119,884,000 \(\overline{50,362,000} \overline{3,746,000}\) \begin{tabular}{llllll} 
Total June 14, \\
Total June 22, \(1941,-119,502,000\) & \(53,845,000\) & \(3,660,000\) & \(5,486,000\) & \(4,877,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Notal Note-Bonded grain not included above: Oats-Buffalo, 452,000 bushels; total,
452,000 bushels, against 371,000 bushels in 1940 . Barley-Buffalo, 10,000 bushels; total, 10,000 bushels, against \(1,222,000\) bushels in 1940. Wheat-New York, 2,583,000 bushels; New York aftoat, 1,054,000; Boston, 2,349,000; Philadelphia, 72,000; Baltimore, 1,249,000; Portland, 1,156,000; Buffalo, 6,022,000; Duluth, 14,938,000; Erie, \(2,315,000\); A Abany, 2,770,000; on Canal, 210,\(000 ;\) in transit-rail
(U.S.), \(3,518,000\); totai, \(38,636,000\) bushels, against \(24,751,000\) bushels in 1940 .
 \(\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Lanadian- } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } & \text { Bushels } \\ \text { Lake, bay, river \& seab'd } 51,131,000 & \cdots-\ldots . & 496,000 & 187,000 & 537,000 \\ \text { Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur } & 77,817,000 & -\cdots & 657,000 & 836,000 & 893,000\end{array}\)

 \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total June 22, } 1940 \ldots 251,829,000 & -\cdots--\quad & \mathbf{3 , 8 4 7 , 0 0 0} & 1,781,000 & \mathbf{6}, 206,000\end{array}\) Summary-
 Total June 21, 1941, \(\overline{546,863,000} \overline{50,362,000} \overline{7,679,000} \overline{7,272,000} \overline{8.838,000}\) \(\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total June 14, } 1941-544,905,000 & 53,845,000 & 7,432,000 & 7,333,000 & 9,002,000 \\ \text { Total June 22, } 1940 \ldots 336,927,000 & 24,595,000 & 9,514,000 & 11,121,000 & 12,447,000\end{array}\)
-The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week
ended June 20 and since July 1, 1940 and July 1, 1939/ are shown in the following:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Wheat} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Corn} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
\text { Sune 20, }
\end{gathered}
\]
\[
1941
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since } \\
\text { Suly } \\
\text { Uli }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since } \\
\text { Sily } \\
\text { Jive } \\
1939
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Week } \\
& \text { June 20, }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
1941
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { Suly } 1, \\
& 1940
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since, } \\
& \text { Sull } \\
& \text { Sin }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bushels } \\
& 5,976,000
\end{aligned}
\] & Bushels & \({ }_{\text {Bushels }}^{\text {Bus }}\) & Bushels & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bushels } \\
& 22,458,000
\end{aligned}
\] &  \\
\hline Black Sea- & & 3.992,000 & 41,820.000 & & & 5.599.000 \\
\hline Argentina & 2,528,000 & 96,071,000 & 11,293,000 & 118,000 & 32,031,000 & 113,066,000 \\
\hline Other countries & & 6,200,000 & 23,824,000 & & 2,520,000 & 43,731,000 \\
\hline Total... & 8,504,000 & 322,112,000 & 451,767,000 & 118,000 & 57,009,000 & 190,325,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Indicated Production of Winter Wheat as of June 16, 1941, for Nine States-The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has preapred the following mid-month report on probable production of winter wheat in nine of the most important winter-wheat producing States to supply information which can be utilized in facilitating the orderly movement of the crop.
A production of \(476,310,000\) bushels of winter wheat is indicated for these nine States by reported conditions and probable yields on June 16. This is a decline of \(12,460,000\) bushels since June 1, when the indicated production in these nine States was \(488,770,000\) bushels. Even with this decline from expectations, at the first of the month, comparison with the 10-year (1930-39) average production of \(394,839,000\) bushels, shows the mid-June indication for this year's crop to be one-fifth above the average

Severe losses in prospective yields have occurred since June 1 in Texas, Oklahoma, and parts of Kansas as a result of the excessive rains. These losses were due both to deterioration of the crop from rust, insect damage and loaging of the grain, and to the delay in harvesting operations caused by wet fields. Deterioration of the crop extended into the south central and eastern districts of Kansas, but there the damage was not as severe as in Oklahoma and Texas.

Timely rains in the winter wheat States of the eastern corn belt where moisture was badly needed brought general improvement in prospects in the first two weeks in June. Similar improvement occurred in Nebraska, Colorado, and western Kansas.
Estimates for the nine States are shown below:
WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{State} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Average } \\
& 1930-39
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1940} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Indicated} \\
\hline & & & June 1, 1941 & June 161941 \\
\hline & 40,718,000 & 42,097,000 & 40,754,000 & 41,748,000 \\
\hline Indiana & 30,321,000 & \(30, \mathrm{C} 30,000\) & 31,680,000 & 34,056,000 \\
\hline Illinois. & 36,413,000 & 39,555,000 & 33,688,000 & 36,326,000 \\
\hline Missouri & 26,989,000 & 31,690,000 & 18,018,000 & 18,018,000 \\
\hline Nebraska & 41,151,000 & 33,696,000 & 33,060,000 & 35,340,000 \\
\hline Kansas, & 131,460,000 & 123,648,000 & 188,694,000 & 188,694,000- \\
\hline Oklahoma & 47,682.000 & \(\begin{array}{r}56,332,000 \\ \\ \hline 2935500\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 71,296,000 \\
& 56,116,000
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Texas-- & \(31,360,000\)
\(8,745,000\) & \(29,355,000\)
\(9,888,000\) & \(56,116,000\)
\(15,484,000\) & \(45,914,000\)
\(16,058,000\) \\
\hline Nine States & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
394,839,000 \\
569,817,000
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
396,291,000 \\
589,151,000
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 488,770,000 \\
& 697,692,000
\end{aligned}
\] & 476,310,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Report on 1940 Corn Loans-Corn loans under the 1940 loan program on June 14, 1941, totaled 108,394 on \(102,136,342\) bushels valued at \(\$ 62,234,525.37\), the Department of Agriculture announced on June 20. Repayments to June 14, 1941, were 5,211 loans valued at \(\$ 3,112,534.98\).
Loans by States follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline State & No. Loans & Bushels & Amount \\
\hline Illinols & 12,579 & 13.487,588 & \$8,227,137.90 \\
\hline Indiana & 1,042 & 903,579 & 551,155.23 \\
\hline Iowa & 58,895 & 58,857,528 & 35,902,052.72 \\
\hline Kansas & 879 & 626,371 & 379,551.87 \\
\hline Kentucky & 24 & 66,890 & 40,802.90 \\
\hline Michigan. & 9 & 5,649 & 3,445.89 \\
\hline Minnesota & 10,323 & 7.923.737 & 4,828,403.61 \\
\hline Missouri & 3,411 & 2,918,778 & 1,778,668.69 \\
\hline Nebraska & 15,127 & 12,935,616 & 7,872,403.92 \\
\hline North Dakota & 96 & 113,150 & 52,087.28 \\
\hline Ohio & 461 & 261,670 & 159,618.70 \\
\hline South Dakota & 5,510 & 4,016,858 & 2,429,916.38 \\
\hline Wisconsin. & 38 & 18,928 & 11,280.28 \\
\hline Total & 108,394 & 102,136,342 & \$62,234,525.37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Weather Report for the Week Ended June 25-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the, influence of the weather for the week ended June 25, follows:
In central and eastern portions of the United States the weather of the
week was controlled larcely by an extensive high-pressure area which had overspread all sections between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains at the beginning of the period and drifted slowly eastward on the 18th-21st Temperatures rose to abnormally high values in Eastern States, with Greenville, Me., reported a maximum of 92 degrees, and BurIington, Vt . 97 degrees, while on the 22 d Eastport, Me, , had 92 degrees. These interior
New England temperatures were higher than any reported in the Southern New England temperatures were higher than any reported in the Southern States during the week. Also, the latter part of the period had exces-
sively high temperatures in the far Northwest, Havre, Mont., 105 decrrees
on the 23d. The highest temperature reported was 108 degrees at Phoenix, Arize, on the 22 . highe At the close of the week the the Eastern stagnant high
pressure gave way and much cooler weather, with some heavy lical pressure gave way
showers, prevailed.
Rains of the week were less extensive and more of a local character Barre, Pa.. reported on the morning of Jume 18; Brownsville , Th Wilkes.
 Balt 24the, Ma., 4.24 inches, both for 24 hours ending at \(7: 30 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\)., The weekly mean temperatures were abnormally high throughout the
northern half of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the

Atlantic Ocean, with the plus departures from normal ranging generally
from 4 degrees to as many as 10 degrees. From the Ohio River and Central Plains southward the means were approximately normal to 2 degrees or 3 degrees below normal. West of the Rocky Mountains most Rainfall of the week was decidedly spotted. Rainfall of the week was decidedly spotted. There were some local linas, Georgia and Florida reported amounts ranging from about one The interior valleys had but little rain, but the amounts were fairly heavy in some sections of the Great Plains. A narrow belt from northwestern
Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas northeastward to western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota had substantial to heavy rainfall. While rainfall of the week was less extensive than recently, the pre-
ceding falls had supplied enough soil moisture for present needs in most sections of the formerly dry areas, and crops, in general, made good prog ress, although a few sections are still too dry. These latter include scat-
tered areas in central and northern New England, considerable portions tered areas in central and northern New England, considerable portions
of New York, southern Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and sections contiguous to the last-named State. Otherwise, the current moisture situa-
tion is satisfactory, except very locally, such as southern Illinois. Rains of the week were helpful in the extreme such as southern Illinois, Rast, particularly in Florida Conditions in the western half of the country continue satisfactory. In the southern Great Plains, where persistent wetness had been unfavorable
the generally fair weather of the week was especially welcome the generally rair weather of the wask. Also, the reaction to warmer wearmer in the central valleys, where soil moisture is now mostly ample, wrought
in a rapid response in vegeta row, especiare in a much better state fair weather tion than at the close of last week. For the country as a whole current weather conditions in relation to the agriculture situation are decidedly favorable
SMALL GRAINS-In the winter wheat belt much better weather for field work prevailed and harvest made good to excellent progress, except locally
in the Southwestern Plains, where there was still interruption by rainfall in the Southwestern Plains, where there was still interruption by rainfall.
In the Western belt harvest is half done as far north as southeastern Kansas and progressing rapidly in central and southwestern counties of that State. Also. good advance was made in Oklahoma, except in the the breaking down of much early wheat which is bady tangled, while leaf and stem rust is showing considerable damage; late fields are standing up fairly well, but there is much light weight grain and abandonment
will be unusually heavy. In Texas rust damaage has become more apparent and quality is lower than anticipated. From the Central plains northwar belt conditions are satisfactory, Harvest is general as far north a northern Kentucky and is beginning to central Indiana In the spring wheat area the outlook continues satisfactory, with prog-
ress and condition of small grains mostly excellent. However, high temperatures near the close of the week were unfavorable in the Northwestern Plains. In the Pacific Northwest small grains maintain their favorable position. In the Central Valleys and East oats show improvement, with
barley and soybeans mostly good. Rice is doing well in lower Mississippi barley and soyb
Valley sections.
CORN-Warmer weather and sufficient moisture for current needs rathe generally made practically an ideal week for the corn crop throughout the principal producing area. Fair weather and much sunshine permitte almost uninterrupted cultivation and fields are mostly clean. Grovth
corn was rapid, except in a few limited areas where moisture is still needed, principally in western Kentucky, Tennessee, and some adjoining sections. In Iowa the crop is 10 days earlier than normal, or about
same stage as last year at this date, but it is not as well cultivated.
COTTON-In the cotton belt temperatures trended to somewhat below normal, with rain less extensive in the west but fairly general in eastern
sections. On the whole, conditions were favorable in most parts of the In Texas cotton made good progress in the western two-thirds of the State, but it continued too wet in the eastern third, In oklahoma weekly
has been favorable for insect activity in the south. progress was satisfactory,
are not as good as usual.
In central States of the belt progress was mostly fair to good, although
rain is needed in western Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northeastern rain is needed in western Tennessee, northern Alabama, and northeastern
Arkansas, while it still is too wet in Louisiana, where cotton is mostly poor to only fair. In the eastern States of the belt progress was generally poor to only fair. In the eastern states of the belt progress was generaly
fair to good. Many bolls have developed in central and southern Georgia,
and plants are blooming in southern South Carolina.

The Weather Bureal furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Warm, dry week. Crops generally improved in north and central, but elsewhere slight change and Eastern Shore crops Pastures in north and central improved, but deteriorating in other sections. Some light hail daamge.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Favorable temperatures. Lack of rain being
Lelt and soil mosture badly depleted, except in scattered places of north felt and soil mosture badly depleted except in scattered places of north-
east Piedmont and along western border of coastal plain where rains east Piedmont and along western border of coastal plain where rains
adequate for present. Progress of cotton fairly good condition generally adequate for present. Progress of cotton fairy
food to excellent. Corn provgress and cood condition where relieved
by heavy showers, otherwise very unsatisfactory. Some improvement of by heavy showers, otherwise very unsatisfactory. Some improvement of
tobacco, but still generally only poor to fair. Vegetables and truck in parts of east in fair to rood condition, but very poor in
southern counties. More rain needed practically everywhere.
South Carolina-Columbia: Temperatures mostly favorable. Rainfall adequate. Corn, truck, tobacco, gardens, pastures, and fruit improving with ample moisture. Late sweet potato transplanting about completed. Rains too late to benefit some early truck and gardens. Forage crops in south; weather favorable for weevil activity.
Georgia-Atlanta: Rainfall generally adequate, Progress of corn good, but conditions mostly rather poor and very poor in many western countics. Marked improvement of sweet potatoes, truck, pastures, meadows, and good, but needs warmth; condition mostly fairly good, except poor in good,
southwest; squares forming in north, while blooming rapi
and south, with many bolls. Peaches developing better size.
Alabama-Montgomery: No rain of importance in north but adequate alls elsewhere. Progress of cotton good, condition fair in all sections.
Veretables, pastures, grass, peanuts, and sweet potatoes poor to fair. Vegetables, pastures, grass, peanuts,
Corn, melons, and lefumes mostly fair
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Temperatures generally favorable. Lack of rain ocalities. Progress and condition of octton fairly rood: mostly favorable for weevil activity. Progress of corn poor in northeast and locally else-
where, but mostly fair in west and south. Progress of gardens, pastures, and truck showing improvement.
Louisiana-New Orleans: Too much rain in most sections and soil too
vet for cultivation; fields. weedy. Progress of cotton generally poor; condition poor to fair and locally good; blooming retarded. Rict generally doing well, though some poor stands. Progress of other crope poor and gen
by wetness.
Texas-Houston: Favorable temperatures; rainfall spotted. Extent of ome areas and quality beorer than anticipated. Yield of oats fair in entral; heavy in northwest. Earlier corn good progress, Pa cotton good where too much rain wenerally in western two-thirds. but soil too wet for cultivation and loworthwest due to hail: conditions favorable for insect activity in south. Onion harvest continues in north. Tomato harvest restricted in east. Potatoes good progress in in excellent condition.
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Week favorable for harvest, except in north-
west. Rapid progress in wheat harvest under extremely difficult con-
ditions: much of early crop broken, badly tangled, and weeds in some fields higher than broken wheat late standing fairly. Well, but breaking damage. Oats spotted concition; damaged by previous rains and rust. Progress of cotton good and condition fair to good; stands below average. Progress of corn good; condition fairly good to very good; considerable chinch bug damage in no
Arkansas-Little Rock: Favorable temperatures most of week. Cotton very good progress, except in northeast where progress rather poor, but
crop clean and well cultivated. Early corn good progress, except in northeast, where lack of rain being felt, especially on uplands, where progress poor. Weather favorable for harvesting wheat and oats. Ric
growth good. Pastures and hay deteriorating in dry areas.

Tennessee-Nashville: No rain of importance; soil moisture badly dewest, but fair to and west; more rain needed in east. Corn deteriorated in good. Progress of cotton fair ; mostly small; first squares showing; condition fairly good to good. Harvesting wheat good progress. Tobacco poor in west, but good in
Meadows and pastures short.

\section*{THE DRY GOODS TRADE}

New York, Friday Night, June 27, 1941 Trading in the markets for dry goods was greatly curtailed and in some instances virtually suspended during the past week as both buyers and sellers attempted to analyze the effects of the proposed price ceilings. The question of price ceilings, however, became more or less confused during the week and appeared to have taken a new turn. Early in the week, reports from Washington stated that the Senate Agriculture Committee was opposing any such action by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, but officials of the price control organization continued to suggest officials , very near future unless President Roosevelt orders gress passes legislation ordering the withholding of any such action. In the meantime, trading continued slack pending more definite information regarding the Government's program, with the result that the markets presented a more or less holiday appearance. Buyers were concerned to hear bout the price fixing regulations, sellers were keeping an open for the first intimations of details relating to prices and解 the thing that was of the attention of mills. Above all, the one thing that was emphasized in the markets generally merchants to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and encourage friendly relations all around.
Uncertainty regarding the contemplated price ceilings unsed a sharp falling off in activity in wholesale markets uring the week. Fewer buyers inquired for goods and sellers or the most part withdrew from the markets. Some secondands were reported willing to move a few spot gray goods t slight concessions, but buyers displayed little or no interest in adding to their commitments. There was also very little sales action in the print cloth division, and buyers searching for sheetings, particularly narrow widths, found their efforts to be so much labor lost when the constructions they sought happened to come from mills whose offerings they withdrawn from sale. This same situation also applied were wious other lines of goods. Another factor contributing to various other to the dullness of the markets was the approach of the semi-
annual inventory period. Rayons were quiet. Much apprehension prevailed among merchants concerning price fixing. The general undertone, however, remained firm. Prices for print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch \(80 \mathrm{~s}, 103 / 4 \mathrm{c}-\) \(111 / 4 \mathrm{c}\).; 39 -inch \(72-76 \mathrm{~s}\), \(103 / 4 \mathrm{c}\).; 39 -inch \(68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 91 / 2 \mathrm{c} .-101 / 4 \mathrm{c}\).; \(381 / 2\)-inch \(64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 81 / 2 \mathrm{c} .-91 / 4 \mathrm{c}\)., and \(381 / 2\)-inch \(60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 71 / 8 \mathrm{c}\) \(73 / 8 \mathrm{c}\).

Woolen Goods-Buying interest in wool piece goods developed more activity during the week. Clothing manufacturers commenced to switch their attention to the task of lining up supplies for the spring-summer season and anor the farments for the new nounced would be held immediately after Labor Day or conseason would be the men's wear division, siderably earlier than activity was restricted for the most part to viewing fabrics for the coming 1942 spring season. Mills commenced to book orders on lightweight worsteds for summer wear at prices upwards of 35 cents a yard above the levels quoted last July. Demand for women's wear continued active and a number of mills were reported to have sold-up their production for the season. Garment manufacturers operations showed further expansion and were expected to reach the highest levels in more than 12 years during the next few weeks or so. Wool hosiery and underwear markets continued in a strong position. There was no let-up in the demand for swim suits, and sweater mills were said to be in a tightly sold-up position with a number refusing to consider the acceptance of additional business.
Foreign Dry Goods-Linen markets continued quite active, particularly in the piece goods section, with white linens for church use in good demand. The situation as regards linen damask, which is used for pattern goods, was said to be somewhat tight because of the bombing damage to factories in Belfast which are the principal producers of this type of goods. However, factories are being repaired or moved to new localities and are expected to resume full moved to new local Burlaps ruled firm, with offerings of production soon. Burlaps rowing increasingly scarce goods for prompt delivery growing increasingly scarce.
Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 9.90 c . and heavies at 13.00 c .

\section*{State and City Department}

\section*{Specialists in}

\section*{Illinois \& Missouri Bonds}

\section*{Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.}

\author{
105 W. Adams St.
CHICAGO DIRECT \(\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { WLRE }\end{aligned} \quad\) ST, LOUIS \\ CHICAGO \\ ST, LOU
}

\section*{News Items}

California-Relief Burden Shifted Back to CountiesAdjournment of the California Legislature without passage of an appropriation for the State Relief Administration, throws the remaining relief load in California back on the counties when present funds are exhausted some time in July. It will also result in liquidation of the State organization under Governor Olson.
The remaining case load on relief in California is about 27,000 but has been declining steadily under defense employment.
Defeat of the Olson demand for SRA funds was due to firm position of the legislative economy blocs which offered only limited compromises, not to return control of relief administration to the countiens with stiare subs
tentions. A necessary two-thirds vote in both houses was not obtainable ventions. A necessary two-thirds vote in both houses was not obtainable,
however. As with previous sessions of the Legislature the relief matter had been segreazed from the Governor's budget early in the session for separate
handing which has been part of the conomy bloc program in California ever since Governor Oison took office and control of \&tate finances, particularly on relier, were taken out or the in overnor's hands. The current session of
the Levistarure which began in January has been the second longest in State history.

