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## B A N K

## ${ }^{\text {OF }}$

N E W YORK


## The

New York Trust Company

Capital Funds . $\$ 37,500,000$



## RITER \& Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange Members Chicago Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Associate)

48 WALl STREET, NEW YORK


LAMBORN \& CO., INC. 99 Wall Street, N. Y. C. SUGAR
Export-Imports-Futures DIgby 4-2727


## The Lehigh Valley Coal Company

Notice of Redemption

To Holders of The Lehigh Valley Coal Company Five-Year Secured 6\% Notes, Class A, extended to January 1, 1943 :
Notice is hereby given that The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has elected to redeem and pay and will redeem and pay on August 20 1941, all of its then outstanding Five-Year Secured 6\% Notes, Class A, extended to January 1, 1943, at the principal amount thereof, with accrued interest to said date of redemption, in accordance with the terms of said Notes and the Trust Indenture dated January 2, 1933, and Supplemental Indenture dated as of January 1, 1938, to The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, under which said Notes are outstanding, and that all of said Notes are called for redemption on August 20, 1941. On said date said Notes shall become due and payable at their principal amount, together with accrued interest, including interest deferred under the Company's Plan dated January 4, 1939, at the office of Drexel \& Co., Fifteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvaria, or, at the option of the holders thereof, at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated, 23 Wall Street, New York, New York, upon surrender of such registered Notes without coupons and upon surrender of such Coupon Notes accompanied by all coupons thereto belonging maturing after such redemption date, together with the coupons due July 1, 1939, with respect to which a portion of the interest was deferred.
Interest on said Notes will cease to accrue from and after said date. The amount of interest payable per $\$ 1,000$ of principal amount of said Notes presented for redemption follows: - accrued interest for period July 1 to August 20, 1941, $\$ 8.17$; deferred interest on coupon due July $1,1939, \$ 22.50$; total $\$ 30.67$.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY
By L. R. Close, President
July 17, 1941.

## The Lehigh Valley Coal Company

## Payment of Deferred Interest

To the Holders of The Lehigh Valley Coal Company First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, $5 \%$ Series of 1924, due February 1 , 1944, February 1, 1954 , February 1, 1964, and February 1, 1974 :
Notice is hereby given that on and after August 20, 1941, The Lehigh Valley Coal Company will pay the portion of the interest due February 1, 1939, and August 1, 1939, on the above-mentioned First and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, $5 \%$ Series of 1924 , due February 1, 1944, February 1, 1954, February 1, 1964, and February 1, 1974, which was deferred pursuant to the provisions of the Company's Plan dated January 4, 1939, upon presentation of the appropriate coupons therefor either at the office of Drexel \& Co., Fifteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or at the office of The First National Bank of the City of New York, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York.
Holders of coupons for such deferred interest (amounting to \$18.75 on coupon due February 1, 1939 and $\$ 18.75$ on coupon due August 1 , 1939, per $\$ 1,000$ principal amount of bond) are urged to present their coupons for payment on August 20, 1941, or promptly thereafter, as, under the Plan, the deferred interest payments do not themselves bear interest.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY
By L. R. Close, President
July 17, 1941.

## Dividends

LOEW'S INCORPORATED
"THEATRES EVERYWHERE", July 18, 1941
THE Board of Directors on July 16th, 1.1941 declared a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.6212$ per share on the outstanding $\$ 6.50$ pany, payable on the 15 th day of August, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

Vice President BERTEIN

## Cotton Facts

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

## Dividends

American Woolen COMPANY incorporated

225 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.
> $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ a meeting of the Board of Woolen Cons of the American Woolen Company held today, a
dividend on the Preferred Sta of $\$ 3.00$ a share on account of arrears was declared; payable August 15, 1941 to stockholders of record July 29, 1941. Transfer books will not close. Checks will
be mailed.
> F. S. MONNET,

> July 16, 1941.

## Dividends

## DOMESTIC FINANCE CORPORATION

 DIVIDEND NOTICESCOMMON STOCK
A quarterly dividend of 35 c a share, plus an extra devidend of 10 c a share, has been declared on the common stock of the company, payable August 1, 1941, to holders of record July 28,1941.
51ST CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND Cumulative Preference Stock The Slat consecutive quarterly dividend on the Cumulative Preference Stock of the company and predecessor constituent company has been declared at the rate of 50 c a share, payable August 1, 1941, to holders of record July 28, 1941.
L. E. MICKLE,

Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
36 OFFICES IN 9 STATES

## Payable Cigasodnct.

A dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents ( $371 / 2 q$ ) per share on the Common Stock of this Corporation was declared payable Sept. 15,1941 , to stockholders of record Aug. 31, 1941.

Checks will be mailed.


Philadelphia, Pa.
July 18, 1941
MAKERS OF PHILLIS
U.

## VANADIUM CORPORATION

 OF AMERICA420, Lexington Avenue, INewlYork, IN.IY. July 17, 1941.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors $\overline{\text { I }}$ held today a dividend for the second guar- ter of this year, of twenty-five cents per
share was declared payable August 4 , 1941 to stockholders of record at $3: 00$ o' clock P. M., July 28, 1941. Checks will be mailed. P. J. GIBBONS, Secretary.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
120 Broadway, New York City
July 15, 1941.
A cash distribution of twentr-five cents (25c.) cents (50c.) a share have today been declared by Kennecott Copper Corporation, payable on September 30 , 1041 to stockholders, of record at the close of business on August 29, 1941 .

ARTHUR S. CHEROUNY, Secretary.
THE BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY
26 Broadway,
New York, July 17, 1941.
A dividend of One ( 81.00 ) Dollar per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this
Company, payable September 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 22, 1941 .
J. R. FAST, Secretary.

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Vol. 153
JULY 19, 1941
No. 3969


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- Around us, men look back on their yesterdays, and what do they see? Some see cause for joy; but many others, for sorrow.
T Yet,years ago, they all, or nearly all, planned their future wisely-or so it seemed to them. In the flush of youth and glow of health, it seemed to them easy enough to plan success and future happiness, with ample Ieisure to enjoy the Autumn of their lives.
I It would have been easy, save for one fact: the decrees of Fate are freakish, and play scurvy tricks with the figures that men pencil.
T"If," you ask, "if, knowing what they know now, they could go back to their early yesterdays, what, and how would they plan now?" Who can say? For human nature is whimsical!
T But this we can say: disillusioned, yet blaming none but themselves, they will go on, often bravely but sometimes full of fear, with little left to hope for, yet ever hoping-hoping that somehow, from somewhere, now and then, there will come to them a ray of light to pierce the gloom of their murky existence-till they are called away.
T We know, too, that for many years, we have helped men to plan their distant morrows. And this, our planning of years ago, explains why, last year, we paid out $\$ 30,593,720$ to living persons, men and women, many of them basking in the golden sunshine of their Autumn days. To those who were to be aided only after the plan-maker was no more, we paid out much less, namely $\$ 17,400,901$.

Probably, for every conceivable domestic contingency, we have already worked out a plan to let you enjoy long care-free years in your later life, while providing, at the same time for any eventuality which might spring from a premature demise.

# MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 

Springfield, Massachusetts

Bertrand J. Perry, President

Established Ninety Years

## The Financial Situation

HABITS of utter improvidence formed during recent years, the desuetude into which ordinary foresight has fallen, the startling disparity between promise and performance, and the apparent willingness of even ordinarily thoughtful persons to permit others to do their thinking for them, or, perhaps better said, proceed with vast commitments without careful thinking on the part of anyone, are beginning to produce seriously disturbing results not only in the so-called defense program, but in the entire realm of our relations with the rest of the world. The utter confusion which appears to surround our own armament production effort and the all too evident reasons to fear that the confusion is real rather than apparent are, possibly, most in the minds of the people at the moment, but there are many other manifestations of the same situation which may not have become so obvious to the unobserving as yet, but which doubtless will grow so before many moons. For one thing, we are destined to learn to our sorrow in the not distant future, unless some great good fortune intervenes, that our policy repreatedly described in official quarters to be that of the utter and implacable destruction of the Hitler regime in Germany, and the "short-of-war" idea are utterly incompatible. Sooner or later we shall be obliged to abandon one or the other. Another awakening which awaits the American people is the econ mic meaning of the armament program as now envisaged.