Illinois-Legislature Extends 3\% Tax on Utilities' Gross Receipts-The Senate has passed a bill extending the \(3 \%\) tax on gross receipts of public utilities for another two years, according to Springfield advices. The measure, a part of the State's revenue program, was forwarded to Governor Green. Under the existing law the tax would have reverted to \(2 \%\) on July 1.
Massachusetts-Changes in List of Legal InvestmentsThe following bulletin (No. 10), showing the latest revisions in the list of securities considered eligible for investment by savings banks, was issued by the Commissioner of Banks on June 18:

Added to the List of July 1, 1940
Railroad Equipment Trusts
As of May 26, 1941-The Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Co., equipment trust of
1941 (serially) \(15 / 8\) s, 1951 .
Removed from the List
Municipal Bonds and Notes
Town of Wallingford, Connecticut (for failure to file statement).
Municipal Bonds
Cumberland, Maryland (excessive debt)
Columbia, S. O.; Ogden, Utah, and Tulsa, Okla. (for failure to file Public Utilities
Central Hudson Gas \& Electric Corp., first and ref. mtge., 31/28, 1965
New Jersey-Governor To Start Highway Inquiry-Proceeding under the provisions of a new law patterned after New York's Moreland Act, Governor Charles Edison announced on June 23 that he would investigate the State Highway Department. Highway Commissioner E. Donald E. Sterner said he "welcomed" the inquiry, but would like a non-partisan one by the State Chamber of Commerce and Taxpayers' Associations.
The Governor's move is a direct result of tae failure of the Republican-
controled Senate to confirm William I. Dill as Commissioner Sterner's successor. Mr. Edison and Mr. Dill are Democrats, the latter now Regional Social Security Director with Headquarters in Philadelphia.
Mr. Dill for many years was New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commi Mr. Dill for many years was New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commissioner, twice his party's candidate for Governor and for a time a lay judge of the More than a month before Mr. Sterner's term expired in April the Gover-
nor nominated Mr. Dill, but it was not until last Thursday that the Senate nor nominated Mr. Dill, but it was not untill last Thursday that the Senate
acted by adopting a judiciary committee report recommending that no
change be made in the administration of the Road Department during the present national emergency Under existing law, the Highway Commissioner holds over until a successor qualifies. The senate's move, therefore, keeps him in office inwho might be proposed by Mr. Edison would be denied confirmation. No sooner had Governor Edison announced his intention of making an investigation than the Senate passed and sent to the Assemply a bin The Governor said he wished to find out 'if everything is managed
properly." he said, "that I ought to know something about the Highway
Department in order to remain faithful to my oath of office. Therefore, am reluctantly forced to take the path of conducting an in Therefore, not for the purpose of sending anybody to jail, but just because 1 must now that public funds are being spent properly tend toward good government. Personally, I am any supervision does not action of any, responsibility for the careful management of the Highway
Large Cities Lose Utility Tax Suit-Reversing a decision by the State Supreme Court, the Court of Errors and Appeals declared constitutional on June 26 two laws enacted by the Legislature in 1940 with the object of validating State Tax Commissioner J. H. Thayer Martin's revised
formula for the allocation of public utility gross receipts and franchise taxes for 1938 and 1939.
Newark and other large municipalities recelve proportionally less and system, which has been the subject of litigation since 1938 and allocation taxes to be distributed was \(\$ 14,000,000\) when argument was held last October on the appeal from the Supreme Court decision. The appellant
included Elizabeth, Paterson, New Brunswick, Montclair, Somervile Trenton, Pliainfield, Nutley, Summit. Westrield, Kearny, Hackensack Millburn and Burlington.
n.
does not put the results of his labors beyond adoption by the Legislature whose power in the premises is not limited by the Constitution," said Justice Harry Heher in the opinion of the state's highest tribunal. "Respondents (Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken) proceed on the er another to do in its behalf, even though, direct action may be had without transcending constitutional limitations.'
New York, N. Y.-Light, Telephone and Gas Sales Tax Cut to \(2 \%\)-The City Council amended a section of the sales tax law on June 24, reducing from \(3 \%\) to \(2 \%\) the tax on receipts from the sale of telephone service, electricity, gas, refrigeration and steam. This action was also ratified by the Board of Estimate on the same date, as both bodies adopted an emergency relief tax program for next year designed to raise a total of \(\$ 71,575,000\)
The Democratic-controlled Council voted the tax cut in the face of op-
position by Mayor La Guardia and Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, who contended that the tax program should be re-nacted without change Because of the Mayor's opposition, Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, Chair be unable to reduce the city sales tax from 2 to \(1 \%\). The Citizens Budget Commission, the Merchants Association and a number of other organizations
funds. \(83,300,000\) reduction voted by the Councll will benefit householders
The who have been paying a city relief tax of \(3 \%\) on their bills for telephone ras and electric service. The new rate is \(2 \%\) and the expected revenue from this source during the next fiscal year is \(\$ 8,700,000\), against more
than \(\$ 10,000,000\) raised in the fiscal year now expiring. Comptroller McGoldrick's figures showed that relief taxes on electricity in the current fiscal year raised \(\$ 4,980,156\) taxes on gas consumption produced \(\$ 918,287\), users of
steam paid \(\$ 243,171\) telephone users paid \(\$ 3,151.009\) and taxes on telegraph and cable service amounted to \(\$ 76,683\). Relief taxes on other utility services brought the total above \(\$ 10,000,000\).
Stockbrokers also received a benefit in the new tax program through
he elimination of double taxation on brokerage transactions. Under the Ormer tax bill principals and brokers both paid a city tax on the Under the ction. The new set-up assesses only one tax on each transaction After taling the first step toward reducing the tax burden on city resiIt also fixed the basic tax rate for the next fiscal year at \(\$ 2.80\) on each \(\$ 100\) of assessed valuation, the figure named on June 19 by Controller

Philadelphia, Pa.-City Council Committee Approves Sewer Bond Plan-The finance committee of the City Council, by an unanimous vote on June 26 approved an ordinance authorizing a referendum on a plan calling for the issuance of about \(\$ 42,000,000\) bonds for improvement and extension of Philadelphia's sewer system. Early favorable action is expected by the Council. The proposal would go before the voters at the November election.
Under the present sewer rental plan property owners would pay 30 cents water rent for the property. Only a hall- year's rental would be payable for rental plan by reducing the real estate tax levy by an amount approximating the sewer rentals.
United States-States Broaden Public Assistance Laws in 1941-State legislatures meeting in 1941 made more generous provision for the needy aged, liberalized aid to dependent children and to the blind, and in general took steps to improve the administration of public assistance, an American Public Welfare Association survey showed on June 23.
Covering about three-fourths of the 43 States meeting this year-the
rest were still in session-the survey found that grants for the various types rest were still in session-the survey found that grants for the various thyes of public assistance were revised upward in many cases, while "strings" were cut. Increased cooperation among agencies withina state and between States, and improvemenc of personnel pracices were the chief constructive Both the trend toward iiberalization of aid and incorporation of merit system principles reflect the leadership of the Federal Goveranment. Which
took such steps through amendment of the Social Security Act in 1939, the took such steps through amendment of the Social Security Act in 1939, the
Association said. Maximum old age assistance grants were raised this year from \(\$ 30\) to S40 a month in Arizonat Indiana, Oregon and Rhode Island. More than a dozen States now set a s \&o maximum for this aid or name no maximum at
all: the average assistance actually paid out, however, is much less than \(\$ 40\) a month Several ot
Utah provided chat recipients med old age assistance by other methods certain sorts of supplementary aid equivalent to \(\$ 10\) monthly. Vermon and Maryland authorized a flat maximum of \(\$ 30\) a month, whereas befor Virginia removed the maximum limits on old age assistance, the new 194 law stipulating merely that payments never exceed twice the Federa contribution.
Maximum limits for aid to the blind were increased from \(\$ 30\) to \(\$ 40\) a
month in Arizona, Colorado, Towa. Indiana and Montana North month in Arizona, Colorado, Towa, Indiana and Montana. North Dakota and Wyoming dropped their top limits entirely. The average monthly aid oo the blind paid by an states at present is less than \(\$ 25\).
Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, North To depenina ant children are those of the age elimit, for aid to schoor children to 18. Five States, including Hlinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Texas and Nevada, still lack an aid to dependent children
law which complies with the Federal Social Security Act, but a proposal that will meet the Federal requirenent is pending in Hllinois. Wext Wirginia this year raised the maximum aid limit up to 18 years without requiring
school attendance, and New Mexico removed a 16 -year top limit. school attendance, and New Mexico removed a 16 -year top limit.
State liens against the property of people given various hinds of
ssistance were repealed in a number of States, including Kansas and New Mexico. Nebraska droped a requirement for liens on the property of recipients of old age assistance and "blind" aid, while Indiana dropered the law permitting the release of liens on property of these dependents when "the major portion of the investment in the recipient's homestead was made. by children of the recipient by personal service in the home, or other wise.,
South Dakota was one of the very few States whicn tightened lien provisions,
Medical care provisions in their public assistance laws were liberaiized
by Indiana, Iowa and Maine. Washington stipulated that \$40-a-month
pensioners should receive when necessary medical, dental, surgical, optical, hospital, and nursing care as well as artificial limbs.
anse public assistance matters are reflected in interstate agreements relative to indigents and dependents, to make reaid. Idaho granted its department of public assistance authority aid to residents and non-residents. Minnesota charged its Department of Social Security to cooperate with agencies of other States through reciprocal agreements for payment to recipients who have moved out of the state. Other States making provision for interstate action include Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wyoming
and Indiana pennel laws this year are those of North personnel admana and Montana now relaxes residence requirements for State and count welfare department personnel when it is impossible to find State residents with required qualifications. Indiana State agencies receiving Federal social security aid which had been under a Bureau of Personnel were covered

\section*{Bond Proposals and Negotiations}

\section*{Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co. \\ \section*{embers New York Stock}}

Direct Wire
NEW YORK

\section*{ALABAMA}

HOMEWOOD, Ala.-BOND TENDERS REJECTED-The First Naional Bank of Birmingham, as sinking fund agent for Homewood, reports refunding bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1938, were rejected.
PHENIX CITY, Ala.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A \(\$ 239,000\) ssue of \(4 \%\) refunding, secured improvement bonds is being offered by
 Dated July 1,1940 . Due on July \({ }^{2}\) as follows: \(\$ 6,000\) in \(1945 ; \$ 6,000,1946\) to \(1948 ; \$ 10,000,1949\) to \(1953 ; \$ 1,000,1954\) in
\(\$ 10,000,1955\) to \(1964 ; \$ 9,000,1965 ; \$ 10,000,1966\) to 1968, and \(\$ 8,000\) in 1969. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the Phenix-Girard Bank of Phenix
City. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
 Smitb \& Lombardo, Inc.; Brodnax \& Co., Inc.; Watkins, Morrow \& Co.;
Marx \& Co., all of Birmingbam; J. Mills Thornton, and the First Nationai Marx \& Co., all of Birminghan

\section*{ARIZONA BONDS}

Markets in all Municipal Issues
REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO.

\author{
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
}

\section*{ARIZONA}

PHOENIX, Ariz.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering scheduled for \(10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). on June 28 , of the \(\$ 165.00033 / 4 \%\) by Jos. C. Furst, City Clerk, that the bonds are more fully described as follows: Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated Oct. 1,1938 . Due on July 2 as follows:
\(\$ 35,000\) in \(1941 ; \$ 10,000,1942\) and \(1943 ; \$ 20,000,1944 ; \$ 25,000,1945\) and \(\$ 65,000\) in
\(\$ 760,000\).

\section*{ARKANSAS}

ARKANSAS, State of BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is announced by Homer M. Adkins, Chairman of the State Refunding Board, in pursuance of resolution duly adopted by the Refunding Board, and, as provi the
by Act No. 150 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State for the
year 1941, that the board will receive tenders until July 8 at 11 a . m . (CST) at the State Treasurer's office, of the following obligations:
 not later than July 1, 1951 .
All bonds will be purchased with primary regard to the best interest of the state's credit standing and revenues. obligations accepted, and the right of acceptance or rejection of all or any pe made of accepted tenders, and payment will be made on July 16. Forms to be used in submitting tenders may be obtained by request, at
the office of the Refunding Board.
NEWPORT LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Newport), Ark.-BONDS
SOLD-A \(\$ 55,000\) issue of refunding bonds is said to have been purchased SOLD-A \(\$ 55,000\) issue
PINE BLUFF SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Pine Bluff), Ark.-BOND public auction on July 8 , the Board of Education will offer for sale at

CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS SOLD-An issue of \$2,326,819 general cash revolving fund registered warrants was offered on June 23 and general cash revorer \& Co. of San Francisco, at \(0.75 \%\), plus a p
awarded to Kaiser
\(\$ 3.457\). Dated June 26. 1941. Due on or about Feb. 25, 1942 .
IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Centro), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFERING-We are informed by W. J. McClelland, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 puiding and improvement bonds. Inter-
\(\$ 67,000\) Brawley School District build est rate is not to exceed \(5 \%\), payable J-D. Dated June 16, 1941. Denoms.
\(\$ 1,000, \$ 500\) and \(\$ 100.10\) ue \(\$, 700\) June 16,1945 to 1954. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. The district since Sept., 1907. The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest to the date of delivery. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery and State separately the premium, if any, offered for the bonds bid for, and the rate
of interest the bonds shall bear. Enclose a certified check for not less than \(5 \%\) of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors.
IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. El Centro), Calif.-INTEREST RATEThe County cerking and semi-annual building and improvement bonds sold to Thomas Kemp \&
Co. of Los Angeles, at 100.721 , as noted her-
Lhased as 5 s , giving a basis of about \(4.54 \%\). Due on Aug. 20 in 1941 to chased
1944.
LOS ANGELES, Calif,-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 3,500,000\) semi-annual
airport bonds offered for sale on June \(23-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 4004\)-were awarded to
a syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, Harriman
Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Weeden \& Co. of San Francisco, the Mercantile Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, the American Trust Co. of San Francisco; Martin, Burns \& Corbett of Chicago, and Bacon, Stevenson Co. of New York, at a price of 100.051 , a net interest cost of about \(1.466 \%\) 1942 to 1944; \(\$ 1,631.000\) as \(11 / \mathrm{s}\), due \(\$ 233,000\) on July 1 in 1945 to 1951 , 19nd the remaining \(\$ 1,170,000\) as \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), due \(\$ 234,000\) on July 1 in 1952 to BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re \(01.60 \%\), according to maturity.
OTHER BIDS-Second high bidder for the securities was the account of Lazard Freres \& Co., which specified the equivalent of a cost basis of about Boston Corp. \(1.5498 \%\). Inc., and associates named \(1.547 \%\) and the First Boston Corp. \(1.548 \%\), Harris Trust \& Savings Bank bid \(1.56 \%\), Union
Securities Corp. \(1.57 \%\), Chase National Bank of New York \(1.59 \%\), Halsey.
Stuart \& Stuart \& Co., Inc. \(1.5984 \%\), and Lehman Brothers \(1.72 \%\).
NAPA COUNTY (P. O. Napa), Calif.-SCHOOL BONDS VOTEDbonds is said to have been approved by the voters at a recent election.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P.O.San Diego), Calif.-SCHOOL DISTRICT
SALE-The \(\$ 55.000\) Cajon Valley Union School District building and im-SALE-The \(\$ 55.000\) Cajon Valley Union School District building and im-
provement semi-annual bonds offered for sale on June 23-V. 152, p. 4004 \(\$\) were purchased by Redfield \& Co. of Los Angeles, paying a premium of \(\$ 43,000\) as \(24 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\). due on June \(22, \$ 2,000\) in 1942 to 1946 , and \(\$ 3,000,1947\)
o 1957 ; the remaining \(\$ 12,000\) as \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), due \(\$ 3,000\) on June 23 in 1958 to to 1957
1961.

\section*{COLORADO}

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Arvada) Colo.-PRE-ELECTION SALE-The District Clerk states that \(\$ 20,000\) construction bonds have been purchased by Sidlo, Simons \& Roberts of
Denver, subject to an election to be held on July 15 .
SALIDA, Colo.-BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT-It is reported that and Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& \& Co., Writer \& Christensen, Inc.,
and Denver, for the
purchase of \(\$ 55,0002 \% \%\) water extension purchase of \(\$ 55,0002 \frac{3}{4} \%\) water extension bonds.
WRAY, Colo-BOND CALL-All outstanding \(4 \%\) electric light revenue
bonds, aggregating \(\$ 45,000\), dated Jan. 1, 1940, due \(\$ 5,000\) from Jan. 1, 1942 to 1950, are being called for payment at the United States Nationai Bank, Den
will cease.

\section*{CONNECTICUT}

HARTFORD, Conn.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 600,000\) coupon bonds offered June 26 were awarded to Dick \& Merl-Smith, of New York, as 18,
at par plus a premium of \(\$ 840.40\), equal to 100.14 , a basis of about \(0.98 \%\), at par consisted of:
\(\$ 450,000\) series E public works bonds. Due \(\$ 30,000\) annually on July 1 150,000 series B public school bonds. Due \(\$ 10,000\) annually on July 1
from 1942 to 1956 , inclusive. All of the bonds bear date of July 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Principal these bonds is duly authorized by the Court of Common Council under City Charter, the provisions of which direct, authorizel and obligate the tion. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. The successful bidder re-offered the bonds for public investment from a yield of \(0.15 \%\) to a price of 99 . Other bids for the issue were as follows: \(\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Bidder } \\ \text { Shields \& Co.; B. J. Van Igen \& Co., Inc., and Int. Rate } & \text { Rate Bid } \\ \text { Kaiser \& Co }\end{array}\)

 Barr Bros. \& Co and Spencer Trask \& Co
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, and Kean, Taylor Lehman Bros.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co. Equitable \(\quad\) Securities Corp. and R. D. White \& Co - \(-\overline{\mathrm{R}}\). \(\overline{\mathrm{W}}\). Pressprich \& Co Con-, Inc.; First of Michigan Corp. Blyth \& Co., and Paine, Webber \& Co Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Eldredge \& Co., and Charles Harriman Ripley \& Co. and Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.
R. L. Day \& Co. F. S. Moseley Co. and Edward
M. Bradley \& Co. Estabrok \& Co. and Putnam \&ocen
Bankers Trust Co. of New York and stone \& \(1.10 \% \quad 100.538\) \(1.10 \% \quad 100.529\) \(1.10 \% \quad 100.401\) \(\begin{array}{ll}1.10 \% & 100.378 \\ 1.10 \% & 100.37\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{ll}1.10 \% & 100.35 \\ 1.10 \% & 100.34\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{ll}1.10 \% & 100.202 \\ 1.10 \% & 100.17\end{array}\) \(1.10 \% \quad 100.169\)

\section*{FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS}

\section*{R.E.CRUMMER \& COMPANY \\ IST. NAT. BANK BLDG. CURITL/ CHICAGO.ILLINOIS}

\section*{FLORIDA}

BROWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fort Lauderdale), Fla- - BOND SALE The following refunding of 1941 semi-annual coupon bonds, aggregating a syndicate composed of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co. Inc. of New York; Welsh, Davis \& Co. of Chicago; Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co. of St. Louis; Sullivan,
Nelson \& Goss of West Palm Beach; Robert H. Cook, Inc. of Miami, Nelson \& Goss of West Palm Beach; Robert H:
and Ogden \& Co. of Fort Lauderdale, at 102.685:
\(\$ 57,00031 / 4 \%\) general bonds. Due on May 1 in 1942 to 1946.
\(109,00033 / \%\) general bonds. Due on May 1 in 1947 to 1951.
755,000 3 \% general bonds. Due May on May 1 in 1942 and 1943. \(439,00031 / \% \%\) highway bonds. Due on May 1 in 1942 and 1943.
\(1,316,0003 \% \%\) highway bonds. Due on May 1 in 1944 to 1949 .
The highway refunding bonds are optional for redemption on and after
\(\$ 15,000314 \%\) Special Road and Bridge District No. 3 bonds. Due on 62,000 \(31 / 2 \%\) Special Road and Bridge District No. 3 bonds. Due on \(124,00033 / \%\) Special Road and Bridge District No. 3 bonds. Due May 1 The Special Road and Bridge District refunding bonds are optional for
redemption on and after May 1, 1951 , at par and accrued interest. DAYTONA BEACH HOUSING AUTHORITY (P.O. Daytona Beach) Fla.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 23,000\) series A (First Issue) bonds offered for
sale on June 17, were purchased by C. E. Weinig, White \& Co. of Buffalo on a.net interest cost of a bout \(2.97 \%\), as follows: \(\$ 5,000\) maturing Jan. 1
 \(\$ 7,000\) maturing Jan. \(1, \$ 1,000\) in 1954 and \(1955, \$ 2,000\) in \(1956, \$ 1,000\) in 1957, and \(\$ 2,000\) in 1958 , as 3 s .

FLORIDA, State of-MUNICIPAL MARKET DISCUSSED-The on municipal bonds, put out by A. B. Morrison \& Co. of Miami: During the past 30 days prices of practically all fioriaa municipal bonds have advanced sharply. The passage of the Legislature of the new gas
tax laws strengthened county road and road districts bond decidedly. Many callable bonds, both county and city, have advanced conser to par on the assumption that refunding of present callabie bonds may take place in
the not distant future. Few bonds are appearing in the secondary the not distant future. Few bonds are appearing in the secondary market.
New issues bring spirited bidding although judging by the range or bids New issues bring spirited bidding although judging by the range of bids
there is quite a difference of opinion as to the price at which bonds can be marketed. Fiorida Legislature has adjourned after enacting into law most of laws encted from the standpoint of the bondholder, are those pertaining to the gas tax which we discussed in our May bulletin. Other important
legislation has to do with the assessment and collection of taxes, both real legislation has to do with the assessment and collection of taxes, both real
and personal. It appears now that a determined effort is to be made to and personal. It appears now that a deternined effort is to be made to
put he tox dousiners. There is no question but that the tax collection machinery of the tsatae har, peen greatly strengthened. "Probably the most important ' ngle development in the last 30 days, the Everglades Drainage District situation. The whole transaction was very quietly engine red and even up to within a few days of the finai con-
summation of the deal, ilttle general information was available as to what Was going on With the principal of the debt cut \(50 \%\) and with new legislation passed at the closing days of the Legislature, setting up a more workable taxing system, it is hopesd that the Everglads Draina
be able to take care of its obligations satisfactorily.
PLANT CITY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. Tampa, Fla.- BOND SALE-The \(837,00043 \%\) semi-annual refunding Davis \&CO. of Chicago, and Sullivan. Nelson \& Goss of West Palm Beach, jointy, paying a premium of \$1,39.95, equal to 103.78 a a basis of about
\(3.70 \%\) Dated April 1, 1941. Due on April 1 in 1943 to 1949; optional for redemption on and after April 1, 1947 .
POLK COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS
 \(\$ 9,000\) Special Road and Bridge District No. 2 bonds. Due on Jan. 1 30,000 Stecial Road and Bridse District No. 3 bonds. Due on Jan. 1: 21,000 special Road and Bridge District No. 10 bonds. Due on Jan. 1:
 16,000 Special Road and Bridge District No. 14 bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as 2,000 follows: 87,000 in 1948, and 89,000 in 1949 . 190 . 5,500 Special Road and Bridge District No. 16 bonds. Due on Jan. 1: 4000 Special Road and Bridge District No. 17 bonds. Due on Jan. 1 , Denom. \(\$ 1,000\), one for \(\$ 500\). Dated Jan. 11941.
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla--DETAILED INFORMATION PRE-PARED-A circular has been prepared on the above named city by Allen
\& Co., 30 Broad St., New York City, which should go far toward answering any question propounded by a prospective investor as to the security underlying the city's obligations, In addition to a complete financial buiiding permits, gas receipts, street railway passenger growt, home
owners, \&c. Copies of this interesting brochure are available to interested owners, \&c. Cop, es of
parties upon request.
SEMINOLE COUNTY (P. O. Sanford), Fla-BOND SALE CON-TEMPLATED-The County Auditor stat
VERO BEACH, Fla.-CERTITFLCATE SALE-The \(\$ 85.000\) water and
 and \(\$ 45,000\) as \(33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\).

\section*{GEORGIA}

MACON, Ga-CERTIFIOATE OFFERING-It is stated by Mayor Corles L. Bowden that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a.if, on July 7 ,
Por the purchaso of 150.000 debt ceftrificates. These certificates will be
awarded at par to the bidder offering the lowest interest rate erest rate.
SAVANNAH, Ga.-BOND ELECTION-We are informed by P. J. the proposed issuance of \(\$ 5500,000\). \(\%\) semi-ann. coupon national deemsen
purposes bonds. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated Sept. 1,1941 . Due \(\$ 25,000\) on sept. 1 in 1951 to 1970 incl.
TOOMBS COUNTY (P. O. Lyons), Ga.- BOND PURCHASE CON-TRACT-It is reported that Brooke. Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta, have con-
tracted to purchase \(\$ 115,000 ~ 31 / 2 \%\) semi-annual funding bonds.

\section*{HAWAII}

HONOLULU (City and County), Hawaii-BOND SALE-The \$250,sale on June 19-V. 152, p. 3530 -were awarded to Dean Witter \& Co. of San Francisco, at a price or 103.18, a basis of to Dean witter \&o Co
June 20, 1941. Due \(\$ 10,000\) from June 20 , 1946 to 1970 inclusive. Dated

IDAHO
PLUMMER, Idaho-BOND ELECTION-The Village Clerk states that an election is set for July 1 in order to vote on the issuance of \(\$ 6,000\) water
main bonds.

\section*{ILLINOIS}

ALPHA SCHOOL DISTRICT, III-BOND SALE DETAILLS The \(\$ 35,00013 \%\) construction bonds, purchased by the First Galesburg Na-
tional Bank © Trust Co of Galesburg, as reported in \(V .152\), p. 8849 , were
 CENTRALIA, III.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-City Council is conCHICACO
\& CHICAGO, H1.-SECURITIES PUBLICLY OFFERED-Halsey, Stuart works system certificates of indebtedness. These certificates mature
\(\$ 400,000\) on May 1959 and \(\$ 600,000\) on May 1, 1960 and are being offered \(\$ 400,000\) on May 1,1959 and \(\$ 600,000\) on Mays 1,1960, and are being moffered
at
originees to yield \(1.90 \%\) for both maturitios. They represent a purchase

COOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Berwyn), III.-
 are making public offering of \(\$ 66,0002 \%\) refunding bonds, as follows:
\(\$ 39,000\) School District No. 98 bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \(\$ 10,000\) from 27,000 School District No. 1953 . 100 ind 89,000 ind in 1954 . Due July 1, 1958.
All of the bonds bear date of July 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Principal
 III.-BOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39 (P. O. Wilmette), III.- BOND SALE-A group composed of John Nuveen \& OC. Lee Higetin,
 1952 to 1957, incl.
JOLIET, III-BOND SALE-John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago were


INDIANA
BOONVILLE, Ind-BOND SALE-Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc of Toedo have purchased \(8385,00031 / \%\) coupon, registerable as to principal
only, electric utility revenue bonds and made public reorfering of the
securities at prices to yield from 10 to securities at prices to yield from 1 . \({ }^{\text {on }}\) to \(2.75 \%\), according to maturity

 continental llilinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. Bonds were aythorized by the voters to permit the city to acquire the electric utility mprovements thereto. Legality to be approved by Matson, Ross, McCord These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, constitute valid and hinding special revenue obligations of the city of Boonville, Indiana, Payable stility (defined as gross revenues after deduction only for the reasonable expense of operation and maintenance). The bonds of this issue also constitute a first charge and lien on all of the property of the electric utilitit,
including all extensions, additions and improvements hereafter to be acnuired or constructed.
GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGEskel Beasley, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (CST)
on June 27 for the purchase of \(\$ 85.000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest series 1941, advancement fund (Door rellier) bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 . Denors.
\(\$ 500\) and \(\$ 250\). Due \(\$ 4,250\) on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. \(\$ 500\) and \(\$ 250\). Due \(\$ 4,250\) on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Interest J-ID. Bonds are direct obligations of the county. payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all taxahle property
therein. Proceeds of the issue will be applied to the payment of indebtedness previously incurred by various townships in the county on account of bond transcript. A certified check for \(3 \%\) of the bonds bid for, payable to quirea.
INDIANAPOLIS SANITARY DISTRICT, Ind.-NOTE OFFERINGJames E. Deery, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m .
on July 8 for the purchase of \(\$ 100,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest notes. Dated July 8, 1941 . Due Nov. 10.1941 . Interest payable at maturity. Indianapolis, or at one of the authorized depositories in the city are issued by the city acting on behalf of and for the use and benefit of the Sanitary District of the city and the Board of Public Works and Sanitation
thereor, for the relief of and in aid of the "Sanitary Maintenance and thereor, Oor the relief of and in aid of the "Sanitary Maintenance and General
Expense Fund." of the district and board. The notes or warrants shall import no personal obligation for their payment and shall be payable only out of the taxes actually levied and now in process of collection under Sec. 21 act concerning the department of public sanitation in cities of the first cian defining its powers and duties, creating sanitary districts consisting of such cities and any incorporated towns located within the , buondaries thereof, repealing conflicting laws, and declaring an emergency," approved March 9,
1917 , as amended by an act aporoved March 6, 1937, and as amended by the Acts of 1935, page 580; and the proceeds of the taxes now in the process of collection have been pledged and appropriated, so far as is necessary, to
the payment of the notes or warrants.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Goldsmith), Ind.-BOND OFFER-ING-Ernest Vawter, Township Trustee, Will receive saled bids until
\(2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). CST) on July 14 for the purchase of \(\$ 104,000\) not to exceed \(4 \%\)
interest bonds, dided as follow \(852,000 \mathrm{~s}\)

School township building bonds. Due \(\$ 2,000\) July 1, 1942, \(\$ 2,000\)
Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1954 incl. and \(\$ 2.000\) Jan. \({ }^{2} 1955\) Bonds are direct obligations or the school township, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all taxable
property therein.
52,000 Civilt township co
\(\$ 3.000\) from 1942 to 1958 incl. and \(\$ 1,000\) in 1959 . Interest \(J\).D: Bonds afe direct obligations of the civil township, payable out of ulimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all taxable

Each issue will be dated July 1, 1941. Denom \$1,000. Bidder to name
 opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis, wil be fur-
nished the successful bidder at the expense or the respective townships issuing the bonds. No conditional bids will
within approximately 10 days after the a ward.
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hagerstown), Ind--BOND SALE-

\[
\text { ncl., and } \$ 450 \text { Jan. 1, } 1947
\]

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The Harris Trust \& Sorins Bank of Chicago purchased an issue of \(\$ 261,000\) 1\% fundis Trust \& Savings
 City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler, of
Chicano
The chicago.
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Newton), Ind- \(B N N D S\) NOT SOLD-The issue of \(\$ 33,000\) not to exceed \(41 / 2 \%\)
interest building bonds offered June 23 . \(\$\). 52 , p. 381 , was not sold, interest building bonds offered
because of a restraining order is
McKnight, Township Trustee.
ROANOKE, Ind--BOND OFFERING-Harry M. Stabler, Town-Clerk
 nent and fire fighting equipment bonds. Dated July 1, 1041 improve\$500 Due 8500 on Jan 1 and Junt 1 from 1942 tod Ju47 incl. 1941 Prin. Dend int.
(JJJ), payable at the First National Bank. Huntington. Trasncript of J-J). Dayable at the First National Bank, Huntington. Trastcript of
proceedings preliminary to the issuance of the bonds will be furnished proceedings preliminary to in consection with the examination or ap approval thereoo by counsel shall be paid for by the suceessfun bidider. A A certified
eheck for \(\$ 200\), payable to order or the Town Clerk-Treasurer, is required.

\section*{IOWA}
 the Iowa-Des Moines Nationai Bank \& Trust Co. of Des Moines, as 1s,
paying a premium of \(\$ 190\) enal. to 100.863, a basis of about \(0.80 \%\). Dated May 1, 1941. Due on Nov. 1 in 1942 tọ 1948.
BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Boone), Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILSThe County Treasurer states that the \$44,000 funding bonds awarded

(P ELLIOTT CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elliott), Howa-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of \(\$ 18,000\) con-

HORNICK, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed and oral blds will be purchase of \(\$ 2,500\) not exceeding \(4 \%\) semi-annual electric light refunding oonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Due \(\$ 500\) July 1,1942 to 1946 . All other accrued interest or bidder specifying the lowest interest rate for the bonds The town will Iurnish the bonds and the apest interest rate for the bonds.
ard of Sioux City, and all bids must be so conditioned A of ralph Prichard of sioux City, and all bids must be so conditioned. A certified check
for \(\$ 50\), payable to the town, is required.
Cleve) CLEVE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Van Cune 30, by Pearl s. Warden. Secretary of the Board of Directors, for on purchase of 811,000 building, bonds. The bonds and legal opinion will be
purnished by the district.

\section*{KENTUCKY}

BELL COUNTY (P. O. Pineville), Ky.-BOND REFUNDING PROOSAL SUBMITTED. T. . Kinevince), Counties Bondholders' Committee hassis. The county has outstanding \(\$ 684,000\) bonds, but one issue of \(\$ 90,000\) unlimited tax bonds, dated JJan. 1,1917 , will be treated separately. Holders of these bonds are, requested to write to the committee. Whose address is 135 , South
\(\$ 594,000\) new
nefunding bonds in in exchange on a par for par basis for out tanding limited tax road and bridge bonds. The new bonds will be dated June 1. 1941 , mature June 1, 1981 , and bear 3\% interest. The bonds will pe optional for redemption at par and accrued interest on any interes
payment date, on or after maturity date of bonds for which they are exexchanged.
FRANKLIN COUNTY SCHOOL CORPORATION (P. O. Frank fort, Ky. BONDS OFFERED FOR 1 NVESTMENT-The following first
 and J. D. Van Hooser \& Co. of Lexington, and are being reoffered for general
nvestment at prices to yield from \(1.00 \%\) to \(2.65 \%\), according to maturity \(\$ 14,00021 / 2 \%\) series No. 1 (Bridgeport School) bonds. Due on April 1


 \(9,00021 / 2 \%\) series No. 2 (Forks of Elkhorn school) bonds. Due on 5,000 Apri1 \(1, \$ 1,000\) in 1942 and \(\$ 2,000\) in 1943 to 1946 . 19 . \(1951 ; \$ 2,000,1952 ; \$ 3,000,1953 ; \$ 2,000,1954 ; \$ 3,000\) in 1955 and
 interest. series No. 3 (Peaks Mill scheol) bonds. Due on April 1
\(81,2,000\) in \(1942 ; \$ 2,000,1943\) and 1944 , and \(\$ 4,000\) in 1945 and 1946
 follows: \$4.000 in 1947 and \(1948 ; \$ 5,000\) in \(1949 ;\); \(\$ 4,000\) in 1950
and \(\$ 5,000\) in 1951 to 1956. Bonds maturing in 1947 to 1925 callable on and after April 1. 1946, at par and accrued interest
Bonds maturing in 1953 to 1956, callable on and after April 1, 1942
 34,000 ,0ws in 1954 to 1956 to Bonds 84,000 in \(1952, \$ 3,000\) in 1953 and n and after April 1, 1946, at par and accrued interest, Bonds
naturing in 1953 to 1956, callable on and after April 1 . 1942 a
\(5,000 \frac{\mathrm{par}}{21 / 2} \%\) series No. 5 (Thorn Hill School) bonds. Due \(\$ 1,000\) on \(13,000{ }^{2} 245 \%\) sin 1942 to 1946 . 19 . 2,000 in 1954; \(\$ 1.000\) in 1955 , and \(\$ 2.000\) in 1956. Bonds ma turing in 1947 to 1952, callable on and after April 1. 1946, at par
and accrued interest. Bonds maturing in 1953 to 1956, callable on and atter April 1, 1942, at par and accrued interest. Interest payable A-O. Dated April 1, 1941. Denom. 81,000 . Prinfort. These bonds are issued in five separate series, as outlined. Each of the school properties covered under the mortgage securing these various
issues is completed, with the exception of the series No. 1 (Bridgeport School) issue and the replacement value of each building is conservativel estimated at twice the amount of the outstanding debt against the particula property, Part of the original mortgage debt against each property has struction of each school building amounting to nearly one-half of the construction cost. Issued for the purpose of refunding at a substantia saving in interest the entire outstanding school building indebtedness of
the County Board of Education and to provide funds for the rebuilding and enlargement of the Bridgeport school Building. The call provision con tained in the County School Corporation bonds is unusual and is provide for the reason that because of the enormous whiskey revenue collected by
the County Board of Education, it is contemplated that the entire indebted ness will be retired well in advance of the final maturity date. The Boar contemplates retiring, in addition to the bonds maturing in the next five years, an additional one-third of the entire combined issues. The policy of course, will be to retire the higher couponbonds
FULTON COUNTY (P. O. Hickman), Ky-BOND SALE-The Huter ones \& for sale on June at a price of 103.50 according to the County Judge. No other bid was
received

MURRAY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE (P. O. Murray), Ky.offering for general investment a \(\$ 65,000\) issue of \(3 \%\) coupon Fine Art
 and \(\$ 5.000\) in 1961 . Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Bank . Murray. Calable on any interest payment date upon 30 days pubis cal premium of \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\) for each year or fraction of a year from the call date to the stated mands are offered of the bonds.
These bonds are offered on a when, as, and if issued basis and subject (This offering was advertised recently for \(\$ 60,000-\) Louisville. 2589 -bu the amount was subsequently increased to embrace the total \(\$ 65,000\) authorized.)
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY (P. O. Mount Vernon), Ky,-REFINANCING PLAN APPROVED - It was reported recently that a re financing plan for this conce bridge bonds since 1934, was approved by \(H\). Clyde Reeves, State Revenue Commissioner and state local finance officer. Under the proposal, the country would issue \$123,000 in refunding bonds
 terest amounting to \(\$ 32,000\).
Mr. Reeves' formal decision also said that in consideration for refunding the bonds and interest the bondholders had agreed to pay off the county's
floating indebtedness of \(\$ 19,000\). The county itself pledged \(\$ 5,500\) anfloating indebtedness orest on the net issue and creation of a sinking fund
nually to pay the inter to pay off the bonds when they mature in 40 years.

\section*{LOUISIANA}

HOUMA, La-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 216,000\) issue of semi-ann. gas utility revenue bonds offered for sale on June \(25-\mathrm{V}\). 152 , p. 4006 - was
awarded to the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashile, at a net interest cost of \(2.73 \%\) according to the City Clerk. Dated Aug. 1 , 1941 . Due On Aug.
\(\$ 16,000\) in \(1945, \$ 17,00\) in \(1944, \$ 18,000\) in \(1947, \$ 19,000\) in 1948 and 1949,
\(\$ 20,000\) in \(1950, \$ 21,000\) in 1951, \(\$ 23,000\) in 952, and \(\$ 24,000\) in 1953 . These bonds will be callable on aug. 1 , of any year at a price of \(\$ 1.02\) on the dollar of the face value, plus the accrued interest to cate upon publication
of a call notice at least once 30 days prior to the call date in a financial journal published in New York City. Payable at the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans.
NEW IBERIA, La.-BOND LEGALITY APPROVED-A \(\$ 38.000\) issue Charles \& Trauernicht refunding of St. Louis. Dated Feb. 1, 1941 .

PONCHATOULA, La-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 50: 000\) issue of semi-24-V. 152
 in 1944 to 1947 . \(\$ 2,500\), 1948
to 1960 , and \(\$ 4,000\) in 1961 .
RAYNE SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Rayne), La,-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 50,000\) semi-ann. sewer bonds offered for sale on june 25 -
 \(\$ 7,500{ }_{2}^{1 / 2}\) s, due \(\$ 2,500\) on March 1 in 1969 to 1971
ST. FRANCISVILLE SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. St Francisiliee La. -BOND. OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
11 a . m. on July 15, by J. Kilbourne, Town Clerk, for the purchase of
 approving opinion of B. A. Campbell of New Orleans will be furnised. (This notice supplements the offering report given on June 21-V. 152 , p. 4006 .)