All these issues appear to be coming to a head. The President, who has been for a long while past, but particularly in recent weeks, easing this country closer and closer toward the actual shooting whether consciously or not, of course, we have no way of knowing-is finding that the country, which repeatedly and most enthusiastically applauded both him and Mr. Willkie last autumn when they were excoriating Hitler and promising by one means or another to bring his regime to an end in Germany, has not forgotten that both he and Mr. Willkie again and again assured the American people that we should not take part in any foreign war. He has taken one step after another which in ordinary circumstances would have precipitated war forthwith-and has been applauded. Even his occupation of Iceland seems on the whole to have been approved. The public appeared to be, perhaps still is, more or less prepared to

## Strange and Dangerous Procedure

It seems . academic, since the occupation of Iceland, to talk about staying out of war.
Our approach to a "shooting war" is emphasized by two recent Presidential announcements: First, that the United States would insure the delivery of American supplies to Britain, and, second, that orders had been issued to the Navy to "take all necessary steps issued to the Navy to take all necessary steps,
to insure the safety of communications" to insure the safety of communications
between the United States and Iceland and "all other strategic outposts." In submarineinfested waters and in areas where bombers drone, these things obviously cannot be done without shooting.
In a practical sense, therefore, the only question remaining for decision is that of objective. How much shooting are we going to do-just enough to prevent the British Isles from being conquered or enough to inIsles from being conqu
sure $\alpha$ German defeat?
The occupation of Iceland is obviously not sufficient to accomplish either purpose, though when implemented by convoying and patrolling to that point, it should be a considerable help to Britain in her struggle at sea.
If we mean to insure the delivery of supplies to Britain and to control all the Atlantic approaches to our shores, bases other than Iceland will be required. To fulfill the first purpose the Scottish and Northern Ireland bases pose the Scottish and Northern reland bases

- bases for naval vessels engaged in convoying and patrolling, bases for naval patrol planes able to scour the seas, bases protected by Marines and pursuit aviation-are, in naval opinion, practically essential to successful action against the German counter-blockade. -Hanson W. Baldwin in the New York "Times," July 15 issue.

Without serious question, informed opinion is very largely in agreement with much of what is here said.
The remarkable aspect of the situation is found in the fact that all this is being said and done by an Administration which finds it impolitic to ask Congress for authorization to use the men required for these purposes.
acquiesce in if not approve still more drastic steps of the sort. The enlarged activity of our Navy in the Atlantic, whatever its exact nature, does not seem to have aroused the public particularly, whatever a number of thoughtful observers and certain professional anti-Administration critics have been saying. One might almost be tempted to conclude that the American people have become, or are rapidly becoming, reconciled to our entry into the conflict.
Yet when the question arises of continuing draftees, Guardsmen, reservists and enlisted men, in service past the period for which they were called or enlisted, and providing authorization for sending our Army as constituted beyond this hemisphere, Congress, which is traditionally close to the people back home, is appalled. In order to keep our young army intact, it has been necessary for the Administration to abandon its proposal to remove geographical restrictions upon the employment of the troops in question. Evidently the American people still suppose that Hitler and Hitlerism can be destroyed in Europe without our active military aid, or else they are not yet prepared to pay the price of such destruction. The developments of the past week or two, moreover, strongly suggest that either the American people still suppose that we can proceed with one step after another which they regard as "short-of-war," and remain indefinitely out of the conflict, or else would, even if we becameinvolved, prefer a formal rather than an active part in the European conflict. The situation as it has unfolded is utterly unrealistic, illogical and dangerous. No one, of course, can say precisely what will happen or when it will happen, but it is clear enough that we can not reasonably hope to continue to proceed as we have been doing and avoid military action which the people of the country apparently are not willing to undertake and certainly are far from being physically equipped to undertake.
Armament production and the consequences which it entails are likewise approaching a critical stage. Leon Henderson the other day attempted a sort of Churchillian blood, sweat and tears oration warning the people of the difficulties ahead but it is more than doubtful if the full consequences of the armament program as now envisaged have really dawned upon the rank and file. It is by no means impossible that when the pinch comes, the public will be found nearly
as reluctant to pay the price of armament and aid as it is now to sanction any legislation which would give the President a free hand in sending troops across the Atlantic. Congress has been willing enough to appropriate sums of money which baffle the imagination, and a public grown accustomed to the idea that there is something essentially healthful in large public spending has raised no effective voice in protest, not even against the inclusion in the budget of billions for non-defense activities which could and should be pruned from the bill that the taxpayers must sooner or later pay.

## Taxes! Taxes!

Yet Congress, now facing the task of raising some substantial portion of the additional funds required is evidently growing restive. The people are becoming more tax conscious, and are destined to grow more so. This without doubt is much in the mind of the members of Congress at this time. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States in its current Washington Review in commenting upon this situation remarks:
"The new tax bill is falling further behind schedule, despite the labor of a hard-working Ways and Means Committee. July 21 is the earliest date now even mentioned for a text, and that is probably too optimistic, perhaps by a matter of weeks
"As the bill's inevitable appearance draws nearer there is growing uneasiness in the House. Three and a half billion in added taxes is enough to give pause to any legislators. Discovery that to the greatly increased rates on individual incomes the Ways and Means Committee has added a provision that would compel a married woman to place her separate income on top of her husband's income is so disturbing that the Ways and Means Committee may reconsider its tentative decision on that point, and resume its arduous search for another source of revenue.
"Nor is that all that adds to tax-consciousness; for new requests for over five billion more for the Army and Navy, and official intimations that there will soon be request for another ten billion, raise questions of still more taxes,-if not this year, then next, and next year every member of the House has to seek re-election."
Plainly the prospect of chickens coming home to roost is not pleasant to members of Congress, and their presence at a later date-which can not be very much later-is likely to be a considerable shock to many who have been shouting lustily for more and more aid to Great Britain and more effort to exterminate Hitlerism, to say nothing of those who have remained relatively calm, not to say indifferent, throughout all the heat of current discussion.

But it is not merely in the matter of taxation that the effect of the epic armament program now being launched will touch the man in the street. Indeed the vast bulk of the population under existing and proposed tax laws will feel the additional imposts but indirectly. A great many are now earning and in all probability will earn if the armament program is carried forward with dispatch a good deal more than they have for a long while past, but it is one thing to have money to spend and quite another to buy useful articles with it if these goods are not being produced in adequate quantity. For our part, we can not wholly suppress a certain skepticism of many of the more extreme predictions of the curtailment of ordinary industrial activity as a result of the defense program. It seems to us that many of the "shortages" are being computed
with reference to grandiose schedules of armament production which we are not likely to attain very soon. The danger appears to lie as much or more in the uncertainty, the confusion, the want of over-all coordination and good management than in the real requirements of the armament program.

But for the average man there is little comfort in such considerations. If the armament program is well and vigorously managed, if the military goods now demanded are produced when planned, there will be a very considerable disturbance in industry and curtailment of ordinary goods without the slightest question. If the management of the armament program is as bad as it appears to threaten to become, the resulting confusion and difficulty may well curtail both money income and consumer goods. Meanwhile continued and material increases in the cost of living would appear to be almost certain. Under the best of circumstances no such titanic effort as is now laid out in the name of defense can possibly fail to entail sacrifices of one sort or another of substantial proportions by a great many of our citizens.