\section*{MAINE}

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me.-BONDS SOLD-F. W. Horne \& CO. of Hartford purchased \(\$ 13,000\) school bonds as \(11 / \mathrm{s}\) at a price of 100.03 ,
basis of about \(1.24 \%\), Dated July \(1,1941\). Due July 1 as follows

MAINE (State of)-BOND OFFERING-Belmont Smith, State Treas-
urer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. urer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. ESTy on 9500 , 1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) of \(\$ 500,000\) coupon high way bonds.
Due \(\$ 50,000\) annually on July 1 from 1942 to 1951 , incl. All bids must indicate te coupon rate in multiples of \(1 / 8\) or \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\), as well as the price orfered. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the state bonds are exempt from taxation in Maine and from all present Federal in come tax and are an unqualified, direct obligation of the state, and th credit and good faith of the State is pledged for payment of both principa
and interest and interest. The opinion of the Astorney Genizal as to the thegaverno and Council, passed at a meeting held on June 18 , 1941, and is a part of the \(\$ 5,000,000\) issue authorized by Chapter 96 of the Resolves of the 87 th
Legislature, approved March 30 , 1935, and having been favorably voted Legishaty the people at a special election on Sept. 9, 1935, was by proclama tion of the Governor declared a part of the Constitution Oct. 8, 1935 Payment of the bonds and accrued interest may be mady for delivery

\section*{MARYLAND}

MARYLAND (State of)-BOND CALL-Secretary State Roads Commission L. H. Stewart announces that State of Maryland Bridge Revenue \(33 \%\), series A bonds, Nos. 1 to 6000 , aggreagting \(\$ 6,000,000\), are called
for payment on July 21 , together with a premium of \(4 \%\) of the princlpal amount and accrued interest on said principal amount to date of redemption and payment will be made on surrender of said bonds in negotiable form Trust Co., in Baltimore, or at the Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City cuapons maturing April 1, 1941, and prior will be paid on presentation and Said bonds may be surrendered at any time at either of the above-mentioned places of payment, and the full redemption price, including redemption premium and interest accrued to July 21, 1941, will be paid. Bonds registered as to principal alone or as to both principal and interest must be

MARYLAND (State of - BOND indebenedes, known as general bond issue of 1941 . offered June 25-
V. 152, p. 3851 -were awarded to the First National Bank and the Harris Trust is sings Bank both of Chicago. jointly as 1s, at a price of 100.159 , a basis of a boutt \(0.98 \%\) Dated July 15.1941 and due July 15 as follows:
 Bidder-
Dick \& Merle-Smith_-
Int. Rate
Rate Bid
100.059 \(\begin{array}{llll}\text { \& Sons- } \\ \text { Shields } \& & 1 \% & 100.059\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Lehman Bros. Equitable Securities Corp. Tucker, } \\ \text { Anthon \& Co. and E. Lowber Stokes \& Co.... } 11 / 4 \% & 101.80\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ \text { Estabrook \& } & \text { Co } \\ \end{array}\) First National Bank of New York; R. W. Pressprich
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Co.; } \\ \text { First Mercantile-Commerce Bank } & \text { National Bank of Baltimore. Trust Co., and } & 11 / 4 \% \\ 101.57\end{array}\) PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY (P. O. Upper Marlboro), Md.June 10 requested the County Comissioners to issue \(\$ 225,000\) school construction bonds, part of an authorized issue of \(\$ 500,000\).

\section*{MASSACHUSETTS}

BEVERLY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of \(\$ 300,000\) notes offered June 25-V. 152 , p. 4006-was awarded to the Beverly National Bank of Beverly, at \(0.12 \%\) discount. Dated June 26 , 1941 and

Sidder-cational Bank of Boston
First National Bank of Boston. Discount
\(-0.129 \%\)
\(0.18 \%\) BOSTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of \(\$ 4,000,000\) notes offered June 25 was awarded to Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc. New York, at. \(0.32 \%\), interest, plus a premium of \(\$ 52\). Dated June 27 , 1941 and due
1941. Reoffered by bankers to
 nly other bid received for the issue
CHELMSFORD, Mass-NOTE OFFERING-Harold C. Petterson, Town Treasurer, will receive sealed bids unc noon (DSt) on July 1 for he purchase of \(\$ 43,000\) culy 15 as follows \(\$ 86,000\) from 1942 to 1194, , incl., and \$5,000 from 1945 to 1949 , incl. Bidder to name rate of inteesst in a mutiple of 14 of \(1 \%\) Principal and interest National Bank of Boston. Notes are exempt from taxacerinim asssachuenuineness by the Director of Accounts, Department of Corporations and Taxation, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Notes
EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass-BOND SALE DETAILS-The \(\$ 10,000\) \(.75 \%\) school bonds awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston, at a price of 100.399 ,
in 1942 to 1946 , incl.
ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.- BOND SALE-The \$10,000 152 , p. 4006 -were awarded to Tyler \&\% Co of Boston, as 0.50 s , at a a price of 100.099, a basis of about \(0.47 \%\). Dthed Jids:
annually from 1942 to 1946 , incl. Other bids


EVERETT, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of 8500,000 revenue antiBank and the Merchants National Bank, , ooth of Boston, jointly, at \(0.19 \%\)
discount. Dated June 26 , 1941 and due 250,00 each on May 6 and June 5 . discount. Dated JJue 26, 1941 and due \(\$ 250.000\) each on May 6 and June 5 . Bidder-
Middlesex County National Bank_
\(0.313 \%\) bonds offered June 26 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston, and the Central Republic Co. of Chicago, jointly, as 11/s, at a price of 100.333 , a
hasis of about \(1.19 \%\). Dated July 1, 1941. Coupon formin denoms. of
 Shaw mut Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Best, Cooildige
 Sachs \(\&\) Co.
Other bids:
\({ }_{\text {Harriman }}^{\text {Bidip }}\) Ripley \& Co., Inc.; Newton, Abbe \& Co.. Int. Rate Rate Bid
 First Boston Corp
Halsey, Stuart

nnc-:-.-.-.
\(\qquad\)
GLOUCESTER M BOND SALT relier bonds offered June 25 were awarded to the Cape Ann Nationalicipal of Groucester, as 18, at a price of 100.633 a a basis of a bout \(0.88 \%\). Dated
July 1 , 1941 Denom. D1, D000. Due \(\$ 12\), 000 annually on July 1 from
1942 to 1951 incl 1942 to 1951 incl. Princtpala and semi-annual interest payable at the MerPalmer \& Dodge of Boston. Soston. Second high bid of of of Storey, Thorndike,
by Halsey. Stuart \&c Co., Inc., New York. 1002 for is was made HAVERHILL, Mass--NOTE SALE-The \(\$ 300,000\) notes issued in anticipation of revenue for the year 1941 offered for sale on June 24 were awarded to the Second National Bank of Bothon, at on on une 24 were
Dated June 24,1941 , and due April 7,1942 . Other bids: Bidder-

Discount
Learional shawmut Bank of Boston \(\qquad\)
\(-0.29 \%\)
\(0.37 \%\)
\(0.33 \%\)
LAWRENCE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 250,000\) coupon municipal
 and interest (J.JJ payale at the Second National Bank of Boston, or at
holder's option, at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge \& Rugg of Boston. Other bids:
Biddet- Int. Rate Rate Bid
 Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc. and Whiting, Weeks \& 114\%
\({ }_{100.11}^{100.316}\) First Boston Corp.
June 23-VTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of \(\$ 100,000\) notes offered
 discount. Due April 24,1942 . The Lexington Trust Co., other bidder.
named a rate of \(0.174 \%\).
MALDEN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The \(\$ 500,000\) notes offered June \(24=\) V. 152, D 4006 -were awarded to the Natlonal Shawrmut Bank of Boston,
atid.174\% discount. Dated June 24, 1941 and due Dec. 12, 1941. Other
bids: Bidder-
 MASSACHUSETTSS (State of) NOTE OFFERING Willam E.
 July 14. 1942, issued under the provisions of Chapter 49for the Acts of 1933 as amended, creatingtan Emergency Finance Board, being in renewal
of part of \(\$ 4,500,000\) notes due) July 15 . 941 A Ard of this loan is subject
to the
 The Commonwealth figures the interest on exact payaber of mayuriny. "60-day year basis. Proposals by letter or telegram should be designated
Proposal for Notes." Boston delivery. Principal and interest payable in Boston or New Yoriz at option of purchaser.
METHUEN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An Issue of \(\$ 50,000\) notes offered June 24 was awarded to the esecond National Bal Bank of Boston, at oitered
discount. Due June 16, 1942. Other bids: National Shawmut Bank of discount. Due June 16, 1942 . Other bids: National
Boston, \(0.31 \%\); First National Bank of Boston, \(0.36 \%\).
NEWTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 100,000\) coupon street improvement bonds offered June 26 were awarded to Graham, Parsons \& Co. and
Chace. Whiteside \& \& ymonds, of Bosto in totly, as 18, at a price of 100.863 .
 on July 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl. Principal and interest payabbe at the First
National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Ropes. Gray, Best, National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Best,
Cooideg \& Rugg of Boston. Second high bid of 100.855 for ls was made by
Tyler \& Co of Boston.
NORTHADAMS, Mass.-BOND \(S A L E-\) The \(\$ 30,000\) coupon municipal
 July 1,1941 and due 86,000 on July 1 rrom 1942 to 1946 , inclo. Second
high bid of 100.276 for 0.75 was made by Second National Bank of Boston.
PLYMOUTH COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Mass.-NOTE OFFERING (DST) on June 30 for the purchase of the following sed bids until \(11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}\). \$125,000 tuberculosis hospital maintenance notes
30,000 Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 25,000\). Due Mar at discount
 Denom. \(\$ 1\), na0. Due \(\$ 5,00\) on July 1 Prom 1942 to 1947 , incl:
Bidderer
Interest J.J.
Both issues will be payable as to principal and interest at the Second antional bank of Boston, which will supervise preparation of the securities
and certify as to their genuineness. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, nished the successful bidder
RANDOLPH, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of
 econd high bidder, named a rate of \(0.23 \%\).
\& Trust Co. of springrield purchased on Jue Springfield Safe Deposit \(\&\) Trust Co. of Springfield purchased on June 19 an issue of \(\$ 200,000\)
revenue notes at \(0.12 \%\) discount. Due April 9,1942 .
TAUNTON, Mass.- BOND SALE-The \(\$ 35,000\) coupon bonds offered
June 24 Were a warded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston, as 0.75 , at a price of
100.222 , a basis of about \(0.68 \%\). Sale consisted of: \(\$ 25,000\) fire department equipment bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 and due
 Princlpal and interest payable in Bost on which is payable at Treasurear's office. fully regristered the Certify Ticates, interests
onds. will be general obligations
of the city, exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, and payable from
unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's taxale property. Legal annimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's taxapole property. Legal
opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Other bids: \({ }_{B}^{\text {Bristol }}\) County Trust Co
 \begin{tabular}{cr} 
Int. Rate & Rate Bid \\
\(0.75 \%\) & 100.057 \\
\(0.75 \%\) & 100.02 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 NOTE SALE-The \(\$ 300,000\) note issue offered the esame day was awarded to the Bristol County Trust Coon, of Taunton, at \(0.16 \%\) discount. Due
Dec. 19. 1941 . The Firrt Nationai Bank of Boston, next best bidder, named
a rate of \(0.22 \%\), plus \(\$ 1\) premium.
WALTHAM, Mass.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 102,000\) coupon bonds offered
June 20 Were awarded to Tyler \& Co of Boston, as 14 s , at a price of
101.222 a basis of about \(1.02 \%\). Sale consisted of:
\(\$ 52,000\) municipal relief bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \(\$ 6,000\) in 1942 and 50,000 drainage bonds. Due 85,000 on 1951 incl. 191 from 1942 to 1951 incl.
All of the bonds bear date of July 1 1. 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Principal
and interest (J-J) payable in Boston. and interest ( (JJJ) payable in Boston. Legality approved by Storey, Thorn-
dike, Palmer \(\&\) Dodgeop Boston. Other bids were as follows:


WATERTOWN, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of
Boston was awarded June 26 an issue of \(\$ 200.000\) notes at \(0.129 \%\) discount Boston was awarded June 26 an issue of \(\$ 200,000\) notes at \(0.129 \%\) discount.
Due \(\$ 100,000\) each on March 31 and May 15,1942 .

\section*{MICHIGAN}

ALLEGAN, Mich-BOND ELECTION-An election will be held
DETROIT, Mich; BONDS PURCHASED-EdWard M. Lane, SecreJune 24 resulted in the purchase of \(\$ 200,000\) non-callable city bonds to yield \(2.5954 \%\) to \(2.62 \%\).
HIGHER SALARIES MAY LIFT DEFICIT ABOVE \(\$ 9,000,000-\) granted by private industry are expected by city officials to interrupt the \begin{tabular}{l} 
city's progress toward elimination of its operating deficit. \\
At June 30 \\
the deflictit will be between \(\$ 7,000,000\) and \\
\hline \(7,500,000\) com-
\end{tabular} pared with \(\$ 14,300,000\) three years ago. By the end of the next fiscaly year
it may stand somewhere between \(\$ 9,000,000\) and \(\$ 10,000,000\), which will be it may stand somewhere between \(\$ 9,000,000\) and \(\$ 10,000,000\), which will be
in sharp contrast with the approximately \(\$ 3,000,000\) contemplated by city officals when the 1941 -42 budget was approved. wa experted to produce sufficient revenues to cut the standing operating deficit
by about Present and prospective wage increases not only will cancel the \(\$ 4,000,000\)
but but may add another \(\$ 2,500,000\) to the \(\$ 7,000,000-\$ 7,500,000\) deficit of The City Council already has approved increases of 10 cents per hour for
per diem workers, equivalent to about a \(10 \%\) raise. It will cost \(\$ 900,000\) next year. The Council also has indicated that salaried general employeess
will be given proportionate increases, thereby adding another \(\$ 2,800,000\). Detroit school teachers are asking that an additional 200 teachers be em\({ }^{1}\) These three items if
amount by which city officials had hanted, will total \(84,000,000\)-exactly the Not included in the foregoing is an anticipated demand for salary increases for all teachers. If it is on a a proportionate basis and if it is granted,
DETROIT, Mich--NOTYCE TO HOLDERS OF CALLED BONDSJuly 21 to repay interest to call dates and face amount in full for all bonds called in recent redemption notice of \(\$ 51,158,560.83\), except bonds called
July 15 . There will be no prepayment of interest or face amount before 3uy 21. Bonds called Jaly 15 will be paid in full on July 15.
ECORSE, Mich.-BOND FOFFERING-Don H. Beckmann, Village of \(\$ 216,000\) not to excess \(\$ 4 \%\) interest refunding bonds of 1941 . Dated July 1 , 1941 Coupon bonds in \(\$ 1,000\) denoms. Due Aug. 1 as follows: able Feb. 1, 1942, and semi-annually thereafter on Feb. 1 Interest payaboth principal andyinterest will be payable at the Manufacturers Nationai
Bank of Detroit, in the City of Detroit Michigan or at its surces Bank of Detroit, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, or at its successor paying company in the City of Detroit, Michigan. Bonds Nos. 177 to 216 , both
incle inclusisve, will be subject to redomption prior to maturity, in inverse numerical order, at par and accrued interest, on any one or more interest payment
dates, upon 30 days' publishedmotice, bonds Nos. 207 to 216 , both includates, upon 30 days published Inotice, bonds Nos. 207 to 216 , both inclu-
sive, being \(r e d e e m a b l e ~ o n ~ a n d ~ a f t e r ~ A u g . ~\)
, 1942 , bonds sive, being iredeemable on and after Aug. 1, 1942, bonds Nos. 197 to 206 ,
bothi inclusive, being redeemable onang after Aug. 1,1943, bonds Nos. 187
to 196, both inclusive, being redeemable on and ater Aug. 1944, 1944 and bonds Nos. 177 to 186 , both inclusive, being redeemable on and after which is authorized and required by law to levy upon all the taxable property therein such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and rate or amount. than as the same shall become due, without limitation as to Berry and stevens, attorneys, Detroit, approving the legality of the bonds. The cont of said legal oninion and of the printing of the bonds will be paid by the village. The bonds will be delivered at the City of Detroit, Michigan.
A certified check for \(\$ 4,320\), payable to order of the village, is required. GROSSE POINTE WOODS, Mich-BOND OFFERING-Philip F. Allard, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. (EST) on July i
for the purchase of \(\$ 52,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest bonds, divided as
follows: follows:
\(\$ 16,000\) Special Assessment Paving District No. 20 bonds. Due \(\$ 4,000\) on 12,000 Special Assesssment Pa Ping District No. 21 bonds. Due \(\$ 3,000\) on 12,000 June 15 from 1942 to 1945 incl. Special Assessment Paving District No. 22 bonds. Due \(\$ 3,000\) on 12,000 Special Assessment Paving District No. 23 bonds. Due \(\$ 3,000\) on \(\$ 3,000\) on All of the bonds will be dated June 15, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Coupon
bonds payable as to principal and interest (J-D) at a bank or trust bonds payable as to principal and interesst (J-D) at a bank or trust company
which will be mutually a greeable to the purchaser of the bonds which made for each of the several issues. The bonds under charter provision in addition to being special assessment obligations, have the full faith and credit of the village for the prompt payment of principal and interest. A certified check fro \(2 \%\) of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Village opinion of the purchaser's attorneys approving legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion and of printing the boyds to be paid for by the purchaser.
MIDLAND, Mich.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 25,000\) general obligation-


R. PENNFIELD AGRICULTURALSSCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. R.F.D. No. 3, Battle Creek), Mich.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 40,000\) coupon



ROYAL OAK, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED-Minnie N. Reeves, City Treasurer, reports that \(\$ 31,000\) series \(B\) r
TAYLOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Wayne County, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Hersey Hunt, District. Director, will receive sealed bids untils p.m. (EST) on June 30 for the purchase of \(\$ 45,000\) coupon
refunding bonds of 1941 . Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due Aug. 1 as follows: \(\$ 2,000\) from 1942 to 1944 incl.; \(\$ 3.000,1945\) to 1947 incl.;
\(\$ 4,000,1948\) to 1954 incl., and \(\$ 2,000\) in 1955 . The \(\$ 6,000\) bonds maturing in 1954 and 1955 will be callable in inverse numerical order at par plus upon 30 days' published notice. Bayment date on and after Aug. 1,1942 rates not exceeding \(3 \%\) to Aug. i, 1941, \(31 / 2 \%\) thereafter to Aug. 1,1944 , at its successor paying agent named by the school district which shall be a responsible bank or trust company in Detroit. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and bids shall be conditioned upon the legal opinion of legal opinion and of printing the bonds to be paid for by the success.
full bidder. A certified check for \(2 \%\) of the bonds, payable to order of
the District Treasurer, is required.

\section*{MINNESOTA}

BROWNSVILLE (P. O. Brownsville, R. F. D.), Minn.-MATURITY It is reported that the \(\$ 15,000\) road and bridge bonds sold to the Wells\(18 / \mathrm{s}\) at a price of 100 . \(10-\mathrm{V}\). \(152, \mathrm{p} .3851\) National Bank of St . Paul as \(\mathrm{due} \$ 1,000\) on Dec. 1 in
1943 to 1957 , giving a basis of about \(1.74 \%\). GLENCOE, Minn.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 40,000\) semi-annual hospital bonds offered for sale on June \(20-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3852\)-were awarded jointly to the First National Bank, and the security State Bank, both of Glencoe,
as 2 s , paying a premium of \(\$ 125\), equal to 100.312 , a basis of about \(1.97 \%\).
Dated July 1 1941. Due on interest payment date.
GROVE (P. O. Greenwald), Minn.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 25,000\) road and bridge bonds offered for sale, on June 23 -V. 152 , p. 3682 - Wre awarded to the C. S. Ashmun Co. of Minneapolis, according
Dated June 1, 1941 . Due on June 1 in 1943 to 1957 .
MOUNT PLEASANT (P. O. Lake City, R. F. D.) Minn.-BOND June 20-V. 152, p. 3683-were awarded to Kalman \& Co, of St. Paul and the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis as \(13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), paying a premium of \(\$ 240\), equal to 100.96 , a basis of about \(1.68 \%\). Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated July 1 ,
1941 . Due \(\$ 2,000\) in 1943 to 1953 , and \(\$ 3,000\) in 1954 . Int. payable J-J. (P. OLK Crookston), Minn.-BOND SALE-The \$75 DISTRICT NO. 1 offered for sale on June 24 -V. V .152, p. 3852 -were purchased by Kalman \& Co, of Minneapolis and associates as 2s at par, according to the District Crk. Dated July 1, 1941
RAMSEY COUNTY (P. O. St. Paul) Minn-BOND OFFERING-We
are informed by Eugene A. Monick, County Auditor, that sealed bids will are informed by Eugene A. Monick, County Auditor, that sealed bids will be received by the County Board until 10 a. M. (CST), on July 7, for the
 34,000 in 1945 and \(1946, \$ 35,000\) in \(1947, \$ 36,000\) in \(1949, \$ 37,00\) in 1944,
and \(1950, ~ a n d ~\)
38 interest in multiples of \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\) and must be the same for all of the bonds
 than the par value thereof at the lowest interest rate bid and upon the terms deemed most favorable to the county, and are to be issued in full compliance with the provisions of Chapter 403, Session Laws of Minnesota for share of the cost to be incurred for the support and relief of poor persons in St. Paul and Ramsey County, and will be used for these purposes only. ayment of principal and interest made the coun win provision for the ax levy. There is no sinking fund as all the county's bonds are serial. The legal debt limit of the county is \(10 \%\) of the assessed value of its taxable property. The average tax rate for 1940 for \(\$ 1.000\) taxalle value is \(\$ 97.28\). pons attached thereto. Delivery of the bonds will be made to the purchaser on or about Aug. 1, at such place as he may designate at the purchaser's expense, and the purchaser will be required to take and pay for said bonds to make delivery. The approving opinion of Calvin Hunt, of St . Paul, and To make delivery. The approving opinion of Cavin Hunt, of st. Paul, and
bonds at the time of defman, of New York, will be furnished with these
Enclose a certifeid check for \(2 \%\) of the bonds at the time of del
amount of bonds bid for.
ROBBINSDALE, Minn.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 40,000\) permanent improvement, revolving fund, semi-annual bonds offered for sale on June 23 11/2s, paying a premium of \(\$ 121\).50, equal Mo 100.303 , Co. of Minneapolis as
Dated July 1,1941 . Due on July 1 in 1943 to 1951 . SAUK CENTRE (P. O. Sauk Centre), Minn.-BOND SALE DETAILSS We are informed that the \(\$ 25,000\) road and bridge bonds sold to J. M. paying a premium of \(\$ 312.50\), equal to 101.25 . \({ }^{\text {core }}\) Coupon bonds. dated
June 1, 1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due serially in 1943 to 1957. Interest
payable J-D. SCOTT COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 P. O. Shakopee), Minn.-BONDS OFFERED-Bids were received until June 27, by J. A. Metcalf, Superintendent of the Board of Education, for
the purchase of \(\$ 16,000\) building bonds. Due \(\$ 4,000\) in 1947 to 1950
optional in 1946.