## Canada as an Example

In the course of a rather unusually competent analysis of the situation in the third year of the Canadian war effort, the Bank of Nova Scotia summarizes this aspect of the matter in that country in the following words:
"What has happened is that our factories, mines, railways, etc., have been put to much more intensive use, working not just eight hours a day, but in many cases 16 and even 24 hours. Most important of all is the fuller use of our human resources: a large number of the unemployed have gone to work, women who would not normally be working have taken jobs, many workers have found more productive and remunerative occupations, others have gone from part-time to full-time and often over-time, and in certain instances wage rates have advanced. In these circumstances, payrolls have increased sharply and, though taxes and savings campaigns have diverted some of the increase, many people have had a good deal more to spend than formerly. It is clear that much of this increase in spending was neces sary : many of the re-employed had long-accumulated needs which had to be met if they were to rehabilitate themselves as workers. The fact remains, however, that increased spending by those groups which have experienced an improvement in their net incomes has much more than offset the decrease in spending by those whose incomes have been reduced by higher taxation and the borrowing campaigns.
"Nor does the fact that the war effort is likely to involve no appreciable cutailment in the total amount of production for civilian use this year mean that no sacrifice is involved. This year, as last, industry will absorb yet more new workers, many of those now employed will be moved up into more skilled and more responsible positions, and others will work harder and longer. Indeed, this is the very process which makes possible a further increase in the national production and income. Most of these men and women will receive substantially larger incomes than formerly and even after payment of taxes and additional saving for the war many of them will have a good deal more to spend this year that last. But since it appears likely that the amount of goods and services available for consumption may be little greater, it follows that many other Canadians will have to reduce their rate of spending.
"To sum up, the total of incomes received by individuals will be very substantially larger in the
present fiscal year than during last year but the total of goods and services available for individual use and consumption may be little larger and in some directions may be smaller."

Let it be recalled that comparatively speaking Canada is not a highly industrialized Nation, that it has had wage advances only "in certain instances," and that with all its "reforms" it has not by far reached the stage of labor pampering now obtaining in this country.

We are now approaching a corresponding stage in this armament business here. We have apparently rather enjoyed an emotional orgy centering about record breaking appropriations, grandiose plans to out-do the world in armament production and all the rest. Very shortly now we shall be obliged to show by acts whether or not we knew what we were doing and are willing to pay the price of our own generous undertakings. We, of course, have no doubt that American citizens are ready to defend themselves when that is necessary at whatever cost may be necessary, but the question remains whether despite all the talk about "mortal danger" and the like we down in the bottom of our hearts believe all that we are doing and are planning to do is really essential to our protection, or have understood what the cost of injecting ourselves into European quarrels may prove to be. That question will be answered by our attitude toward the sacrifices we shall be called upon to make before many more moons. It is most ardently to be hoped that we have not been indulging in self-deception these past 12 months.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OFFICIAL banking statistics for the weekly period ended July 16 reveal a decline of $\$ 50,000,000$ in currency circulation, to $\$ 9,645,000,000$. This change is noteworthy, since it follows a drop of $\$ 9,000,000$ in the previous week. The aggregate decline of $\$ 59,000,000$ in the two weeks contrasts, on the other hand, with an increase of $\$ 214,000,000$ recorded in the week before Independence Day, and the conclusion cannot be drawn that a real change has occurred in the upward movement of currency in use. Contributing to the recession now recorded is a drop of vault cash by $\$ 32,000,000$, reported by New York City weekly reporting member banks. Termination of an armored car strike in New York City made feasible this drop of cash in vaults, the incident reflecting some of the many factors that make for extensive changes in the banking statistics. The Treasury in Washington disbursed funds rapidly from its general account with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, and this item, together with the currency change, made possible an upbuilding of member bank reserve balances. Excess reserves of member banks over legal requirements increased $\$ 220,000,000$ to $\$ 5,340,000,000$. Effective demand for credit accommodation again is reflected in the condition statement of weekly reporting New York City member banks. Commercial industrial and agricultural loans of such banks were up $\$ 17,000,000$ to $\$ 2,295,000,000$. Loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral, however, were down $\$ 6,000,000$ to $\$ 363,000,000$.

Monetary gold stocks of the country are reported higher by $\$ 15,000,000$, at $\$ 22,655,000,000$. But the Treasury neglected to reimburse itself for this acquisition, which therefore failed to affect the position. Gold certificates held by the 12 Federal Reserve
banks, combined, were lower by $\$ 2,999,000$ at $\$ 20$,$307,532,000$. Other cash of the regional banks advanced, and their total reserves moved up $\$ 29,-$ 637,000 to $\$ 20,603,000,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation fell $\$ 23,046,000$ to $\$ 6,774$,078,000. Total deposits with the regional banks advanced $\$ 99,041,000$ to $\$ 15,864,719,000$ with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 251,955,000$ to $\$ 13$,$223,032,000$; a decrease of the Treasury general account by $\$ 189,173,000$ to $\$ 849,372,000$; a decrease of foreign deposits by $\$ 6,459,000$ to $\$ 1,185,116,000$, and an increase of other deposits by $\$ 42,718,000$ to $\$ 607,199,000$. The reserve ratio fell to $91.0 \%$ from $91.2 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks receded $\$ 1,061,000$ to $\$ 2,296,000$. Industrial advances were higher by $\$ 455,000$ at $\$ 9,807,000$, while commitments to make such advances declined $\$ 482,000$ to $\$ 11,950,000$. Open market operations again were lacking, as holdings of United States Treasury obligations were unchanged at $\$ 2,184,100,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

T${ }^{-}$ENDENCIES on the New York Stock Exchange this week were toward the quiet caution which has prevailed, with few exceptions, throughout the year. There was only a modest trace of the optimism and activity noted last week, as the market returned to its recently customary but far from normal dulness. Price variations were modest in all sessions, with betterment the rule during the early trading of the week, while small declines followed in later periods. Some of the industrial stocks were well maintained for the week, as a whole, but others lost a little of the ground gained last week, possibly in correction of such earlier tendencies. Railroad equipment and farm machinery equities were firmer than most other sections. Various airplane manufacturing stocks also advanced. The carrier group reflected with small rises the steadily improving position occasioned by the sizable current offerings of freight and passenger traffic. Utility stocks were almost motionless. Dealings on the New York Stock Exchange were somewhat over the 500,000 -share mark in the first three trading periods, but fell below that mark Thursday and yesterday.

Both foreign and domestic uncertainties contributed to the increasing dulness of financial dealings. Reports of the Russian defense against German forces were scanned with eager interest, but failed to suggest a definite repulse of the Nazis, or an early termination of the vast struggle. The Cabinet change in Japan was susceptible of varied interpretations, and obviously had a distinct bearing upon possible American involvement in a Pacific war. Moves in Washington with respect to the international situation were far from comforting to a market which thrives better, over the long run, in peace than in war. It was again made clear, in various corporate income reports for the last quarter, that sharply increased industrial activity will not necessarily be of much benefit to owners of the industrial establishments, since reserves for taxes tend to absorb all the increased earnings. Priorities and price controls of the Administration will become accented in the near future, which is, of course, another way of saying that regimentation rapidly is overshadowing private enterprise and initiative.

In the listed bond market a modest flurry of activity developed, early this week, among issues of the United States Treasury. Bond brokers on the New York Stock Exchange decided to halve their commission charges on such transactions, as they are permitted to do under the Exchange Constitution. This attracted some business to the Floor. The price tendency of Treasury and other money market bonds was steady. Speculative railroad bonds were firm in early trading of the week, but declined thereafter, and net changes were mostly small. Bonds of the cotton belt system, however, showed appreciation on progress toward financial reorganization. Foreign dollar bonds were mostly idle and little changed, the Japanese group proving an exception, as it declined on the Cabinet crisis. In the commodity markets the tone was irregular. Wheat declined for the week, and corn was off slightly, but cotton touched the 16 c . level and held close to that figure. Base metals are strictly controlled and require no comment as to market trends. Foreign exchange dealings were extremely quiet, with no significant changes recorded.