\section*{MISSISSIPPI}

CLAIBORNE COUNTY (P. O. Port Gibson), Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Clerk of the Chancery Court states that the \(\$ 15.000\) New Orleans-V. 152 , p. 4008 -were purchased at a price of 100.10 , and
mature on May 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1943 and \(\$ 2,000\) in 1944 to 1950 , iving a basis of about \(2.23 \%\).
CLARKSDALE, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILSS-In connection with the sale of the \(\$ 90\), 000 refunding bonds to a syndicate headed by tbe First National Bank of Memphis, noted here on Feb. it is stated by the City
Clerk that the bonds were purchased at par, divided as follows: \(\$ 30,000\)
as \(23 / \mathrm{s}\), due \(\$ 5,000\) from March 1,1949 to 1954 , and \(\$ 60,000\) as \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), due as \(23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), due \(\$ 5,000\) from March 1 , 1949 to 1954 , and \(\$ 60.000\) as \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), due MISSISSIPPI, State of-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
eceived until 10 a. m . on June 30 by Greek L. Rice, Secretary of the State received until 10 a. m. on June 30 , by Greek L. Rice, Secretary of the State refunding, second series, coupon bonds. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated Feb. 1 .
1941. Due on Feb. 1,1964 . The State will have the option of redeeming the onds in inverse numerical order on Feb. 1, 1916, and on any interest payrate, or rates, of interest such bonds are to bear in multiples of \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\).
No bid of less than par and accrued interest to Aug. 1, 1941 will be conidered. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the State Treasurer's office, or at principal only. Authorized by virtue of Chapter 130, Laws of Mississippi 1938, as amended by Chapter 109, Laws of Mississippi, 1940, and shall be
payable from the revenues and shall be seured in all respect as payable from the revenues and shall be secured in all respects as provided
by the provisions of said Chapter 130 . Payable as to both principal and by the provisions of said Chapter 130. Payable as to both principal and State as may be necessary and fully sufficient for such purpose, or in accord-
ance with the provisions and definitions contained in the aforesaid Chapter ance with the provisions and def
Under the terms of and as permitted by the Act, the bonds, together with the other bonds authorized, issued and permitted under, the Act, enjoy a prior pledge of such portion of the revenues as may be necessary for
the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds, and it is recited, covenanted and apreed that the taxes to the amount necessary as
as to principal and interest. The bonds will be issued and sold pursuant to Chapter 130 , Laws of Mississippi, 1938 , as amended by Ohapter 109 , La ws reference to which is made for a more detailed description thereof. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicazo, to the effect that such as aforesaid will be delivered to the purchaser without charge. Enclose a
certified check for \(2 \%\) of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the certified check fo
State Treasurer.
MISSISSIPPI Stat BOND SALE DETAIL With the sale of the following \(\$ 202.000\) refunding bonds to M. A. Sannection - it is or Memphis, at a net interest cost of \(2.96 \%\), as noted-V. \(152, \mathrm{p} .4008\) Speed Co., both of Jackson; Widmann \& Holzman, Fox, Reusch \& Co.. both Deposit Guaranty Bank \& Trust Co., bot Kansas of Jity; Southen, and the W. R., Deposit Guaranty Bank \& Trust Co,, , both of Jackson, and the \(W\). \({ }^{\text {R. }}\),
namens Investments, of Little Rock, wers aciated with the above named in the purchase of the bonds:
\(\$ 35,00031 / 2 \%\) dormitory and laundry revenue bonds. Due on Feb. 1 as
follows: \(\$ 6,000,1194 ; \$ 7,000,1943\) to 1945 , and \(\$ 8,000\) in 1946 .
154,000 . \(154,0003 \%\) dormitory and laundry revenue bonds. Due on Feb, 1 as 1953 to \(1955 ; \$ 11,000,1956\) to 1958, and \(\$ 13,000\) in 1959 to 1961 .
13,000 \(21 / 2 \%\) dormitory and laundry revenue bonds. Due on Feb. 1, 1962 . Interest payable F-A. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). The bonds
are callable on any interest date on or after Aug. 1,1946 in inverse numerical order (or by lot within a maturity), at a premium of 14 of \(1 \%\) for each year or fraction thereof, by which the maturity is anticipated. Prin, and int.
payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York. Legality will be
approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. MISSISSIPPI Star
CALLSSISSIPPI, State Institutions of Higher Learning-BOND the following \(4 \%\) revenue bonds are called for payment on Aug. 1:
Women's dormitory, Nos. 3 to \(61, \$ 59,000\) Due Feb. 1,1942 to 1963. 1962 ormitory Dated Feb. 1, 1938. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Payment of said bonds, together with interest accrued to redemption date and the requisite premium,
will be paid on presentation of said bonds at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York City, on redemption date with coupons maturing on that
date and all subseguent coupons attached. Interest ceases on date called. WATER VALLEY, Miss.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported
that the \(\$ 12,000\) refunding bonds sold to the Union Planters National Bank of Memphis, as 21 1/s. as noted here on Jan. 18, were purchased at par, are
dated Jan. 1,1941, and mature on Jan. 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1942 to
1949 and \(\$ 2,000\) in 1950 and 1951 .

\section*{MISSOURI}

PARMA, Mo.-BOND DISPOSAL REPORT-The City Clerk states that \(\$ 20,0004 \%\) semi-annual water refunding bonds were hand
ST. CHARLES COUNTY (P. O. St. Charles) Mo.-BRTDGE \(R E-B E D\) issuance of refunding bonds to retire the outstanding securities of the Lewis and Clark bridges, at a saving to the county of more than \(\$ 25,000\) during In a decision written by Chief Justice C. A. Leedy Jr., the tribunal upheld the validity of new refunding revenue bonds in the amount of
\(\$ 1,950,000\), with interest rates of \(21 / 2 \%\), and ordered State Auditor Forrest Smith to register them.
These bonds would be used to retire the outstanding series A \(33 \%\) toll bridge revenue bonds, and the \(4 \%\) series \(B\) securities.
the pur issuance of the refunding revenue bonds in question would effectuate of interest, and thereby make additional funds a vallable for debt retirement, and so accelerate the freeing of the bridges from tolls," the opinion stated. Since purchasing the two spans between St. Louis and Alton, Ill., over
the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, May 20, 1936, St. Charles County has been able to retire bonds in the amount of \(\$ 765,000\), and plans to retire another \(\$ 42,000\) next month.
WAYNESVILLE, Mo.-BONDS SOLD-The Town Clerk states that
\(\$ 23,000\) water system bonds approved by the voters at an election held on April 22 have been sold.

\section*{MONTANA}

CUT BANK, Mont.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 17,500\) semi-annual airport bonds offered for sale on June \(23-\mathrm{V} .152\). p. 3532 -were purchased by the
State Board of Land Commissioners, as 214 s , at par, according to the City Clerk.
GLENDIVE, Mont.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 65,000\) semi-ann. water supply bonds offered for sale on June 24 -V. . 152 , p. 3683 -were purchased
jointly by the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, and Kalman \& Co., and the First National Bank, both of St. Paul, as 2 s , paying a
premium of \(\$ 640\). equal to 100.98 . premium of \(\$ 640\), equal to 100.98
SHERIDAN COUNTY (P. O. Plentywood), Mont.- BOND CALL- is stated by C. F. Christiansen, County Clerk, that all outstanding it is stated of the county, issue of Jan. 1, County Clerk, that all outstanding July 1, at the office of the County Treasurer.
TOOLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Shelby), Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until \& p. m. on July 21 , for the purconstruction, and \(\$ 3,000\) equipment bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6\%, payable JJ. Dated July 1, 1941. Amortization bonds will be the
first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the schol Board. first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the school Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual installments during a period of 20 years from the date of
issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of \(\$ 900\) each; the sum of \(\$ 900\) of the serial bonds will become payable on July 1, 1942, and the sum of \(\$ 900\) will become payable on the same day each tization or serial will be such bonds are paid. The bonds whether amorfrom and after 10 years from the date of issue. The bonds will be sold for not less than par and accrued interest, and all bidders must state the close a certified check for \(\$ 500\), payable to the District Clerk.
WIBAUX, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-Bids will be received by the
Town Council until July 12 at 8 p m., for the purchase of \(\$ 11,712.33\) choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the Council. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds.
as the said Council may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest being payable in semi-annual instalments during the period of 12 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of \(\$ 1000\) eacb, except that the last bond which will be in the amoue of \(\$ 1,000\) of the said serial bonds will become due and payable on the first day of August, 1942, and a like amount on the same day each stalment will be in the amount of \(\$ 712.33\). Aug. 1, 1941, and will bear interest at a rate notial bonds, will bear date payable semi-annually on the first day of February and the first day of will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to date of delivery, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they wil purchase the bonds at par. The Council reserves the right to
reject any and all bids and to sell the said bonds at private sale.
All bids other than by or on behalf of the State Board All bids other than by or on behalf of the State Board of Land Com-
missioners of the State of Montana must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \(\$ 500\), payable to the order of the Town Clerk, which efuse to complete the purchase of the said bonds in accordance with the er ms of his bid.

\section*{NEBRASKA}

ALLIANCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alliance), Neb,-BOND SALLE DETAILS-The Superintendent of Schools states that the \(\$ 41,000\)
refunding bonds sold to the National Co. of Omaha, as \(21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), as noted V .152, p. 3852 -were purchased at par and mature on June 15 , as follows:
\(\$ 6,000\) in 1943 to \(1945, \$ 8,000\) in 1946 and 1947, and \(\$ 7,000\) in 1948 .
COLUMBUS, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that \(\$ 14,00\) airport bonds have been purchased by Greenway \& Co. of Omaha.
DE WITT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. DeWitt), Neb.-BONDS SOLD-The School Director states that \(\$ 3,000\) school bonds approved by
the voters in April, have been sold.
FREMONT, Neb-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by the City Treas Steinauer \& Schweser of Lincoln, as 11 s. paying a premium of \(\$ 100\) equal to 100.25 , a basis of about \(1.155 \%\). Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) of Dated
June 15, 1941. Due \(\$ 8,000\) on June 15 in 1942 to \(194 e^{\text {incl. Interest }}\) payable J-D 15.
GOTHENBURG, Neb-BONDS DEFEATED-It is now stated that the voters turned down the proposal to issue \(\$ 3\)
revenue bonds at the election held on April 29.
KEARNEY, Neb.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The City Council is said to have passed an ordinance calling for the issuance of \(\$ 43,000\) refunding OXFORD, Neb,-BONDS AUTHORIZED-The Viliage Council is said to have passed
light system bonds.
 TRICT (P. O. North Platte), Neb.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEM-
are to be issued.

\section*{NEVADA}

HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Winnemucca), Nev-BOND OFFER-ING.-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m . on July 7 , by J. W. D. Davey,
County Clerk, for the purchase of \(\$ 150,000\) pubic hospital bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed \(6 \%\), payable J-J. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. \(\$ 500\).
Due \(\$ 7,500\) July 1,1942 to 1961 . Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bidders are required to submit offers specifying (a) The lowest rate of intersest and premium, if any, above par at which such bidder will purchase such bonds; or (b) The lo west rate of interest at
which the bidder will purchase said bonds at par. Issued for the purpos. which the bidder will purchase said bonds at par. Issued for the purpose and for the maintenance of the same at Winnemucca. The bonds will be sold to the bidder making the best bid, subject to the right of the county to reject any and all bids and readvertise, and will not be sold at less than par on the sale of said bonds. Enclose a certified check for \(5 \%\) of the amount
bid, payable to the county.

\section*{NEW HAMPSHIRE}

HAVERHILL, N. H.-BONDS SOLD-F. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford purchased \(\$ 40,000\) refunding bonds as 1.70 s at a price of 1 CO .627 , a basis \(\$ 2,000\) from 1942 to 1951 incl., and \(\$ 5,000\) from 1952 to 1955 incl. Interest LYME, N. H.-BONDS SOLD-F. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford purabout \(1.68 \%\). Dated July 1 , 1941 . Due Juy 1 as follows: \(\$ 3,000\) from
1942 to 1945 incl. and \(\$ 2,00\) from 1946 to 1956 incl. Interest \(J-J\). Legalty approved by Harold K. Davidson, Esq.. of Woodsville
NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE SALE-The First Boston Corp. was awarded on June 24 an issue of \(\$ 100,000\) notes at \(0.278 \%\) discount. Due Jan. 20 ,
1942. Other bids: Arthur Perry \& Co., \(0.28 \%\); Nashua Trust Co., \(0.29 \%\);
Indian Head National Bank, \(0.3145 \%\).

\section*{NEW JERSEY}

CAMDEN COUNTY (P. O. Camden), N. J.-BOND SALE-The V.152, p. 3852 -were awarded to the Camden Trust Co. of Camden, as 1.20 s, at par plus a premium of \(\$ 53.44\), equal to 100.127 , a basis of about o 1948 incl. and \(\$ 7,000\) in 1949 . Second high bid of 100.147 for \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\) was
made by John B. Carroll \& Co. of New York City.
CARTERET N J BOND
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. (DST) on July 16 for the purchase of \(\$ 72,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest coupon or registered general improvement bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due July 1 as follows:
\(\$ 4,000\) from 1942 to 1954 incl. and \(\$ 5,000\) from 1955 to 1958 incl. o name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 4\) or \(1-10\) of
\(\%\). Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the First National Bank. Carteret. or at the office of the Borough Collector-Treasurer. Amount A certified check for \(\$ 1,440\), payable to order of the borough, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafie
FAIR LAWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS VOTED-Harry Barr Jr ., District Clerk, reports that the voters
\(\$ 490,000\) building bonds at an election on June 24
LODI, N. J.- BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were submitted for the
MERCHANTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE-The
 par plus a premium of \(\$ 33.78\), equal to 100.084, a basis of about \(1 / 49 \%\),
Dated July 15,1941 and due July 15 as follows: \(\$ 3,000\) in 1943 and 1944 .
4.000 from 1945 to 1952 incl. and \(\$ 2.000\) in 1953 . Second high bid 0 . 4.000 from 1945 to 1952 incl. and \(\$ 2.000\) in 1953 . Second high bid of
100.40 for 1.60 s was made by Schmidt, Poole \& Co. of Philadelphia. NEW JERSEY (State of)-BONDS CALLED FOR PAYMENTthat the following State of New Jersey highway extension bonds are called
Series B, \(\$ 5,000,000\). Dated July 1, 1925. Due July 1, 1955.
Series C, \(\$ 2,000,000\). Dated July 1, 1926. Due July 1, 1956.
Said bonds are to be redeemed at the principal amount thereof, together become due and be due and payable on each of said bonds to be there will ogethe First Mechanics National Bank in Trenton, the principal thereof, together with accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1942. Said bonds are required to
NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.--NOTES SHARP INCREASE as a manufacturing and residental area as well as further improvement in the community's economic position, current tax collections in the month of May,
of the previous year, according to approximately \(20 \%\) over the like month
As the Lincoln tunnel has brought Mayor Paul \(\bar{F}\). Cullum. As the Lincoln tunnel has brought the township to within 15 minutes of growth over the next few years in both industrial and rusider substantial In the past two years over 20 plants have located in North Bergen, bringing the total number of establishments to 50 . This is largely the result of the munity to manufacturing concerns. At the present time several firms comconsidering building factories in the township while the residental sections of the town may be expanded in the near future by the erection of a number of modern apartment houses.
PATERSON, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Howard L. Bristow, Clerk of
on July 1 for the purchase of \(\$ 463,000\) not to exceed \(41 / 2 \%\) interest coupon
or registered bonds, as follows:
\(\$ 26,000\) sewer bonds
ement bonds
165,000 school bonds of 1941 .
All of the bonds will be dated May 1, 1941. Denom, \(\$ 1,000\). Due May 1
as follows: \(\$ 36.000\) in \(1942 ; \$ 35,000\) in 1943 and \(1944 ; 40,000\). 945 to 1951 incl.; \(\$ 35,000,1952 ; \$ 20,000\) in 1953 and \(\$ 22,000\) in 1954 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multipie of \(1 / 4\) or 1 -ioth of \(1 \%\). Prin.
and int. (M-N) payable at the First National Bank, Paterson, or at the First
National Bank. New York City. Amount bid for the bonds must be not National Bank, New York City. Amount bid for the bonds must be not payable to order of the city, is required. LeA al opinion of Hawkins. Dela-
field \& Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New
Market), N. J.-BONDELECTION-An election will be beld July 14 on the question of issuing \(\$ 60,000\) construction bonds.
TBsue \(\$ 93,000\) not, to exceed \(4 \%\) interest general refunding bonds plans to Issue \(\$ 33,000\) not to exceed \(4 \%\) interest general refunding bonds. Dated \(\$ 4,000,1942\) to 1947 incl. \(\$ 5,000,1948\) to 1952 incl.; \(\$ 6,000,1953\) to 1956
incl.; \(\$ 7,000\) in 1957 and 1958, and \(\$ 5,000\) in 1959.