On the New York Stock Exchange 155 stocks touched new high levels for the year the present week while 11 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 80 stocks touched new high levels and 22 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 268,040 shares; on Monday, 562,330 shares; on Tuesday, 703,100 shares; on Wednesday, 643,380 shares ; on Thursday, 40 г̃, 770 shares, and on Friday, 423,800 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday were 44,330 shares; on Monday, 105,513 shares; on Tuesday, 111,520 shares; on Wednesday, 127,145 shares; on Thursday, 87,770 shares, and on Friday, 71,375 shares.

Sales volume in the stock market was the best in two months on Saturday of last week, but trading was colorless, with regular market leaders relegated to the background. The tone throughout was good, but prices presented a mixed appearance at the close. Irregularity pursued the market on Monday, the session being the dullest and narrowest in more than a week. Inflation was given some consideration by traders but was largely offset by the tight censorship of news exercised on both sides concerning the Russian-German conflict. Values opened mixed, and pivotal stocks, as on the day previous, met with slight demand. After drifting aimlessly in the first hour, interest centered in aviation issues and continued so until early afternoon, at which time railroad shares dominated the scene and pointed higher. At closing, prices showed irregular changes on a much reduced volume of business. The market on Tuesday was a selective one, with rail shares again enjoying major attention. Low-priced issues were well received, while here and there some shares having investment qualities were not overlooked. Anticipated price control legislation at home and the Russian-German war abroad tended to obscure things and thus promoted restraint among traders. At the finish values were again irregularly changed. Caution featured activities on Wednesday as news reached the market of the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet. With the
passing of the Konoye Ministry the Far Eastern picture became more obscure and made for greater uncertainty. Opinion in some quarters interpreted the change as presaging a more war-minded Cabinet. Prices fell off moderately after a firm and quiet start, and held that way until the final hour, at which time most groups turned heavy. A state of depression obtained in Thursday's market as interest touched the vanishing point, resulting in an easing of values. The same adverse influences were present during the session as on previous occasions, but to a greater degree, leaving the list no alternative other than to drop to lower levels. The statement of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that immediate steps should be taken to curb civilian production, pointing out the motor industry as a "glaring example," depressed prices in this group. Chrysler Corp. receded to within a fraction of its low point for the year to date following the statement. Hardening influences were at work on Friday and resulted in equities developing a firmer tone. Specialty issues featured the market, and in the initial period stocks reflected a better spirit. As the morning drew to a close many leaders accumulated modest gains. Aside from J. I. Case, farm implement shares showed little change, while some individual issues in different sections of the list advanced from one to three or more points. The list ended the session mostly higher. A comparison of closing prices on Friday of this week with final quotations on Friday a week ago reveal small price declines.

General Electric closed Friday at $333 / 8$ against $331 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York at $191 / 4$ against $191 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Electric at 3 against $31 / 8$; Public Service Corp. of N. J. at $221 / 2$ against $225 / 8$; International Harvester at $551 / 2$ against $531 / 2$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $731 / 4$ against $731 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 36 against $361 / 4$; Woolworth at $291 / 8$ against $283 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1 \check{5} 6$ against $1 \check{5} 67 / 8$.

Western Union closed Friday at $263 / 8$ against $257 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1621 / 4$ against $1583 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1581 / 2$ against $1593 / 4$; National Cash Register at $131 / 2$ against $135 / 8$; National Dairy Products at 14 against $141 / 8$; National Biscuit at $171 / 2$ against $167 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $367 / 8$ against $371 / 4$; Continental Can at $351 / 2$ against $347 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at $1401 / 2$ against 139 ; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $931 / 4$ against $963 / 8$; Standard Brands at $53 / 4$ against $57 / 8$; Canada Dry at $141 / 8$ against $153 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $121 / 8$ against $127 / 8$, and National Distillers at $221 / 8$ against $221 / 2$.
In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed Friday at $181 / 2$ against $185 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $165 / 8$ against $161 / 8$, and United States Rubber at $241 / 8$ against $251 / 4$.
Railroad stocks were off fractionally this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed Friday at $243 / 8$ against $241 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $293 / 8$ against $291 / 2$; New York Central at $125 / 8$ against $123 / 4$; Union Pacific at $811 / 4$ against $81 \frac{1}{4}$; Southern Pacific at 12 against $121 / 8$; Southern Ry. at $141 / 4$ against $133 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $67 / 8$ against 7.
The steel shares edged lower the present week. United States Steel closed Friday at $575 / 8$ against $581 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at 42 against $423 / 8$; Bethlehem Steel at 75 against $761 / 8$,
and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $361 / 4$ against $365 / 8$.
In the motor group, General Motors closed Friday at $381 / 2$ against 39 on Friday of last week; Chrysler at $557 / 8$ against $561 / 2$; Packard at $27 / 8$ against $27 / 8$, and Studebaker at $53 / 8$ bid against $55 / 8$.
Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed Friday at $431 / 8$ against 44 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $151 / 4$ against $151 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at $231 / 2$ against 23 .

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed Friday at $281 / 4$ against $291 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $431 / 4$ against 44, and Phelps Dodge at $341 / 4$ against $333 / 4$.

In the aviation group, Curtiss-Wright closed Friday at 9 against 9 on Friday of last week; Boeing Aircraft at $163 / 4$ against $163 / 4$, and Douglas Aircraft at $733 / 4$ against 74 .
Trade and industrial reports of the week were again indicative of a high rate of activities, especially in the so-called defense industries. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $97.2 \%$ of capacity, against $96.8 \%$ last week, $99.0 \%$ a month ago, and $86.8 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended July 12 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at $3,141,158,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., against $2,866,865,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the preceding week, which contained Independence Day, at $2,651,626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. at this time last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 12 were reported by the Association of American Railroads at 876,165 cars, an increase over the previous week of 135,672 cars and over the similar week of last year of 139,382 cars.
As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed Friday at $1007 / 8$ c. against $1051 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed Friday at $727 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bid against $731 / 2$ c. bid the close on Friday of last week. New July oats at Chicago closed Friday at $337 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked as against $371 / 2$ c. asked the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed Friday at 16.46 c . against 16.00 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber closed Friday at 22.35 c . against 21.87 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper cloesd 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 against $231 / 4$ 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 $\$ 4.033 / 4$ as against $\$ 4.031 / 2$ the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

LrITTLE business was done this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, owing to military and diplomatic developments which overshadowed all else. The vast battle between Germany and Russia, which probably exceeds anything previously known in history, remained indecisive despite German advances. In the Far East, Japan appeared to be embarking upon new ventures, with the course of action still unknown. Fall of Syria to British forces was expected and occasioned no market reactions. The
war, in short, remained a puzzling affair that kept traders and investors on the sidelines. The London Stock Exchange reported a slow but persistent decline of prices, throughout the week now ending. Gilt-edged issues were only fractionally lower, but some larger recessions appeared among industrial stocks and various foreign obligations. Far Eastern issues were less in demand than in preceding weeks. The Berlin Boerse was sharply higher in very small trading during the first two sessions of the week, but the gains were just about offset in a subsequent decline. Official warnings were issued in Berlin, Wednesday, against dealings by industrial organizations in their own shares, and the statement was held to be the reason for the drop in quotations. The Amsterdam Bourse was quietly firm in the first half of the week, and lost some of its gains in a later decline. All sessions were light in the Netherlands market.

## American Involvement

$\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{B}}$EASURES adopted by the Administration in Washington, this week, continued to place the United States ever more definitely on a war footing, and some uncertainty now appears to exist as to the degree of actual involvement in the foreign wars now in progress. After a White House conference between the President and Congresisonal leaders, last Monday, it was made known that Mr. Roosevelt favors the retention of conscripts in the United States Army beyond the one-year term originally prescribed. Removal of the service limitation to the Western Hemisphere and the possessions of the United States, although desired by the Administration, will be shelved for the time being, in order to insure Congresisonal action for keeping the conscripts in service, it appears. This matter was depicted as one of the utmost urgency, both by President Roosevelt and other Administration spokesmen. Meanwhile, steps were taken for seizure of the 17 Italian and one German merchant ships "sabotaged" in American harbors by their crews. The American naval transport West Point sailed from New York for Lisbon, Tuesday, with some 500 German and Italian consular officials and other Axis representatives aboard. On the same day, American consular officials left Italy for the return journey to the United States, and a similar return of Americans from Germany and Reich-occupied territory is in progress.
These and other moves, following so quickly upon the heels of the landing of American forces in Iceland, July 7, necessarily gave the impressive of Administration moves toward actual involvement. Whether or not this impression is correct, the fact remains that both Axis and non-Axis countries in Europe are veering to the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt soon will find a means for placing the United States in "shooting" war. In response to Portuguese representations, assurances are said to have been given by the State Department that action will not be taken with respect to the Azores, unless Germany should force the issue there. The Vichy regime in unoccupied France is reported concerned over Dakar, West Africa, and extensive precautions against any attacks are understood to have been taken there. Disclosure was made in Washington, late last week, that a trade "blacklist" of some 2,000 German and Italian firms in Latin American countries has been prepared, with a view to transfer of
business connections to others. Various members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet again stumped the country, inveighing against "isolationists" and assailing those who favor a negotiated peace in Europe.
Indicative of the present position of the United States were well substantiated reports, late last week, that incidents resembling "shooting" war already have occurred. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, questioned secretly for three hours by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, were reported as denying that there had been any "shooting" by American ships. But Mr. Knox was understod to have confirmed previous intimations that an American destroyer had dropped a depth bomb to "warn" a submarine, when British survivors were picked up by the destroyer after the British ship was torpedoed. The disclosure that American forces had been landed in Iceland was followed by admissions that Americans were engaged in building a military base in Northern Ireland, but it seems that the Americans are employees of the British Government. No explana. tion so far has been made of the serious discrepancies in the American and Brtish versions of the Iceland incident. Although the American occupation ostensibly is to cover a British withdrawal from that island, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has stated categorically that the Brtish forces will remain. British realism respecting the role that the United States is expected to play in the war was illustrated, Tuesday, by Lord Vansittart, the retiring British Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who called for the landing of an American Expeditionary Force in France. Secretary Knox is understood to have assured the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, however, that there is no AngloAmerican agreement for joint naval action in the Atlantic.

## Russo-German War

THROUGH the dense smoke of battle and the maze of conflicting Russo-German claims, the fact began to emerge this week that forces of the Reich are plunging desperately ahead in Russia and beginning to endanger vital positions held by the Red Army. Four weeks now have passed since the Nazi battalions moved over the makeshift frontier into Russian-held Poland. In those four weeks the Reich troops have made sizable gains, with breaches of the so-called Stalin line among their latest achievements. Moscow reports minimize the movements, and doubtless are correct in their persistent assertions that the decisive struggle is still to come. German claims, both official and unofficial, were to the effect that the Germans not only are advancing rapidly on all battle fronts, but that the Soviet force is showing signs of disintegration. Both sides agree that the struggle is bitter and far more sanguinary than any previous fighting in the great war that began in 1939. In all probability, losses of both sides are on such a scale that even the victor will have to nurse his wounds for a long time to come, and this is perhaps the most helpful aspect of the titanic battle. There are rumors of conversations between German and Turkish authorities however, which suggest plans by the Germans for use of the land bridge toward Iran and India, in the event of a Russian collapse. British strategists are said in London to be taking all such contingencies into close
consideration. The Russo-German war is beginning to awaken echoes even in the Far East, where Japan now is in the throes of a Cabinet crisis.

The brief halt in the war of movement which followed the German plunge over the frontiers of old Russia came to an end over the last weekend. It was pomptly made clear that the Nazis retained the military initiative, for the High Command in Berlin announced a "brave assault" in which the Stalin line was said to have been broken at "all decisive points." Moscow countered with the statement that no important changes had taken place, and similar assertions emanated from the Rusian capital on all succeeding days of this week. Unofficial hints were thrown out by the Red spokesmen, however, that thin lines of German armored units had penetrated some distance into the Russian lines, only to be surrounded. Bitter engagements of specific units were reported in detail from Moscow, and there is no reason for doubting the general accuracy of the accounts. Berlin admitted the determined resistance of the Red Army. But as the week progressed the statements of both sides disclosed that the German Nazis, at whatever cost, actually had pierced the Stalin line at a number of points. Various departments of the Russian Government began on Tuesday to pack up their records preparatory to any enforced flight from the capital, and some of them already are now said to be proceeding to Kazan, 450 miles east of Moscow. The Soviet Ambassadors in London and Washington declared that even the fall of Moscow would not mean a Soviet surrender, since industrial establishments in Siberia would be able to serve a Red Army east of the Urals. Both Ivan Maisky in London and Constantine Oumansky in Washington added the comment that they did not believe Moscow would fall to the Germans.

In view of the accuracy of German High Command statements regarding land operations, some perturbation developed this week as the statements related in general terms the swift advances made by the Nazis. Break-through operations were said to be in progress on the Stalin line, which the unofficial German observers reported as a complex and well-integrated defense fortification. "Great successes are in the making," the German Command said Thursday, as it noted that $9,000,000$ soldiers are locked in battle on the $2,000-\mathrm{mile}$ front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. In the main theater of warfare, the Germans apparently drove completely through the Stalin defenses and on Thursday were reported in the Smolensk area, well past the defenses and on the high road to Moscow. They were at the gates of Kiev, capital of the Urkaine, which also is eastward of the Stalin line. These main drives of the Nazis offer the possibility of convergence, with Russian armies again caught in the pincers, as at Bialystok, or fanwise movements might develop. Far to the south the Germans, with their Hungarian and Rumanian allies, were able to claim the capture of the Bessarabia capital, Kishinev. In the north a desperate battle was waged for Leningrad, with the Reich forces through the Stalin line south of that former capital of Russia, and only 100 miles away from the city. German-Finnish contingents were pushing toward Leningrad from the north on both sides of Lake Ladoga.

Some question continues to exist regarding the relative air strengths of the combatants in eastern

Europe, but the hint of an answer is contained in apparent transfers of some Reich aerial squadrons back to occupied France, where they battled the British air force. German claims to complete control of the air over the Russian battlefield cannot be accepted in full, since Berlin continued to report day after day the downing of numerous Russian airplanes. That the Germans have the upper hand, however, is indicated by the advance of the Panzer units. Russian accounts tell of vast numbers of troops of the Red Army, passed by the German armored divisions, who proceed to battle the isolated Reich forces from all sides, long before the supporting German foot soldiers can arrive on the scene. The tin advance units of the Germans are far from representing real occupation of the areas, according to Moscow. But the German observers. indicate with some definiteness that the gateway to the East has been forced by the Reich troops, and the diplomatic reports that some Government offices are being sent eastward from Moscow also are significant. Moscow claimed on Tuesday a victory in a great Baltic Sea naval engagement, in which 26 German troopships, three destroyers and a barge were reported destroyed or damaged, without loss of any kind to the Russians. Berlin said that attacks by the Russians on a German convoy had been beaten off. That the decisive moment of the Russo-German war may be at hand was suggested by many military experts in London and in neutral countries.