\section*{NEW YORK}

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.-BOND. OFFER1NG-Roy F. Pearce, the purchase of \(\$ 20,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest coupon or registered street paving bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due June 1 as
follows: \(\$ 2,000\) from 1942 to 1948 incl. and \(\$ 3,000\) in 1949 and 1950 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 4\) or 1-10th of
\(1 \%\) Principal and interest (J.D) payable at the Alexandria Bay Branch exchange, or at the Marine Midland Trust Co., New York City. Bonds are general obligations of the village, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified
check for \(\$ 400\), payable to order of the village, is required. Legal opinion of check for \(\$ 400\), payable to order of the village, is required. Legal opinion of
Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
poned ) above issue was previously offered on June 3, and the sale postATTICA, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 70,000\) coupon or registered sewer Co. and sherwood \& Co. 152, p. 3853 -were awarded to C. F. Childs \& Co. and anerwo of about i.68\% . Dated July 1,1941 and due July 1 as fol-
lows: \(\$ 2,000\) from 1942 to 1951 incl.; \(\$ 2,500\) from 1952 to 1959 incl. and lows: \(\$ 2,000\) from 1942 to 195
\(\$ 3,000\) from 1960 to 1969 incl.
Other bids:
Bidder-
Sage. Rutty \& Co
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo
Blair \& Co., Inc...........
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.
Union securities Corp--
M M L L A Allurers Traders Trust ConH. L. Allen \& Co--
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc-Stevens, Dann \& Co-
George B. Gibbons \& O., Inc
Citizens Trust Co of Fredonia
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FISHKILL, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 20,000\) coupon \& Co. of New York, as \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), at a price of 100.06 , a basis of about \(1.49 \%\) \$ale consisted or:
\(\$ 5,000\) water bonds. Due \(\$ 1,000\) on July 1 from 1942 to 1946 incl.
15,000 fire house bonds. Due \(\$ 1,000\) on July 1 from 1942 to 1956 inc
All of the bids will be dated July 1, 1941. Other bids:
Cnion Securities Corp
C. F. Childs \& Co., and Sherwood \& Co_

Marine Trust Co. of Buffal
Gordon Graves \& Co
George B. Gibbons
HARRISON (P. O. Harrison), N. Y.-CERTIF Rye Trust Co. of Rye was awarded on June 2 2 anTISsue of \(\$ 2929.800\) t- tha Then certificates at \(0.58 \%\) interest, plus a premium of \(\$ 13\). Dated July 1,1941
and due July 1, 1942. The First National Bank of Boston, next highest bidder, named a rate of \(0.64 \%\).
JOHNSON CITY, N. Y--BOND OFFERING-C. R. Nimmons, Village Clerk, will receive s
of \(\$ 23,000\) funding bonds.
KEESEVILLE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Winifred Lesperance, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (DST) on June 30 for judgment funding bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \(\$ 2,000\) in 1942 , and \(\$ 3,000\) from 1943 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 4\) or \(1-10\) th of
\(1 \%\). Principal and interest (J-J), payable at the Keeseville National Bank, Kpproving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York
City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for \(\$ 580\). payable to order of the village, is required.
LAKEWOOD, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Carl R. Hedburg, Village
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. (EST) on July, 1 for the purchase of \(\$ 48,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest coupon or registered sewerchase of \(\$ 48,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) interest coupon or registered sewer
bonds. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due \(\$ 2,000\) annually on
July 1 from 1942 to 1965 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest. expressed in a multiple of incl, Bidder to name a single rate of interest, \(1-10 \mathrm{th}\) of \(1 \%\). Principal and interest
(J-J) payable at the Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the village and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the
successful bidder. A certified check for \(\$ 960\), payable to order of the successful bidder. A certified check for \(\$ 960\), payable to order of the
village, is required. NEW YORK, N. Y.-MAY LOWER TAX RATE-The basic real estat-
tax rate for the \(1941-42\) fiscal year will show a decrease of four points und the current year provided the City Council enacts the local law applying the current year, provided the City Council enacts the oocal law applying
the procees ofsiness tax to the general fund, Comptroller Joseph D.
McGoldrick revealed June 18. The State Legislature at its las McGoldrick revealed June 18. The State Legislature at its last session
passed the enabling Act cutting the business tax in half and applying the passed the enabling Act cutting the business tax in half and applying the Thus, the basic rate for next year would be 2.80, compared with 2.84 for the \(1940-41\) fiscal year which ends June 30 . Likewise the borough rates
for Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond will all be reduced from one to six points, the Comptroller declared, while the borough rate for the one to six points, the comptroller declared, whi
Bronx will remain the same as the \(1940-41\) fiscal year.
Mr. McGoldrick's computations were made
Mr. McGoldrick's computations were made in connection with his certification to the Cuoncil of \(\$ 119,746,327\) as the amount available for the
general fund during the next fiscal year. If the Council should fail to the business tax law, this amount would be reduced by \(\$ 6,500,000\) and the basic tax rate would remain at 2.84 , With increases over last year in all tax, the amount to be raised by the real estate levy in 1941-42 will be \(\$ 453\), 994,267 , which is a decrease of \(\$ 12,754,567\) under the amount of \(\$ 466,748\),834 Which was raised from the real estate levy for \(1940-41\). Actually the
McGoldrick added. been within \(\$ 218,074\) of the \(2 \%\) tax limitation during
While the city has the current year, next year it will have the considerably greater cushion of \(\$ 8,975,867\), the Comptroller disclosed. The general fund for 1940-41 was The assessments collected with the taxes next year will be \(\$ 28,308,239\), an increase of \(\$ 1,143,974\) over the \(1940-41\) figure of \(\$ 27,164,265\), he stated. The borough rates for the current and following fiscal year are as follows
Marough-
Brook
Bronx
Quee
Queens
\begin{tabular}{rr}
\(1940-41\) & \(1941-42\) \\
2.98 & 2.96 \\
2.99 & 2.96 \\
2.96 & 2.96 \\
3.15 & 3.09 \\
2.99 & 2.98
\end{tabular}

In computing the real estate tax rate for the next fiscal year," Comptroller McGoldrick commented, "I feel fairly safe in assuming that the Council will implement the State enabling Act which permits us to apply the tion. Because of a number of factors, not the least of which is the most rigid ort of economy, Not only that, but the amount to be raised through the present estate levy will be less than the amounts raised annually since 1937," G42,500,000 REVENUE BILLS SOLD-Comptroller Joseph D. MC\(\$ 3,500,000\) are due July 15,\(1941 ; \$ 6,000,000\) on Sept. 15, 1941; \(\$ 3,500,000\)
 Bankers Trust Co_.....- \(\$ 3,400,000 |\)\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Fulton Trust Co., N. Y..... & \(\$ 85,000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Bank of the Manhattan Co Bank of New York.
Brooklyn Trust Co. Brooklyn Trust Co.......--
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co-..............
Chase National Bank,
Chemical Bank \& Trust The Continental Bank \(\%\) Trust Co., N. Y. Empire Trust Co--....
The Fifth Ave., Bank, N. Y .
The First Nat. Bank, N. Y .

\(\begin{array}{r}3,400,000 \\ 1,657,500 \\ 510,000 \\ \hline\end{array}\)

\(\$ 85,000\)
\(2,125,000\)
127,500
\(1,827,500\)
297,500
8
\(8,304,000\)
\(1,190,000\)
425,000
85,000
340,000 Announcement has been made that definitive bonds of the issue of \(31,215,00021 / 4 \%\) serial bonds dated March 15,1941 , and due sept. 15 ,
1942 to 1956 , incl., will be ready on and after June 26,1941 , at the office 1942 the City Comptroller (Stock and Bond Division), Room 830, Municipal
Building, New York City. Temporary bonds will be received for exchange at that office between \(9: 00\) a. m. and \(2: 00 \mathrm{p}\). m. Mondays to Fridays made the bondholder or his agent at the Comptroller's office. Definitive. bonds will not be mailed by the Comptroller under any circumstances. Temporary bonds when presented should be endorsed by a rubber stamp or otherwise with the
entation for exchange.
NEW YORK (State of)-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 15,000,000\) State instito a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank. of New York as 11/4s at a price of 100.7199 , a basis of about \(1.1946 \%\) This compares with a was held July 30,1940 . The bonds just sold are dated June 26, 1941, and mature \(\$ 600,000\) annually on June 26 from 1942 to 1966 , inclusive. to a price of 99 . In addition to the
the underwriting group consisted of:

\section*{Hallgarten \& Co
Barr Brothers \&}
R. W. Pressprich \& Co. Salomon Bros. \& Hutzier
Chemical Bank \& Trust Co Blair \& Co., Inc.
Blyth \& Co.. Ine.
Blyth \& Co., Inc.
The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo
Manufacturers Trust Co. Buffalo
The Northern Trust Co., Chicago
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank Harris Trust \& Savings Ban Estabrook \& C Buffalo
Stone \(\& W\)
tone \& Webster Kean, Taylor \& Co. F. S. Moseley \& Co. Mercantile-Commerce Bank \& Trust Co Hempanill, Noyes \& Co
Whith. Weld \(\&\) Co. White, Weld \& Co.
R. L. Day \& Co. R. L. Day \& Co. Laurence M. Marks \& C
First of Michigan Corp First of Michigan Corp
Iee Higginson Corp. Tee Higginson Corp.
Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc
G. M.-P. Murphy \& Co.
Schoellkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc Hornblower \& Weeks
Hannahs, Ballin \& Lee
The Public National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York
National Commercial Bank \& Trust Co. The Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co, of New York
Reynolds \& Co
Reynolds \& Co.
Equitable Securitles Corp.
Equitable securites
Schwabacher \&o.
C. F. Childs \& Co., Inc.
Dominick \& Dominick A. C. Allyn \& Co.. Inc.
Green, Elis \& Anderson Edward Lowber Stokes \& Co. Francis I. du Pont \& Co.
Schlater, Gardner \& Co., Inc.
Arnhold \& S. Bletchroeder, Inc
AThlis-Dickey Co
Rutter \& Co
Rutter \& Co
\(\underset{\text { A. G. Becker \& Co., Inc. }}{\text { Shmidt, Poole \& Co. }}\)
Sutis \& Co., Inc.
Ernst \& Co
Cralgmyle, Rogers \& Co
William R. Compton \& Co., Inc The bonds are interest exempt from all present Federal and New York for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Connecticut and certai or State institutions buildings and constitute in the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of New York, valid and binding obligations of the State, and the full faith, credit and taxing
for the payment of principal and interest.
OTHER BIDS-Aside from the accepted bid, the State received four
other offers for the bond issue. Highest of these was a price of 100.40 for other offers for the bond issue. Highest of these was a price of 100.40 for \(11 / \mathrm{s}\), a net cost of \(1.219 \%\), which was made by a group composed of the
National City Bank of New York; First National Bank of New York;
Bankers Trust Co., New York; First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney Bankers Trust Co., New York; First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney \& Co.;
Harriman Ripley \& Co. Inc.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Lazard Freres of 100,289 for \(11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), a basis of about \(1.227 \%\), was entered by a syndicate which included Lehman Bros.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc.; Eastman, Dillon \(\&\) Co.; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; Tucker, Anthony \& Co ; ;
Merrill Lynch; E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt; Eldredge \& Co.: Harvey Fisk \&
sons: Kaiser \& Co. and Charles Clark \& Co. An offer of 100.328 for \(11 / \mathrm{s}\), a net cost of \(1.2247 \%\), came from an account consisting of \({ }^{2}\). P P Mor Morgan
\& Co., Inc.; Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; Drexel \& Co., and Dick \& Merie-Smith \(\& ~ C o .\), Inc.; Kuhn, Loeb \& Co.; Drexel \& Co., and Dick \& Merle-Smith
Final tender of 101.769 for \(11 / 2\) s., basis of about \(1.3639 \% \%\) was submitted by Bank of the Manhattan Co; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.; C. J. Devine
\& Co.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; B. J, Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., and Adams, McEntee \& Co., Inc.
NEW YORK (State of) -COMPTROLLER TREMAINE ISSUES sale of a \(\$ 15,000,000\) issue of long-term State bonds for State institution issued a condensed statement of the State's financial condition as of June 1, 1941. The statement, issued in circular form and made available to prospective investors ine's net funded debt as of June 1 , a mounted to \(\$ 514,-\) \(341,879.88\), or approximately \(2 \%\) of the assessed value of the property in the State subject to taxation for State parposes. Based upon the present 10 years shows maturities ranging from \(\$ 33,127,000\) during the forthcoming fiscal year downward to \(\$ 12,327,000\) in 1951 . Sinking fund bonds to be redeemed during the same period, aggregate only \(\$ 13,000,000\), whereas
sinking fund assets now in the State's possession total over \(\$ 146,000,000\) In issuing these figures, Comptroller Tremaine pointed out that the forthcoming issue is the last of the authorization voted by the people for State institution building purposes. The only other outstanding authorizations, he said, are those for grade crossing elima
on behalf of the State Housing Authority, voted on by the people in 1938. The Comptroller emphasized that whereas the original grade crossing elimination project of \(\$ 300,000,000\) was authorized by the people as much
as 15 years ago, the state has so far issued only \(\$ 137,500,000\) of the original as 15 years ago, the State has so far issued only \(\$ 137,00000\) of the original issue. Likewise, the state has issued onrposes. Therefore, the Comptroller concluded that judging from past experience the issuance of the remaining authorizations is likely to be very gradual and is not apt to ma-
terially affect the current State bonded indebtedness. In other words, terially affect the current state bonded indebtedness.
from present prospects, the schedule of redemptions of state bonds is likely to exceed the issuance of new bonds.
"Due to the prospect of continued chaotic world conditions," Comptroller
seeking something as near to absolute safety as is humanly possible, is not
apt to be depleted any time in the near future." apt to be depleted any time in the near future.
Among other facts brought out by the Comptroller circular was that the State's bank deposits as of June 1, excluding sinking funds and unexpended bond money, amounted to \(\$ 95,101,170.84\). The circular makes the categorical statement that "the State of New York
payment of principal and interest on its obligations.
R. YMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. O. Suffern), V. 152, p. 4009 were awarded to a group composed of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Corp., all of New York, as 1.80 s , at a price of 100.164 , a basis of about \(1.79 \%\). Dated July 15,1941 and due Jan. 15 as follows: \(\$ 30,000\) from
1943 to 1954 incl.; \(\$ 40,000\) from 1955 to 1970 incl. and \(\$ 32,000\) in 1971 The banking group reoffered the bonds at prices to yield from \(0.50 \%\)
to \(1.85 \%\), according to maturity. Other bids: to 1.8 , 1 , according to maturity
Bidder-
Union Securities Corp.; Blair \& Co., Inc.; Roosevelt \&
Weigold, Inc.; Bacon, Stevenson \& Co., and Lee
Higginson Corp 100.83 \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Marine Trust Co. of Bupfalo; R. D. White \& Co.; E. H. } \\ \text { Rollins \& Sons, Inc., and B., Van Ingen \& Co., Inc. } & 2 \% & 101.09\end{array}\) Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.; Kean, Taylor \&
Co.; Estabrook \& Co.; George B. Gibbons \& Co., \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Co.; Estabrook \& Co.; George B. Gibbons \& Co., } \\ \text { Inc., and Adams, McEntee \& Co. Inc } & 10 \% & 100.398\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Blyth \& Co.: Kidder, Peabody \& CB.; Shields \& Co.; } \\ \text { Equitable Securities Corp. and C. F. Childs \& Co... } 2.20 \% & 100.578\end{array}\) RENSSELAER COUNTY ( \(\mathbf{P}\). O. Troy), N. Y.- BOND SALE
 Allen \& Co, and Minsch, Monell \& Co., all of New York, as 1.60s, at a
price of 100.224, a basis of about \(1.57 \%\). Dated July 1 . 1941 , and due
July
195 1953. incl.

Bidder- Smith, Barney \& Co, and Phelps, Fenn \& Co

\section*{Int. Rate}

Smith, Barney \& Co, and Phelps, Fenn \& Co--
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Blair \& Co., Inc., and First
of Mi
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; R, D. White \& Co.; O. F.
Childs \& Co., and Equitable Securities Corp
Goldman, Sachs \& Co.: George B. Gibbons \& Co-Inc. Goidman, Sachs \& Co.: George B. Gibbons \& Co.inc. Inc.,
Bacon, Stevenson \& Co and Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. Kean Taylor \& Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.; Kean, Taylor \& 100.1609
\(1.75 \% 100.144\) UTICA, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The issue of \(\$ 1,000,000\) tax the First National Bank of New York at \(0.11 \%\) interest, plus a premium of \(\$ 12\). Dated June 26, 1941, and due Nov. 26,1941 . Certificates will City. Legality. Payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co... New York City. Other bids:
Bidder
Bankers Trust Co, New York............................. Chemical Bank \& Trust Co Chase Nos. \& K Conal Bank of New York............................. Bank of the Manhattan Co--
First National Bank of Boston and First Boston Corp Int. Rate
\(0.11 \%\)
\(0.12 \%\)
\(0.122 \%\)
\(0.13 \% \%\)
\(0.133 \%\)
\(0.16 \%\)
\(0.17 \%\) Prem.
\(\quad \$ 11\)
Par \(1.70 \% \quad 100.441\) \(1.70 \% \quad 100.337\) VALLEY STREAM, N. Y, BOND SALE-The \(\$ 76,000\) coupon or
registered general improvement bonds offered June 266 - 152, p. \(4009 . \frac{1}{2}\)
were awarded to H . L. Schwamm \& Co of New York, as 1s, at par plus were awarded to H. L. Schwamm \& Co. of New York, as 1 s , at par plus
premium of \(\$ 95,76\), equal to 100.12, a basis of about \(0.95 \%\) Dated July 1 ,
1941 and due May 1 as follows: \(\$ 18,000\) in 1942 and \(1943: \$ 17.000\) in 1944 1941 and due May 1 as follows: \(\$ 18,000\) in 1942 and \(1943 ; \$ 17,000\) in 1944,
and 1945 , and \(\$ 6,000\) in 1946 Reoffered to yield from \(0.30 \%\) to \(1 \%\),
according to maturity. Other bids: Bidder\(\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo_.... } & \text { Int. Rater } & \text { Premium } \\ \text { H. L. Allen \& Co } & \$ 8.36 \\ \text { Tilney \& Co }\end{array}\)

\section*{NORTH CAROLINA}

CARY, N. C.-NOTES SOLD-The Secretary of the Local Government Commission states that \(\$ 1,000\) revenue notes were purchased on
June 25 by Mr. J. C. Little of Raleigh, at 4\%. Due in three months. RUTHERFORD COUNTY (P. O. Rutherfordton), N. C.-BOND semi-annual boads, aggregating \(\$ 507,000\), offered for sale on June \(24-\)
 \& Co. of Charlotte; the First of Michigan Corp.; Stubbs, Smith \& Lombardo,
of Birmingham: Thomas \& Co of Pittsburgh; C. S. Ashmun Co. of Minneapolis, and the southern Investment Co. of Charlotte, paying a premium
of \(\$ 115\), equal to 100.022 , a net interest cost of about \(3.15 \%\), on the bonds divided as follows: \(\$ 305,000\) as 314 s , due on June \(1, \$ 45,000,1958 ; \$ 50,000\), \(1959 ; \$ 60,000,1960 ; \$ 70,000,1961\), and \(\$ 80,000\) in 1962 , the remaining BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription, the \(31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\) to yield from \(3 \%\)
to \(3.05 \%\), according to maturity, while the \(3 \%\) bonds are priced to yield \(3 \%\).

\section*{NORTH DAKOTA}

PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Rugby), N. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-The Coult fuilio:

\section*{OHIO}

AKRON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-The \(\$ 700,000\) coupon water works mprovement bonds offered June \(\&\) - Co.. Cincinnati; \(\mathbf{C}\) were awarded to a group composed of Fox, Reusch of Co."Condon, all of Chicago: Commerce Union Bank, Nashyil C; Seallongood basis of about \(2.13 \%\). Dated June 1, 1941 and due \(\$ 28,000\) annuaily on
Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1966 incl. Other bids:
Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1966 incl. Other bids:
Bidder-
Braun, Bosworth \& Co.; Field, Richards \& Co.d Rate
Fahey, Clark \& Co.; First Cleveland Corp., and Fahey, Clark \& Co.; First Cleveland Corp., and
Hawley, Shepard \& Co- \(21 / 4 \%\) Hawley, Shepard \& Co-Inc-;Bancohio securities
Stranahan, Harris \& Co.; Innl-Coolidge \& Co., and
Co.; Otis \& Co.; McDonald\(21 / 4\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Co.; Otis \& Co.; McDonald-Coolidge \& Co., and } \\ \text { Merrill, Turben \& Co- } 21 / 4 \% & 100.95\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Blyth \& Co.: Hayden, Miller \& Co., and Lowry } \\ \text { Sweyn, Inc, } \\ \text { Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co.- Ryan Suther- } & 1 / 4 \% & 100.786\end{array}\) SWeney, Inc,
Provident Saving Bank \& Trust Co, Ryan, Suther-
land \& Co.; Einhorn \& Co.; Breed \& Harrison; land \& Co.; Einhorn \& Co.; Breed \& Harrison;
Weil Roth \& Irving Co., and Van Lahr, Doli
 Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Ilinois Co. of Chicago;
Martin, Burns \& Corbett, and Mullaney, Ross \(21 / 2 \%\) 101.204 ASHTABULA HARBOR EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DIS son, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until \(2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\), on July 11 for the purchase of \(\$ 7,392,23\) not to exceed \(4 \%\) interest second
series refunding notes. Dated July 11, 1941. Due July 11,1943 . Subject to call after Nov, 30 in any year by the Board of Education. Issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding notes issued under and pursuant to Section \(2293-81\) of the General Code of Ohio. A certified check for \(1 \%\) of the notes, pay
BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-An issue of on June 11 .

OLLOOM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McConnellsville), issuing \(\$ 82,000\) construction bonds.
BLOOM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lithopolis), Ohio -PROPOSED BOND ELECTION-An election will be held at an early BLUE
-An EASH RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND ELECTION school and \(\$ 16,000\) grade school building bonds.
CINCINNATI, Ohio-SIN KING FUND PURCHASES \(\$ 733,100\) aunhorized the issuance of the following, reports that the City Council has
athi
been or, will be, purchased by been or, will be, purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees, at par: \(\$ 5,000\)
\(6,10021 / 2 \%\) sewer bonds. Dated July 1,1941 and due serially in 5 years.
street bonds.
Dated July 1,1941 and due serially in 10 \(92,000 \begin{aligned} & \text { years. } \\ & 2 \% \% \\ & \%\end{aligned}\) street bonds. Dated July 1, 1941 and due serially in 25 40,000 years. public works equipment bonds. Dated July 1, 1941 and due 100,000 \(21 / 2 \%\) street bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 and due serially in 10 years \(22,00021 / 2 \%\) park bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 and due serially in 5 years.
\(35,0002^{3}\) onds. Dated Aug. 1,1941 and due serially in 5 years. serially in 30 years. 60,000 \(24 \%\) Firire department building bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 and due \(50,00021 / 2 \%\) general hospital bonds. Dated sept. 1, 1941 and due serially
in 10 years. \(68,00021 / 2 \%\) street bonds. Dated sept. 1, 1941 and due serially in 10 \(230.00023 \% \%\) grade crossing elimination bonds. Dated sept. 1, 1941 and
due serially in 30 years. CLEVELAND, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-G. A. Gesell, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Ju
\(\$ 4,000,0004 \%\) coupon refunding bonds, as follows:
\(82,700,000\) series A of 1941 bonds. Due \(\$ 270,000\) annually on Nov. 1 from
1946 to 1955 incl. Payable from taxes unlimited as to rate
474,000 or amount. 1941 bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 47,000\) from
series \(B\) of 1941 incl. and \(\$ 48,000\) from 1952 to 1955 incl. Issued
1946 to 1951 ind
to refund a like amount of serial bonds heretofore issued under to refund a like amount of serial bonds heretofore issued under
365,000 series \(C\) of 1941 bonds, Due Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 36,000\) from 1946 to 1950 incl. and \(\$ 37,000\) from 1951 to 1955 incl. Issued
to refund a like amount of serial bonds heretofore issued under
the then-existing \(15-m i l l\)
274,000 series D of 1941 bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 27,000\) from
1946 to 1251 incl. and \(\$ 28,000\) from 1952 to 1955 incl Issued to refund a like amount of serial bonds heretofore issued and are
payable from taxes subject to a previously existing 15 -mill payable from limitation. 1541 bes subect series E of 1941 bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 18,000\) from
1946 to 1948 incl. and \(\$ 19,000\) from 1949 to 1955 incl. Issued to refund a like amount of serial bonds heretofore issued and
payable from limited taxes.
All of the bonds will be dated Aug. 1,1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Bidder
may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple oo \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\). Split rate bids will not be considered on any single issue, but different rates may be bid for different issues. Prin. and int. (M-N), payable at the or for "all or none.," Conditional bids will not be considered. Proceedings Squire, to issuance of the bonds have been taken under the supervision of obuire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland, whose approving opinion can be or a about Aug. 1, 1941, at any bank in Cleveland designated by the be made on or at a bank agreed upon by the purchasers and the Director of Finance. A full transcript of proceedings will be furnished the successful biddere. At tered as to principal and interest. Coupon bonds also may for bonds registo principal only and therearter be transferable to may bearer registered as
check for \(1 \%\) of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer. s required.
COLUMBUS, Ohio-PLANS ADDITIONAL AIRPORT ISSUE-City administration building at the municipal airport. This is in addition to
proviously authorized for the project

CONNEAUT, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-B I Palmer, City will receive sealed bids until noon on June 21 for the parchase of \(\$ 6.5003 \%\) special assessment street improvement bonds. Dated May \(15,191\).
Denom. \(\$ 1,300\). Due \(\$ 1,300\) on Sept. 1 from 1942 to 1946 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiplin of i, i4 of \(1 \%\).
Interest M-S. A certified check for \(\$ 65\), payable to order of the city, is.
required.

DRESDEN, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Village Council authorized an issue of \$12,881 not to exceed \(5 \%\) interest street improvement bonds. as foliows: \(\$ 2,500\) from 1942 to 1945 incl. and \(\$ 2,881\) in 1946 . Prin. and EUCLID CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O, Euclid) Ohio OFFERING-Alice M. Ressler, Clerk of the Board of Education, will
receive sealed bids until \(8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). on July 11 for the purchase of \(\$ 19\), not to exceed 4\% interest second series refunding notes. Dated July i1, the Board of Education. Issued for the purpose of refunding any year by notes issued under and pursuant to Section \(2293-81\) of the General Code of
Ohio A certified check for \(1 \%\) of the notes, payable to order of the Board
of Education, is required. FREMONT, Ohio - 0
pool bonds was sold to local banks, at par, according to Russell H. Colving City Auditor. Dated April 15, 1941 . One bond for \(\$ 500\) o others \(\$ 1,000\) each,
Due Oct. 1 as follows: \(\$ 5,000\) in \(1941 ; \$ 6,000,1942\) to 1944 incl., and \(\$ 4,500\)
in 1945 . Principal A HARRISON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newark), Ohio
by the voters at an An As Ane of \(\$ 32,000\) construction bonds was authorized by the voters at an election on June 17.
Londs offered June \(19-\) V. 152, p. 3686 , were actually awarded works to BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus, as 254 s , at par plus a proune 25 \(\$ 26\), equal to 100.70 , a basis of about \(2.18 \%\). Dated June 1,1941 and
due Nov. 1 as follows: \(\$ 500\) in \(1942 ; \$ 1,000,1943 ; \$ 500,1944 ; \$ 1,000,1945 ;\)
\(\$ 500,1946 ; \$ 1,000,1947 ; \$ 500,1948,2 n d, \$ 1.000\) f Other bids:
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co
Ryan, Sutherland \& C
Seasongood \& Mayer-
Bliss Bowman \& Co. \(\qquad\) Int. Rate
\(\$ 147.65\)
18.85
30.60 OFFERING-Charles A. Hartz, District (P. O. Lorain), Ohio-NOTE Will receive sealed bids
until noon on July 2 for the purchase or until noon on July 2 for the purchase of \(\$ 50,026.32\) not to exceed \(4 \%\) to call after Nov. 30 in any year. Issue will refund outstanding jubet to call after Nov. 30 in any year. Issue will refund outstanding notes
Assued under and pursuant to section \(2293-81\) of the General Code of Ohio. A certified check for \(1 \%\) is required.
LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of \(\$ 45,0003 \%\) poor relief bonds was sold to the County Treasurer, at par.
Dated May 12, 1941 Denom. \(\$ 5,000\). Due Nov. 12,1948 , Payable from
delinquent taxes. Interest M-N.
MAPLE HEIGHTS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bedford), Ohio-
BOND OFFERING-F. J. Vasek, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on July 7, for the purchase of Clerk, will receive sealed bids
Dated May 1,1941 . Due \(\$ 1,300\) May 1 and \(\$ 1,000\) Nofunding bonds.
\(\$ 1,000\) May 1, 1942 and \(\$ 1,000\) May 1 and Nov. 1 from 1943 to 1949 , incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 1 /\) of \(1 \%\). Principal
and interest \((\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N})\) payable at office of the District Clerk. Legal odinion
of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland will be furnished the successful
bidder. A certified check for \(\$ 163\) is required.
NAPOLEON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Ray O. Gilbert, Village Clerk,
will receive sealed bids until noon on July 7 for the purchase of \(\$ 19,2003 \%\) coupon real estate purchase bonds. Dated June purchase of 1941 . One bond for
\(\$ 200\), others \(\$ 1,000\) each. Due as follows: \(\$ 200\) March 1 and \(\$ 1,000\) Sept. 1, 1942, and \(\$ 1,000\) March 1 and sept. 1 from 1943 to 195 i. incl.
Callable 19 inverse order of maturity at any interest paying months' notice to holder of maturity at any. interest paying date upon six expressed in a multipler. of Bidder may name a different rate of interest,
en \(1 \%\). A certified check for \(\$ 250\), payable
to order of the village, is required. NILES, Ohio-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 71,625.29\) coupon special assessment street improvement bonds offered June \(20-\mathrm{v} .152\), p. 3854 assessawarded to Fahey, Clark \& Co. of Cleveland, as \(1, / \mathrm{s}\). Dated April 1,
1941 and due Oct. 1 as follows: \(\$ 8,625.29\) in 1942 and \(\$ 7,000\) from 1943 to
1951 incl.
PAINT TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Winesburg), Ohio BOND OFFERING SCH. EOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wines-
Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Clerk of the Board of \(\$ 7,50031, \% \%\) building bonds. Dated July 1, 1941 . Don purchase of
Due \(\$ 1,250\) on Aprit 1 and Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1941 incl. Bidder. \(\$ 1,250\). a different rate of interest expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\). Interest Ane. SPENCERVILLE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-George W. Sowards, of \(\$ 50,0005 \%\) coupon first mortgage electric plant revenue bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) Due \(\$ 2,000\), July 1, 1942, and \(\$ 2,000\), rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of \(1 / 1\) of \(1 \%\). Principal and inferent
(J-J) payable at the Village Clerk's office. The bonds are secured (J-J) payable at the Village Clerk's office. The bonds are secured by a
mortgage on the property and revenues of the municipal electric plant and power generating plant and distribution system now existing and to be further extended and improved. A certified check for \(3 \%\) of the bonds d
TOLEDO, Ohio-PROPOSED REFUNDING ISSUE-City Council
passed on June 9 a resolution authorizing an issue of \(\$ 654,000\) refunding
bonds.
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS Ohio-NOTE OFFERING City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on July 8 for the purcharky, \(\$ 19,0003 \%\) fire department tax anticipation notes. Date July 15, 1941. Denoms, as may be requested by the purchaser. Due \(\$ 9,500\) on Dec. 15 outside of tax \(1 / 4\) of \(1 \%\). Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes voted to the issuance of tations by the voters of the city. Proceedings looking Dempsey of Cleveland, whose approving undertaken by Squire, Sanders \& \(\$ 200\) obtained by the purchaser at his own expense. A certified check for , payable to order of the city, is required.
OhOODLAWN VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Glendale), cation, will receive sealed bids until noon on July 18 for the purchase of \(\$ 3,411.93\) not to exceed \(4 \%\) interest second series refunding notes. Dated
July 22,1941 . Due July 22,1943 . Subject to call after Nov. 30 in any
year by the Board of Education year by the Board of Education. Authorized pursuant to provisions of
\(H\) H. No. 282, enacted by the 93 rd General Assembly, effective Feb. 23, 1939, and a resolution adopted by the Board of Education June 20, 1941 , A certified check for \(1 \%\)
Education, is required.

\section*{OKLAHOMA}

NORMAN, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-The issuance of \(\$ 20,000\) municaccording to the City Clerk.
OKLAHOMA, State of-GENERAL REVENUE DEFICIT FORESEEN Sebring According to estimates by Frank C. Carter, Auditor of State, and Cark Sebring, Treasurer, the suate of Okiahoma s cumulative general revenue will be approximately \(\$ 40,000,000\). be issued to cover deficit of the current fiscal year. In 193
fund deficit was \(\$ 7-40\), the general to add \(\$ 7,500,000\) to the State's income is regarded as having prepared for a balanced budget, depending upon the accuracy of revenue estimates by the With final action by Gov. Leon C. Phillips on appropriation bills passed Wrich promises to produce a surplus of \(\$ 161,684\). Appropriations tota \(\$ 25,814,722\) and the revenue estimate is \(\$ 25,976,407\) For the second year of the biennium, the indicated surplus is \(\$ 1,007,113\). In approving the set up a bar against appropriations in excess of the revenue estimate certified by the Board of Equalization.
TULSA, Okla.-BONDED DEBT PUT AT \(\$ 10,521,000\)-The present woman and child in the \(\$ 10,521,000\) or approximately \(\$ 73\) for every man, rom an all-time absence of bond issues in the The increase is due of \(\$ 17,492,407\) in 1931-32 to \(\$ 9,771,000\) in 1940-41 assembly plant site," he stated. \(\$ 750,000\) short-term bonds for the bomber

\section*{OREGON}

LINN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Albany woute 2, , Pre.- TAR Fordyce \& Co. of Portland as \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), paying a price of 100.39 , a basis of 1951 , inclusive.
MERRILL, Ore-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p . m. on July 1 by Uel Dillard, City Recorder, for the purchase of \(\$ 12,000\) refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed \(33 / \%\), payable
M-N. Dated July 15,1941 . Denom. \(\$ 500\) Due \(\$ 1,000 \mathrm{Nov}, 1,1942\) to 1953. Payment of entire issue is to be optional with the city on Nov. 1 , and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank,
MULTNOMAH AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, JOINT SCHOOL
DISTRICT NO. 42 (P. O. Portland, R. F. D. No. 5 , Box 414 ), Ore. -- BOND SALE. The \(\$ 5,000\) semi-ann. school bonds offered for sale. on June 25-V. 152, p. 4010 Were purchased by Fordyce \& Co. of Portland,
as \(18 / 4\). Dated July 1, 1941 . Due \(\$ 500\) on June 1 in 1943 to 1952 incl. SALEM, Ore.-BONDS VOTED-The City Recorder states that \(\$ 200,000\) sewage plant bonds were approved by the voters at a recent election. No

\section*{PENNSYLVANIA}

DUNMORE, Pa--BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Public offering of posed of Moore, Leonard \(\&\) Lunding bonds is being made by a group com-
plover \(\&\) MacGregor, both of Pitts posed or Moore, Leonard \& Lynch; Glover \& MacGregor, both of PittsWoody \& Heimerdinger, and Pohl \& Co., all of Cincinnati. These are the
bonds for which no bids were received on June 10-V. 152, p. 3855 . HOLLIDAYSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING p. Blanche M. Davis, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until \(7: 30\) p. mi \(21, \%\) coupon registerable as to princigal only, refunding bonds. Dated
Aug. 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due Aug. 1 as follows: \(\$ 6,00\) from 1942 to 1944 incl, and \(\$ 7,000\) from 1945 to 1960, incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest for all of the bonds, payable F-A. Prin. and int. will be payable hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the district assumes the taxing limits placed by law will be payable school districts of this class. Bithin will be issued subject to favorable opinion of Townsend, Eliottt \& Munson

Internal Affairs. A certified check for \(2 \%\) of the bonds bid for, payable
to order of the District Treasurer, is required.
LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Guffey, Mt. Jewett, R. F. D.), Pa. Dated July 1, 1941, and due July 1 as follows: \(\$ 5,000\) in 1942 and \(\$ 10,000\) Dated July 1,1941
in 1943 and 1944.
LOWER CHESTER TOWNSHIP, Pa.-BOND CALL_Township
Secretary John T. Lamplugh calls for payment on Aug. 1, 4\%, F. \& A., Secretary John T. Lamplugh calls for payment on Aug. 1, 4\%, F. \& A.,
highway bonds Nos. 25 to 36, aggregating \(\$ 60,000\).
Dated Feb. 1, 1928. Denom. \(\$ 1.000\) Due Feb. 1, 1958. Payable at the Marcus Hook National Bank, Marcus Hook.
LOWER YODER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Johnstown), Pa.-BOND visors, will receive sealed bids at the Dale National Bank, 719 Bedford St,
Johnstown until 7 p.m. (EST) on June 30 for the purchase of \(\$ 10.0003 \%\) Johnstown, until 7 p.m. (EST) on June 30 for the purchase of \(\$ 10,0003 \%\)
issue of 1941 refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due issue of 1941 refunding bonds. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). \({ }^{\text {Principal and interest }}\)
\(\$ 1,000\) yearly on July 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl
(J-J) payable without deduction for any State tax or taxes, except succession, gift or inheritance taxes, now or hereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Penssyivania, al an of
which taxes the township assumes and agrees to pay. The bonds have been approved by the Department of Internal Affairs and proposals must
be accompanied by a certified cbeck for \(\$ 500\), payable to order of Richard \(C\). be accompanied by a certified cbeck
NEWPORT TOWNSHIP (P. O. 8 W. Kirmar Ave., Alden Station), Pa,-BOND OFFERING-James E. Price, Township Secretary, will re-
ceive sealed bids until 7 p. . (EST) on July 7 for the purcase of \(\$ 42,000\)
\(134,2,214,21 / 2,23 / 4,3,31 / 4,31 / 2,33,4,414\) or \(41 / 2 \%\) coupon, registerable
 Denom. \(\$ 1,000\) Due July 1 as follows: \(\$ 4,000\) from 1942 to 1949 incl.
and \(\$ 5,000\) in 1950 and 1951 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest
for all of the bonds. Principal and interest (J-J) payable without deducfor all of the bonds. Principal and interest (J-J) payable without deduchereafter levied or assessed thereon under any present or future law of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, all of which taxes the townsbip assumes and agrees to pay. Bonds will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion
of Townsend, Elliott \& Munson of Philadelphia, and to the approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for required.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.- \(\$ 51,000,000\) BONDS EXCHANGED-Drexel Co. and Lehman Brothers, joint, managers of the refunding group, announce that more than \(\$ 51,000,000\) of the bonds have been tendered for exchange to date out of a total of \(\$ 131,064,000\) eligible under the exchange offer.
No more bonds of series A or L are available and less than \(\$ 200,000\) of No more bonds of series A
series B bonds are available,

SPANGLER, Pa-BOND OFFERING-Paul M. Lantzy, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. on July 7 for the purcbase of \(\$ 50\). Due \(\$ 500\) on Aus. 1 from 1942 to 1956 incl. Pug. Pripipal and interest (F-A) payable free of state taxes, except gift
taxes. A certified check for \(\$ 250\) is required.
SMITH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Burgettstown), were awarded to S . K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, as 2 s , at a price were awarded to S. K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsbur.
of 100.927 ; a basis of about \(1.78 \%\). Sale consisted of:
\(\$ 18,000\) funding bonds of 1941 . Due June 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1942; call for prior redemption on June 1, 1947, or on any interest dat cal for prior redemption on June 1, 1947, or on any interest date of their numbers.
12,000 operating revenue bonds. Due June 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) from 1 \(\$ 2.000\) in 1951. Optional to call for prior redemption on June 1 1947, or on any interest date thereafter, any or all bonds thereafter
 SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mill Run), Pa.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 6,000\) school bonds offered June \(21-\mathrm{C}\), 152 ,
p. 3687 -were awarded to S . K . Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh. Dated p.- 3687 -were a warded to S . K. Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh
Nov. 1940 and due \(\$ 1,000\) on Nov, 1 from 1942 to 1947 , incl.

\section*{RHODE ISLAND}

NORTH PROVIDENCE (P. O. Centredale), R. I.-BOND SALEA. Robert Black, Town Treasurer, reports that an issue of \(\$ 100,000\) refund-

\section*{SOUTH CAROLINA}

 called fo

\section*{SOUTH DAKOTA}

GETTYSBURG, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-Both sealed and oral bids will be received by V. L. Klein, City Auditor, until July 7 , at 8 p . mi.,
for the purchase of \(\$ 28.000\) auditorium bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed \(3 \%\) payable J-J. Dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due
July 1, as follows: \(\$ 3,000 \mathrm{in} 1944\) to 1948, and \(\$ 1,000 \mathrm{in} 1949\) to 1961 . July 1, as follows: \(\$ 3,000\) in 1944 to 1948 , and Bonds maturing in 1949 to 1961 , subject to and redemption at par and accrued interest on any interest date on or subsequent to Jan. 1 , 1947 Prin. and int. payable at any suitable bank or trust company désignated by the purchaser. The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey,
Barker, Colman \& Barber of Minneapolis, will be furished. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be conslidered. Enclose a certified check
for \(\$ 1,000\), payable to the City Treasurer. GREGORY COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Fairfax), S. Dak,-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received
until \(8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). on June 28 by R. A. Davis, District Clerk, for the purchase until 8 p . m . on June 28 by
HENRY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Henry), S. Dak.-BONDS HENRY SCHOrted that \(\$ 10,0003 \%\) semi-annua
SoLD -It is report
been purchased by C. J. Burns \& Co. of Aberdeen.
HOWARD, S. Dak--BOND SALE-The \(\$ 5,000\) semi-ann. water works improvement bonds offered for sale on June \(23-\mathrm{V}\), 152, p. 3855 -were
awarded to Gefke, Dalton \& Co. of Sioux Falls, as 24 s , at par, according awarded to Gefke, Dalton \& Co. of Sioux Falls, as \(\$ 1,4 \mathrm{~s}\), at par, according
to the City Auditor. Dated July 1, 1941. Due \(\$ 1,000\) on Jan. 1 in 1943 to the City A
to 1947 incl.

HURON, S. Dak.-BOND ELECTYON-The issuance of \(\$ 34,000\) sewage plant bonds will be subm 22 , according to report.
S MADISON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Madison), S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING It is stated by G. N. Arneson, District Clierk, that he will receive both sealed and oral bids until July 11 at \(7: 30\)
p. m ., for the purchase of \(\$ 51,000\) refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed \(3 \%\), payable J-J, Dated July 1, 1941. Due Jan. 1 as follows:
\(\$ 2,000\) in 1942 and \(1943, ~ \$ 3,000\) in 1944 to i951, \(\$ 5,000\) in 1952 and \(\$ 6,000\)
in 1953 to 1955 . All of the bonds maturing after July 1, 1948, to be rein 1953 to 195 . At option of the district at par and accrued interest on said deemable at the option of the district at par and accrued interest on said
date and on any interest payment date thereafter. Prin, and int. payable
at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the successful bidder. at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the successful bidder. The district will furnish the executed bonds and the legal opinion of
cost to the purchaser. No bid for less than par and accrued interest can cost considered, and al bids must be uncon
\(\$ 1,000\), payable to the district, is required.