## Anglo-Russian Alliance

SIMULTANEOUS announcement was made in London and Moscow, last Sunday, of a mutualaid agreement between the British and Russian Governments, and all doubts as to the nature of the accord were resolved on Tuesday by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who informed the House of Commons that the treaty is, "of course, an alliance." This pact seems to bring to full circle the strange sequence of events which launched the Germans upon warfare against Poland, on the basis of a virtual Russian guarantee of non-interference, despite the knowledge that Great Britain and France also would become involved and the conflict thus turned into one of world dimensions. The apparent friendship of Germany and Russia in 1939 now has turned into a grim death struggle, while the apparent animosity of Great Britain and Russia has blossomed into an alliance. Prediction as to the further course of the war is idle, in view of such circumstances, and the turns that brought Great Britain and France to warfare in Syria, and Germany into an alliance with Rumania and Finland. Conservative England and Communist Russia obviously could get together in a formal alliance only on the basis of mutual need in the face of a common foe.

The alliance announced last Sunday is a simple document, which pledges the two participants to render each other support and assistance of all kinds in the war against Hitlerite Germany. Both signatories agreed that they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement. The treaty went immediately into effect and was not subject to ratification. Mr. Churchill explained in the House of Commons, Tuesday that the opportunity to make the pact had arisen last week, and promptly been realized. He
disregarded all talk in the House of "association," and stated that the agreement constitutes an alliance. He made it quite plain, however, that the British are not fighting for communism. Complimentary references were made by the Prime Minister to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, for the parts they played in formulating the new accord. Military missions of both countries already are conferring in the capitals of the other, and London undertook to send all possible aid to Russia even before the agreement was signed. It would appear, therefore, that the treaty will not be a mere scrap of paper.

## Western Europe

SAVE for an intensification of Great Britain's aerial attacks upon western Germany and the invasion ports of France and the Low Countries, warfare between the great antagonists of western Europe followed the same lines, this week, that prevailed ever since the Germans began to prepare for their attack against Russia. If the British were preparing for more general moves against the Germans, while the latter are occupied with their vast Russian adventure, no hint of it appeared in London dispatches. Vast squadrons of British aircraft flew over the Channel day after day, however, and attacked German ports and industrial cities on a scale comparable with the heaviest German assaults against England. Particular attention was paid to the coastal points across the Channel, which the Nazis might use as invasion springboards, if their venture against Russia turns into a quick success. German fliers appeared in greater numbers, to meet the British, and some of the Nazis penetrated to Hull and other English towns. IClaims made by London and Berlin regarding aerial losses were not greatly divergent.
Prime Minister Winston Churchill made two speeches last Monday, in which he lauded the efforts of the British airmen and promised ever greater attacks upon the adversary. "It is time," he said, "the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torments they have twice in our lifetime let loose upon their neighbors and upon the world. We have intensified for months past the systematic, scientific, methodical bombing on a large scale of the German cities, seaports, industries and other military objectives. We believe it to be in our power to keep this process going on a steadily rising tide, month after month, year after year, until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or, better still, torn to pieces by the German people themselves." He assured the British people that there will be no parley with Herr Hitler or his "grisly gang," and added that a fair share of the bombing will be visited upon "that unhappy province of Germany which used to be called Italy." In the last few weeks, according to Mr. Churchill, about half the bomb tonnage has been thrown upon Germany which the Reich fliers loosed over England in the entire course of the war. But this is only the beginning, which reflects air equality, the Prime Minister indicated. He announced in the House of Commons that a debate soon will be permitted regarding war materials production in England, which recently was criticized in a formal debate.

The Battle of the Atlantic also seems to be going more favorably for Great Britain, judging by the official Admiralty report of June sinkings of merchant ships, made available last Tuesday. British, allied and neutral shipping losses last month were 329,296 tons, or the smallest total since January, this year. As against May and April sinkings, this represented a sharp decrease. But the rate of sinkings still is around $4,000,000$ tons a year, which exceeds the combined British and American replacement rate of the moment, and the question of British supplies thus remains acute. For the war to date, ship sinkings now approximate $7,000,000$ tons, which is an especially large figure in view of the long voyages now necessary, and the slow turnabout of ships in the blacked-out harbors of the United Kingdom. German and Italian ship losses of the war were placed by the Admiralty at $3,391,000$ tons. Several German economic analyses were published in Berlin this week, with the aim of showing that Europe is virtually immune to starvation by blockade, whereas England remains vulnerable. The British Admiralty announced on Thursday the loss by the British Navy of the auxiliary vessel Lady Somers, 8,194 tons, with a loss of 37 lives. No indication was given as to the manner or place of sinking.

## Syria and the Near East

CHANGES of considerable diplomatic and military importance have developed in the Near East, in consequence of the virtual capitulation by the loyal French forces in Syria to the British Empire and Free French troops who began their march into the mandated territory five weeks earlier, on June 8. The armistice became effective in the small hours, last Saturday morning. As peace was restored in one relatively small but highly important area of the tremendous battlefield the British were left in command of a country which they thought, up to the time the Germans marched against Russia, would be a key point for the defense of the Suez Canal and the Near East. The Nazi turn against Russia changed the immediate aspect of affairs in the eastern Mediterranean, and the Syrian incident was recognized everywhere as a most deplorable one, since it pitted Frenchmen against Frenchmen and former allies against each other. It remains quite possible, however, that the British and Free French military occupation of Syria will turn out to be of great importance, especially in the event of any German victory in Russia. The British, in any event, now will be able to divert troops.from Syria to the Western Desert region of the Egyptian-Libyan border, where the British Empire units suffered a reverse in mid-June.

Armistice arrangements were completed in Syria some days after the loyal French commander, General Henri Fernand Dentz, found his plight so serious as to make advisable a request for terms. The Vichy regime in unoccupied France considered the original British stipulations too drastic for acceptance in any extremity. As transmitted through the American diplomatic service, these terms might have compromised the French mandate. Vichy objected not only to such requirements, but also to negotiations between loyal French representatives and the Free French group headed by General Charles de Gaulle. The French authorities found
it necessary to leave all vital decisions to General Dentz, and in conferences on the spot the loyal French leader arranged terms with Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the British commander. As signed at Acre by loyalist French representatives on one side and by British and Free French military spokesmen on the other, the armistice terms gave the winners of the sad little war the right of full military occupation. The French defenders agreed to surrender all airplanes, ships, port installations, munitions, fuel stocks and other material. Prisoners on both sides are to be freed and no sanctions are to be imposed on Vichy soldiers or officials. No mention was made of "independence" for Syria and Lebanon, but it was recognized in Vichy that the British will be able to place any kind of regime in power that they might desire.

Unofficial reports indicate that the loyalist French forces were reduced to some 14,000 men before the armistice negotiations terminated and peace was restored. Many of these were said to be preparing for a march into Turkey, in the hope of an early return to France by that route. Just before the request for an armistice was made, much French material and a number of ships were transferred to points and ports in Turkey, where internment of the vessels was ordered. In France the armistice was accepted quietly and was one of the matters pondered on Bastille Day, along with other French reverses of the great conflict which now is nearing the end of its second year. Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced the "good news" of the Syrian armistice to the House of Commons, last Tuesday, adding that Great Britain sought no advantages. With the aid of the Free French, Great Britain had been able to restore to the Syrians their sovereignty, while preserving the historic interests of the French, Mr. Churchill declared. "We are entitled to say," the Prime Minister added, "that the situation in the Nile Valley has, for the time being at any rate, considerably improved." The armistice terms finally arranged were officially accepted by the Vichy Government.

After the Syrian campaign ended attention turned to a number of other points in the Near and Middle East which are of military and diplomatic importance to the ever-widening war. The Suez Canal is, of course, an objective of primary consequence, and dispatches from Berlin, Rome and Cairo told of extensive raids on that waterway. The Egyptian Government acknowledged "some material damage" to the Suez Canal property, last Saturday. Axis spokesmen claimed on Tuesday the sinking by aerial attack in the Canal of two merchant ships, and the belief was expressed that the passage had been blocked. The British garrison at Tobruk continued to hold out at that Libyan port, and official announcement was made by the British Command on Tuesday that the anti-aircraft sloop Auckland, 1,200 tons, had been sunk by German aircraft on June 24, while convoying another vessel to Tobruk. The Admiralty in London stated, Monday, that three Italian merchant ships had been sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines, and aerial attacks also were reported against Italian ships in Libyan harbors. Bombs were dropped by British fliers upon a number of cities in Italy. Although British control of the Mediterranean seems to be almost undisputed for the time being,
there is some uneasiness in London as to events after the Russo-German war ends, if the Russians are unable to hold the Nazis in check.

## Japanese Decisions

NEW and possibly ominous developments are to be expected in the Far East, where the Japanese obviously are making adjustments for the German attack upon Russia and the changed world situation occasioned by that conflict. After holding office for a full year, the Cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye resigned last Wednesday. This move, which is one of high policy, reflected in part the embarrassment felt in Tokio over the pact with Germany on the one hand and with Russia on the other. In all probability, the Japanese advisers to Emperor Hirohito induced the fall of the Cabinet as the prelude to a new program, but no information is available as to whether that program will send the Japanese forth upon an expedition against Siberia, or against Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. Extensive military preparations for a new campaign were rumored to be in progress within Japan. Certain strategic ports were closed to ordinary traffic, and a more stringent war footing was said to be in development for the nation. The impression prevailed in China that Japanese forces there were being withdrawn, in part, for service elsewhere.

Seasoned observers were of the opinion that the nature of the new Cabinet might provide some hints as to Japanese intentions. A Cabinet of Admirals and Generals, it was reasoned, would indicate warlike developments, with the South Pacific the more likely scene of the next Japanese movement. After due consultations with his advisers, Emperor Hirohito called upon Prince Konoye, Thursday, to form a new regime, which possibly will prove to be a stopgap government, designed to bridge the period before decisions are made known through action. Clearly perceptible, in these circumstances, was only the fact that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, who negotiated the Russo-Japanese treaty, would not return immediately to power. Uneasiness as to the Japanese course was evident both in London and Washington. On the plea of necessary Canal repairs, our own authorities held a number of Japanese merchant ships at Panama, while clarification of the Japanese position was awaited. Mine fields were placed in Philippine harbors, and other preparations made to meet whatever contingencies the Far Eastern situation might produce. The earnest hope prevailed in Washington that the Cabinet move means a veering of Japan away from the Axis. The course of the Russo-German war, however, makes such a tendency at Tokio unlikely.

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$T LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $11-32 \%$, as against 11-32\% on Friday of last week, and 11-32@11-16\% for three months' bills, as against $11-32 \% @ 11-16 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 \%$.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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


THE Bank's statement for the week ended July 16 again showed an increase in note circulation, the current advance of $£ 2,890,000$ raising the total outstanding to a new high record of $£ 650,920,000$. Currency demand, due to wartime conditions, is rapidly lifting notes in circulation to the current fiduciary issue ceiling of $£ 680,000,000$. Gold holdings rose $£ 49,783$ while reserves registered a decrease of $£ 2,841,000$, the seventh in as many weeks. Public deposits rose $£ 18,353,000$ while other deposits dropped $£ 25,926,155$. Of the latter amount, $£ 23,685,956$ represented a decline in bankers' accounts and $£ 2,240,199$ in other accounts. The ratio of reserves to liabilities fell off to $16.6 \%$ from $17.4 \%$ a week ago; a year ago it was $12.0 \%$. Government security holdings decreased $£ 9,965,000$ while other securities rose $£ 5,263,515$. The latter includes "discounts and advances" and "securities," which increased $£ 4,129,540$ and $£ 1,133,975$ respectively. No change was made in the $2 \%$ discount rate. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:


## New York Money Market

DEALINGS in the New York money market this week were much along previous lines, and rates also were merely continued. Save for the usual sizable transactions in short-term United States Treasury paper, not much business develops from week to week. The Treasury last Monday sold a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, with awards at $0.097 \%$ average, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, and time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for 60 and 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has been very quiet this week. The demand has been good but the supply of paper has been scarce. 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 July 18 | Date Established | Preotous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | 1 | Sept. 1, 1939 | $11 / 1$ |
| New York. | $11 / 3$ | Aug. 27,1937 Sept. 4,1937 | ${ }_{2}^{11 / 2}$ |
| Chilaveland. | $11 / 3$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | $11 / 15$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlanta. | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| Chicago- | *11/2 | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Minneapolis. }}$ | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | *1/2 | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas..- | ${ }_{*}^{11 / 2}$ |  | 2 |
| San Francisco... | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

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

## Course of Sterling Exchange

THE market for sterling exchange is limited and devoid of feature. The pound is moving narrowly, with little variation from official rates.
The range for free sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.03$ and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.04$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.031 / 4$ and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ 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, 90.09c.@, 90.91c. per United States dollar); Australia, 3.2150 @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 the German and Italian currencies, and requiring general licenses to complete transactions in the currencies of Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Russia.
British competition with United States exporters in Latin American trade is being reduced to a minimum as a result of lend-lease aid, and assurance has been provided on behalf of the British Embassy that England will not, directly or by replacements with similar products, use lend-lease materials to compete with American exporters in foreign markets.
On July 14 John Meynard Keynes, the British economist, traced the development of British foreign
trade policy from the phase of intensified export efforts essential to finance the war following the French military collapse, and stated that as a result of the passage of the Lend-Lease Act in March, which greatly reduced British dependence on exports, the present program had been adopted of limiting exports to the minimum required to pay for essential purchases. The effect of these restrictions is not yet reflected in export statistics, he said, as materials could not be diverted from partly completed orders and as spare parts must be kept on hand to maintain British-made machinery in South America. Under the new program, British exports to Latin America will be chiefly in textiles, which require little cargo space and can be produced without interfering with defense output. Machinery replacements and glass and china-ware will also constitute substantial export items.
The foreign trade policy outlined by Mr. Keynes and recent discussions with British Embassy officials by representatives of the National Foreign Trade Council, an organization representing American export interests, provided an effective method of solving the difficulties and complaints of American exporters concerning British competition. Both Mr. Keynes and Sir Owen Chalkley, commercial counselor to the British Embassy, endorsed the suggestion that the National Foreign Trade Council should act as a clearing house for such complaints and take them up with Sir Kenneth Lee, the United States representative of the British Industrial and Export Council.

Charges in a recent debate in Commons on war production that British industry is working only at $75 \%$ "of some unspecified standard" are to be answered next week by Prime Minister Churchill, who asserted that such remarks create abroad an impression of mismanagement and "do not at all represent the immense and well directed effort which is yielding remarkable results in almost every field of war production."

On July 10 the United States Department of Commerce announced that requirements regarding basic affidavits to be submitted with applications for export licenses on controlled products have been materially revised in connection with the issue of schedule No. 12. Modifications consist chiefly in the addition of products to the list of commodities requiring basic affidavits and in the addition of a new provision permitting exporters to submit estimates of past trade instead of actual records when undue hardship, delay or expense would be incurred in production of the records. Copies of the revised requirements may be obtained from Commerce Department field offices.
Figures for 1940 published by the Institute of Life Insurance, representing about $60 \%$ of British business in that field, show increased assets, premium income and payments to policyholders, with a relatively small part of the increase in death benefits due to war conditions. Such payments increased $12.4 \%$ over 1939 and $20 \%$ over 1938. Policy surrenders were $24 \%$ less in 1940 than in 1938. Total life insurance assets increased $2.9 \%$ over 1939. In 1940 life insurance companies made war loans their major if not their sole field of new investment. New ordinary life insurance business was $24.4 \%$ below 1939 and $39.7 \%$ below 1938, while new industrial business was $6.6 \%$ under 1939 and $12 \%$ under 1938.