\section*{TENNESSEE}

HIXSON UTILITY DISTRICT (P. O. Hixson), Tenn.-BONDS to issue \(\$ 100,000\) water system bonds.
LA FOLLETTE, Tenn,-BONDS SOLD-An issue of \(\$ 126,0003 \%\)
 Dated Nov. 1, 1940. Due on Nov. 1 in 1941 to 1965.
MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Wartburg), Tenn.-BONDS SOLDtt is reported that \(\$ 175,000\) refunding bonds have been purchased by Clark \& Co. of Nashville, and associates.
SHELBYVILLE, Tenn.-BOND CALL_-It is stated by J. B. Frierson,
Town Secretary-Treasurer, that a total of \(\$ 40,0005 \%\) refunding bonds are Town cecret for payment on Aug, 1, at par and accrued interest. Dated being called for payment on Aug. 1, at par and accrued interest. Danked
Aug. 1, 1911 Due on Aug. 1, 1951 Payable at the Chemical Bank
Trust Co., New York City, with Aug. 1, 1941, and all subsequent coupons attached.
WINCHESTER, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 75,000\) coupon semi-ann. Water Works revenue bonds offered for sale on June 19-V. 152,p. 3855-
were awarded to a syndicate composed of Nunn, Shwab \& Co., the Nashwere awarded to a syndicate composed of Nunn, Shwab
ville Securities Co., both of Nashville, and the W. R. Stephens Investments, of Litttle Rock, paying a premium of \(\$ 203\), equal to 100.27 , a net interest
cost of about \(3.09 \%\), divided as follows: \(\$ 28,000\) as \(21 / 6\), due \(\$ 2.000\) on cost of about \(3.09 \%\), divided as follows: \(\$ 28,000\) as \(21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), due \(\$ 2.000\) on
June 1 in 1944 to 1957 , the remaining \(\$ 47,000\) as \(31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), due on June \(1, \$ 3,000\) June 1 in 1944 to 1957, the remaining \(\$ 47,000\)
in 1958 to 1966 , and \(\$ 4,000\) in 1967 to 1971 .

\section*{TEXAS}

AUSTIN, Texas-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-The City Council is said to be consi
BRACKETTVILLE, Texas-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were purchase of \(\$ 40.000\) sewer system revenue bonds. Dated July 1, 1941 . Due on July 1 as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1943 to \(1946 ; \$ 1,500,1947\) to \(1950 ;\)
\(\$ 2,000,1951\) to \(1954 ; \$ 2,500,1955\) to 1958, and \(\$ 3,000\) in 1959 to \(1962 ;\) with the option of
after July 1, 1953 .

BROWNFIELD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brownsfield) Texas-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of \(\$ 125,000\) construction bonds is said to
election held on June 16 .

CRYSTAL CITY, Texas-BONDS SOLD-TThe City Secretary states that \(\$ 15,000\) water system bonds have been purchased by Rauscher, as follows: \(\$ 1,000\) in 1942 to \(1945 ; \$ 1,500,1946\) and 1947 , and \(\$ 2,000\) EL PASO COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Ysleta) Texas-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of \(\$ 700,000\) water and sewer system bonds is said
approved by the voters at an election held on June 7 .
FORT BEND COUNTY (P.O. Richmond), Texas-PRE-ELECTION SALEE-It is stated by H. P. Harris, County Judge, that \(\$ 200,000\) road bonds were sold on June 23 as 2 s , subject to the outcome of an election
scheduled for June scheduled for June 28.
HALE COUNTY (P. O. Plainview) Texas-BONDS SOLD-A \(\$ 35,000\) issue of road bonds is said to have been purchased jointly
\& Co., and Paul \(H\). Aves \& Co., both of Houston, as \(2 \%\).
HAWKINS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hawkins)
Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported that the \(\$ 110,000\) school bonds sold jointly to Pondrom \& Co. and Ohas. B. White \& Co both of Houston, as noted here- \(\$ 0.152\), as \(111 / \mathrm{s}\) due \(\$ 11,000\) on July 1 in 1942 to 1947 , and \(\$ 44,000\) as \(13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}\), due \(\$ 11,000\) on July 1 in 1948 to 1951 . The bonds maturing from 1947 are optinal ond int. (J-J) payable at the First National Bank of Dallas
HIDALGO COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Edinburg), Chas-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-A A Aydicate composed of \(\&\) Co. of Detroit; the First National Bank of St. Paulit the First Nationa
Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis; Juran, Moody \& Rice of St. Paul; the Dallas Union Trust Co. of Dallas; Moroney \& Co. of Houston; William N. Edwards \& Co., and the State Investment Co., both of Fort worth,
offering the following coupon semi-ann. bonds aggregating \(\$ 610,000\), for general investment:

\(210,0003^{3}\), \(\%\) road, series of 1941 bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: 131,000 \(\$\) \% road, series of 1941 bonds. Due on April 1 as follows: \(\$ 16,000\) n 1958; \(\$ 32,00,1959 ; \$ 25,000,1960 ; \$ 2,000,1961 ; \$ 15,000,1963 ;\)
\(\$ 25,000,1964\), and \(\$ 16,000\) in 1965 . Bonds maturing in 1958 to
1065, optional as a whole or in part, on 30 days' prior notice on Oct. 15 , 1956 , and on 30 days' notice on any interest paying date
thereafter.
Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Dated April 1, 1941. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the state Treasurer's office. These bonds represent the unexchanged balance of a total issue of \(\$ 857,000\) refunding, series 1941 bonds, the remanged balance of bonds to be refunded have been called for payment on Oct. 1.1941. Interim receipts for same issued by the American National Bank, Austin, xeha all. The levy of Road District No. 6 is wholly a debt service tax. Funds for the maintenance and repair of roads within the district are furmished by the Count This issue, to be outstanding in the amount of \(\$ 857,000\), constitutes the entirice requirements. Payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied on al taxable property within the district without legal limit as to rate or amount However, the comicient to produce \(\$ 60,000\) annually, based on the net ad valorem tax collections for the three immetiately preceding tax years, From this 860,000 there may be deducted excess cash on hand each sept. 1 . after providing for interest due Oct. 1 , and any funds furnished these Indebtedness. Austin (State Aid) for the next 12 months' period, and so confirmed by this Board. Inasmuch as the series 1935 refunding bonds were issued under a decree of the United states istrict of Texas, this decree will be reaffirmed and extended to include all of the above provisions on the new refunding, series 1941 bonds. Legality approved by the Attorney General and Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore, of
HOPKINS COUNTY (P. O. Sulphur Springs), Texas-BONDS SOLD by Barcus, Kindred \& Co. of Chicago, as 3 s at par. Due on May 10, 1946. JACKSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Edna), Texas for sale on'June \(13-1.152\), , \(133856-\) was purchased by the Ranson the Columbian Securities Co, of San Antonio jointly, as \(21 / \mathrm{s}\) and \(23 / 8\)

LAMAR COUNTY ( \(\mathbf{P}\). O. Paris), Texas-BONDS VOTED-At a recent election the isped by the voters.
MEXIA, Texas-BONDS VOTED-The issuance of \(\$ 50,000\) not to exceed
\(\%\) airport construction bonds is said to have been approved recently by 4\% arport.

MOORE COUNTY (P. O. Dumas), Texas BOND ELECTION-The issuance of \(\$ 55,000\) highway improvement bonds is
PALESTINE, Texas-MATURITY-The City Secretary states that the t par-V. 152, p. 3688-are due on June 1 as follows: \(\$ 3,000\) in 1952 and at par-V 152, p. 3688
\(\$ 4,000\) in 1953 to 1955
RIO VISTA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vista), Texas BONDS SOLD-It is reported that \(\$ 7,0004 \%\) semi-annual refunding bonds
April 15, 1941 .
TARRANT COUNTY (P. O. Fort Worth), Texas-BONDS SOLDA \(\$ 468,000\) issue of refunding bonds is r UVALDE, Texas-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until July 10, by R W. Evans, City Secretary, for the purchase of \(\$ 30,000\)
airport bonds. Bidders are to name the rate of interest. Due serially in airport b
14 years.
VERNON, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by S. H. Hall, City une 24 by Watson Lynch \& McEVoy of Dallas and Investment Co. of Wichita, jointly, paying a premium of \(\$ 1,526\), equal to 103.05, a basis of about \(2.20 \%\) Dated July 1, 1941 . Due on Jan. 1
as follows: \(\$ 2,000\) in 1942 to 1951 and \(\$ 3,000\) in 1952 to 1961; optional
after five years.

\section*{VERMONT}

ST. ALBANS, Vt.-BOND OFFERING-B. W. Fisher. Mayor reports for the purchase of \(\$ 29,000\) not to exceed \(3 \%\) interest refunding bonds.
Dated Aug. 15, 1941. Denom. \(\$ 1,000\). Due Aug. 15 as follows: \(\$ 5,000\) rom 1961 to 1965 incl and \(\$ 4,000\) in 1966 . Bidder to name a single rate payable at the Peoples Trust Co., St. Albans. The bonds will be au-
thenticated as to genuineness by, and their legality will be approved by Chenticated as to genuineness by, and their legality will be approved by
Chatson, Esq. of St. Albans. Duuly certified copies of all reiled with and records antorney and may be inspected at his of thice. issue welivery of Piled with said attorney and may be inspected at his office. Delivery of
bonds to be made on or about Aug. 18, 1941 at the Peoples Trust Co.,
St. Albans.

\section*{VIRGINIA}

RICHMOND, Va.-LIST oF B1DS-The following is an official tabulaone awarded on June 19 to a syndicate composed of Shields \& Co of that York, and associates-V. 152, p. 4012 :
Name of Bidder-.
Shields \& Co.; B.J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.; Kaiser \&
Co.; Schwabacher \& Co.; Stroud \& Co., Inc.By Shields \& Co \& Harris Trust \& Savings Bank;
 Alex. Brown \& Sons; L. F, Rothschild \& Co.; Lee Brown \& Sons Co., New York; The Marine Trust
J. Devine \& Co.
Co. Buffalo; Reynolds \& Co New York-By Co., Buffalo; Reynolds \& Co., New York-By Chemical Bank \& Trust Co.; F. S, Moseley \& Co.;
Eldredge \& Co.; Inc.; Baker, Watts \& Co.; In-
vestment Eldredge \& Co., Inc.; Baker, Watts \& Co.; In-
vestment Corp. of Norfolk-By Chemical Bank \& Union Securities Corp.; R. W. Pressprich \& Co.;
Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc.; Bond, Judge \& Co., Glore- Forgan \& Co.-By Glore Forgan \& Co Smith, Barney \& Co., New York; Northern Trust Co, \({ }^{\prime}\) Chicago; Boatmen's National Bank, St.
Louilinois Co. of Chicago: Miller \& Patterson, The First Boston Corp. \& Lehman Brothers; G. M.-P Murphy \& Co.-By The First Boston Corp . .-Inc.; Mercantiie-Commerce Bank \& Trust Cot, First of Michigan Corp.; Paul H. Davis \& Co. Campbell, Phelps \& Co.; Inc.; Fenner \& Beane;
The Richmond Corp.; Bank of Commerce \& Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inc.; Darby \& Co., Inc.;
Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.-By Halsey, Stuart \&
 Central National BankNational City Bank of New York; Harriman, tional Bank.,. son \& Co., Inc.;'Mason-Hagan, Inc.; Stein Bros. \&
Boyce-By Blyth \& Co., Inc. Goldman, Sachs \& New York; Blair \& Co.; Kean, Taylor \& Co.;
 curities Corp., New York City: Fi. W. Craigie \&
Co., Richmond; Scott, Horner \& Mason, Inc., \({ }_{*}^{\text {Lynchbarg-By }}\) Successful bidder net rate 1.13507917 basis.

\section*{WASHINGTON}

BREMERTON, Wash.-COURT UPHOLDS BOND ISSUANCEThe Kitsap County Superior Court is said to have upheld the city in its right
to issue city-owned light and power utility bonds in the amount of \(\$ 750,000\), approved by the voters some time ago
LEWIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Chehalis) Wash.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by the Distric purchase of \(\$ 85,000\) electric revenue, series A bonds. Duly 14, for the Dated July \(1,1,1941\). The amounts of said bonds maturing each year shali be such that the total amount required in each year, so long as any bonds of sucb series or instalment shal be outstanding, to pay the principal of and year, shall insofar as practicable be substantially equal to the total amount required for such purpose in every other such year, but it shall be imquired in any year shall be less than \(\$ 2,000\). mission of the District on June 9, 1941, authorizing said issue, on or after July 1, 1945, in whole at any time, or in part (selected by lot if less than an any interest payment date, upon payment of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to tbe redemption date, plus a premium upon such principal amount, as follows: \(5 \%\) if redeemed on July 1, 1945 , 11947 , or thereafter to and including June \(30,1952,3 \%\) if redeemed at any time thereafter and prior to maturity. Bidders shali submit separate bids on blank forms furnished by the Secretary of the District, specifying the price
offered for the bonds (i. e., whether at par or with stated discount or premium), and the interest rate. Issued to finance the acquisition of the electrical properties now operated by the Interstate Power \& Light Co., the construction of additions, betterments and improvements, for working
capital and other purposes stated in said Resolution No. 94. The bonds shall be approved as to legality by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, of New York, or Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, whose favorable
shall refer to an appeal now pending in the state supreme Court on the part of a plaintiff-taxpayer in a suit to test the validity of the District, but will municate with Houghton. Cluck \& Cougblin, 535 Central Building. Seattle in respect to the status of the litigation as a decision may be forthcoming he bid.
PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 99 (P. O. Tacoma), County Treasurer, that the sale of the \(\$ 9,000\) not to exceed \(6 \%\) annual
school bonds, originally scheduled for June \(21-\) V. 152. p. 3688 -has been postponed to June 28.
PORT OF PASCO (P. O. Pasco), Wash.-BONDS OFFEREDSealed bids were received until 5 p. m. on June 27 by Karl J. Grimm exceeding \(5 \%\) semi-annual harbor revenue bonds. Dated about Aug. for a period of \(\$ 500\) or other miltiples of \(\$ 100\). Said bonds are to run commence with the second year after the date of issue of said bonds and
shall (as nearly as practicable) be in such amounts as will, together with th interest on all outstanding bonds, be met by equal annual tax levies for the payment of said bonds and interest. The proceeds of the sale of said ments, in accordance with the comprehensive scheme of harbor improve ments heretofore adopted and approved by the Port Commissioners and
PORT OF PORT ANGELES (P. O. Port Angeles), Wash.-BOND SALE-Tbe \(\$ 60,000\) bulkbeads and seawall construction bonds offered fo sale on June \(23-V\). 152 , p. 3688 -were awarded to Grande \& Co. of
Seattle, as \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), at a price of 100.30 , reports the Manager of the Port
Commission

TACOMA, Wash.-BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED-The City Counci is said to be considering an ordinance calling for the issuance of

\section*{WISCONSIN}

LAFAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Darlington), Wis.-BOND SALEThe 85,000 semi-ann. high way improvement, non-taxable, series D coupon
bonds offered for sale on June \(23-\mathrm{V} .152\), p. 3856 - were awarded jointly to the Wisconsin Co., and the Milwaukee Co., both of Milwaukee, as
0.75 s , paying a premium of \(\$ 310\), equal to 100.36 , a basis of about \(0.63 \%\) 0.75 s, paying a premium of \(\$ 310\), equal to 100.36 , a ba
Dated May 1,1941 . Due on May 1 in 1944 and 1945 .

MANITOWOC COUNTY (P. O. Manitowoc), Wis.-BOND SALEThe following semi-annual coupon bonds aggregating \(\$ 580\), o00, offered for sale on Junce and the First National Bank, both of Che Harris Trust
\(\&\) Savings Bank
as \(11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}\), paying a price of 101.482 , a basis of about \(1.33 \%\) : \(\$ 460,000\) county asylum for the insane bonds. Dated June 1, 1941 Due on June 1 lin 1943 to 1961 incl.
120,000 non-taxable highway improvement, series 1 , bonds. Dated
May 1, 1941. Due on May 1 in 1946 and 1947 . BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re \(0.04 \%\) to \(1.40 \%\), according to maturity.
MANITOWOC COUNTY (P. O. Manitowoc), Wis.-BOND SALEV. 152, p. 3536 - Was awarded jointly to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, and the First National Bank, both of Chicago, at public auction, as 1943 to 1961.
ADDITIONAL SALE-The \(\$ 120,000\) issue of non-taxable highway imthe Marshall \& Ilsley Bank of Milwau auction, as 1 s , paying a premium of \(\$ 897\), equal to 100.747 , a basis of
about \(0.85 \%\). Dated May 1,1941 . Due on May 1 in 1946 and 1947 . PRAIRIE FARM, Wis.-BOND SALE-The \(\$ 7,00031 / 2 \%\) semi-annual at par by Park, Shaughnessy \& Co of St Paul, according to the Town Treasurer. Dated July 1, 1941. Due \(\$ 1,000\) on March 1 in 1942 to 1948. SUPERIOR, Wis.-BOND CALL-It is stated by F. R. Buechner, City
Manager, that' the following bonds are being called for payment on July 1 , Manager, that the following b
\(\$ 15,000\) School, \(43 \% \%\). Dated Aug. 1, 1922, due Aug. 1, 1941.
5,000 School, \(41 / 2 \%\). Dated Aug. 1,1926 , due Aug. 1941.
3,000 Street construction, 41/2\%. Dated Aug. 1, 1927, due Aug. 1, 1941.
8,000 General refunding. \(43 / \%\). Dated Aug. 2, 1924 , due Aug. 2, 1941 .
25,000 School, 41/2\%. Dated Sept. 1. 1922. due Sept. 1, 1941. 10,000 School refunding, 41/2\%.. Dated Aug. 31, 1929, due Sept. \(1,1941\).
1,000 General school, \(4 \%\). Dated Nov. 1, 1931, due Nov. 1, 1941 . WAUWATOSA, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by W. T.
Whipp, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until \(7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). on July 15 for the purchase of a \(\$ 50,000\) issue of engine house first series bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed \(3 \%\), payable M-S. Denom \(\$ 1,000\) Dated
July 15,1941 Due on March 15 as follows: \(\$ 3,000\) in 1942 to 1951 , and
\(\$ 2,000\) in 1952 to 1961 . Bidders must agree to furnish printed blank bonds \(\$ 2,000\) in 1952 to 1961 . Bidders must agree to furnish printed blank bonds
and attorneys' opinion to the city. Delivery will be made at the office of and attorneys opinio

\section*{WYOMING}

LARAMIE COUNTY (P. O. Cheyenne), Wyo.-CERTIFICATES AUTHORIZED-The County Board of Commissioners is said to have
passed a resolution calling for the issuance of between \(\$ 40,000\) to \(\$ 50,000\) certificates of indebtedness, to meet county expenditures.

\section*{CANADA}

ALBERTA (Province of)-COURT TO RULE ON DEBBT ADJUSTT\(M E N T A C T\)-The Supreme Court of Canada reserved judgment June 26 after hearing arguments on a reference as to the validity of the Alberta
Debt Adjustment Act of 1937 and amendments.
Senator \(J\). W. Deb Farris. who led the Alberta argument in support Senator J . W. Deb Farris, who led the Alberta argument in support
of the validity the Act, completed his case and replies were made by
Aime Gopfrion, ating for the Dominion Attorney General and W. N. Aime Geoffrion, acting for the Dominion Attorney General and W. N. Tiliey, for the Canadian Bankers Association, and Mortgage Loans Asso-
ciation Alberta, who asked that the Act be declared beyond the powers of the Province to enact.
In his closing argument Mr. Farris upheld the power of the Alberta provision under the Act that a creditor seeking to bring action against an Alberta debtor must firrt obtain a permit from the Debt Ajuctment Board,
which may grant or refuse the permit or adjourn the application which may grant or refuse the permit or adjourn the a pplication. supported the Alberta argument for validity of the Act. He outlined provisions of the Saskatchewan debt adjustment measure and asked for
rulings in respect to the Alberta Act which would be a guide to his Province.
ALBERTA (Province of)-NOTICE OF INTEREST PAYMENTHolders debentures which matured Jan. 1, 1939; are being notified that July 1, 1941. Interest will be paid on presentation of debentures for notation thereon of such payment of interest at any branch of the Imperial
Bank of Canada in Canada or at the Bank of the Manhattan Company New York City.
CANADA (Dominion of)-CASH AND CONVERSIONS TO VICTORY of Canada has subscribed to the person in every thirteen in the Dominion June 21 the known total of \(\$ 806.000,000\) in cask and conversions-that is p. 3856 . \(\$ 200,000,000\) more than the figure set by the Government- V . 152 , p. 3856 . Cash subscriptions were just short of \(\$ 711,000,000\) and this
total exceeded even the great Victory Loan of 1918 , when \(\$ 707,000,000\) was subscribed.
"The huge total of individual subscribers- 91,885 in all-indicates must have been a very large number of people of modest means who, in```