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Refunding of Britain's $31 / 2 \%$ war loan, now at its highest price since 1937, is expected in view of the lower prevailing interest rates and the close Treasury control of the monetary situation.
The "Financial News" index of 30 industrial shares, based on July 1, 1935 as 100, was 74.6 for the week ended July 12, a new high for 1941, compared with 72.7 the week before, 70.9 a month earlier, 57.5 last year, the low point of 49.4 on June 26, last, and 77.5 at the beginning of the war. The bond index, based on 1928 as 100, reached the year's high of 130 , compared with 129.3 the week before, 128.6 last month, 119.2 last year, and 133.4 at the beginning of the war.

Great Britain will take about $2,250,000$ bushels of surplus United States corn under the lend-lease program. The corn is being transferred by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Surplus Marketing Administration, July 1-27, for British use.
Of the net Australian war costs for the fiscal year ended June 30 totaling $£ 169,857,000$ (Australian), $£ 65,074,000$ was derived from tax revenue, with an additional $£ 11,000,000$ recoverable from the British, Egyptian and other governments.
The United States defense program has given rise to a demand for reconsideration of the Government's silver subsidy. Experts in the Office of Production Management and Government economists urge that development of an extensive commercial demand for the Government's 42,000 tons of non-monetized silver would remove a dangerous source of credit inflation. Research scientists state that if the entire Treasury silver stock of about 88,000 tons were substituted for copper in electrical uses, it would meet only a fraction of the copper shortage. With copper selling at 12 cents a pound and silver at 35 c . an ounce, such a use is not now feasible. The National Academy of Sciences recommended recently the substitution of silver for tin in solder, to effect an approximate saving of $25 \%$ in such tin consumption. Silver authorities state that two-thirds of the silver now produced is a by-product of lead, copper, and zinc production. A recent suggestion by silver Senators that the silver dollar should be devalued in order to lighten the tax and debt burden, was characterized by the Economists National Committee on Monetary Policy as an ominous revival of an old and evil device of currency debasement. However, Secretary Morgenthau has assured the western Senators that the Government's present silver purchase policy will be continued. Newly mined silver must by statute be purchased at 71.11 cents per ounce, while the Treasury has since 1939 paid around 35 c . an ounce for foreign silver.

Bank of England circulation for the week ended July 16 rose $£ 2,890,000$ to a new high record of $£ 650$,920,000 , which is within $£ 30,000,000$ of the present fiduciary limit of $£ 680,000,000$.

The London money market continues easy. Call money is available at $1 \%$. Bill rates are substantially unchanged, with two-months bills at $11-32 \%$, threemonths bills at 11-32\%, four-months bills at 11-32\% and six-months bills at $13-32 \%$.
The Canadian dollar shows little fluctuation. The Joint Economic Committee, created to coordinate the industrial efforts of the United States and Canada and to reduce as far as possible the economic dislocation expected to follow the cessation of war activities, held its first session in Washington on July 14, on the arrival of the four Canadian representatives.

Meetings will be held alternately in Washington and Ottawa, with the object of eliminating needless duplication of effort and of devising effective parallel action. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $1115-16 \%$ and a discount of $119-16 \%$.
The amounts of gold imports and exports which follow are taken from the weekly statement of the United States Department of Commerce and cover the week ended July 9, 1941.
GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JULY 3 TO JULY 9, 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 $\$ 4.03 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 4$ @ $\$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. On Friday the range was $\$ 4.031 / 4 @ \$ 4.033 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.031 / 2$ @ $\$ 4.04$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.031 / 2$ for demand and $\$ 4.033 / 4$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.00$; 60 - and 90 -day bills are no longer quoted.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FROZEN assets of American individuals and concerns in Italy were brought completely under Government control by decrees published in the "Official Gazette" on July 13. All payments to Americans must be made through the Bank of Italy, upon special license from the Institute of Foreign Exchange, Istcambi. However, payments, such as salaries, by American concerns to Americans may be authorized directly by the Government's agents. Industrial and commercial concerns in which United States capital is invested are placed under the permament control of Government supervisors appointed by the Ministry of Corporations, Finance, or Exchange. These Italian agents are empowered to inspect all books, correspondence, functions and business arrangements. The June 17 decree forbidding the transfer of American-owned property was extended to include patents on inventions, copyrights on books, and similar sources of income. The new restrictions, which carry penalties for evasion, apply to persons of dual nationality, wives of Americans, and to American-born sons of Italian parents.

A general license lifting the freezing provisions affecting Spanish assets in the United States was issued on July 11. Funds of Russia, Switzerland, and Sweden were previously released. The United States retains the right to examine Spanish credits
in this country and any transactions made under the license.

A large volume of applications for release of foreign funds is handled daily by the Foreign Control Property Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Late last week the New York Bankers Foreign Exchange Committee stressed the necessity of supplying full information concerning each request for release of funds, in order to obtain a license from the Treasury Department, and stated that in the absence of complete data the particular circumstances which appear to justify such an application should be disclosed.

Export licenses have been granted to Amtorg Trading Corporation for the $\$ 1,700,000$ of Russian machine tools, oil field equipment, and other machinery purchased here several months ago. The Russian agency is reported to be seeking substantial quantities of similar equipment.
The Russo-German hostilities have abruptly terminated German trade with the Soviet Union, which had increased tenfold since 1938, according to a Vienna address of the German Minister of Economics made before the invasion. Imports of Russian grain, oil, cotton, manganese ore and other essential supplies are cut off at a time when German requirements are increasing, and long-term German orders for Russian purchases of heavy industrial equipment valued at more than $1,000,000$ marks are reported to have been in process when the war began.
According to a recent study of the effect of blockade and counter-blockade on Continental and British food supplies by Dr. Reithinger, economic expert of the German Chemical Trust, a completely effective blockade of Europe could reduce the Axis food supply by only $10 \%$ to $15 \%$ of peacetime consumption though he admits a $30 \%$ deficit in edible fats consumed by Continental Europe, whereas a reduction of normal British imports by one-third would curtail British food consumption by one-fourth, bringing the British close to the limit of endurance. A decline in food imports to half their normal amount would mean "the end of the British Isles."
Assistant Reich Food Minister Herbert Backa stated in a Paris address on July 12 that Europe will have to expand its agricultural production sufficiently to insure its own food supply, even after the war, because destruction of shipping, lack of industrial products to trade for food imports, and United States hoarding of gold will long impede the satisfaction of Europe's food and consumer goods requirements. However, he predicted that Europe would ultimately be able to absorb overseas food surpluses, due to population growth and eventual recovery of living standards.

Trade negotiations between the Reich and Turkey to cover an exchange of goods to the extent of $£ 25$,000,000 (Turkish) are said to be hampered by German inability to guarantee delivery of machine parts and heavy industrial goods. Turkey is expected to supply fruits, nuts, minor raw materials, and some chromium for steel alloys, previously exported only to Britain and the United States.
Out of the $400,000,000$ francs a day extorted from the French as occupation costs, German bankers are repeating in Turkey the technique of buying up French and Belgian industries and investments which they applied so successfully in the case of Yugoslav and other foreign holdings of conquered nationals, at
prices which they fix themselves and pay in depreciating francs.
A special occupation census of all residents of France was taken this week, affecting all between the ages of 14 and 65. Detailed information as to trades, occupations, and abilities was sought, presumably with the object of requisitioning labor for agricultural purposes. Scarcity of materials and operating equipment has caused rationing of such products as leathers and textiles, with provision for Government aid in retaining employees on a parttime basis.

Recent increases in industrial share trading on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, not attributable to economic factors, are believed to be due to renewal of hope, because of British air raids and Russian military resistance, that The Netherlands will regain its independence. The July 16 statement of the Bank of The Netherlands shows that holdings of domestic bills fell during the week by $31,000,000$ guilders to $60,500,000$ guilders, foreign bills increased $16,800,000$ guilders to $356,900,000$ guilders, and circulation rose $2,600,000$ guilders to $1,684,500,000$ guilders.

EXCHANGE on the Latin American countries presents no new developments. On July 11 the Office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, of which Nelson A. Rockefeller is the head, disclosed the existence of a voluntary "blacklist" containing the names of about 2,000 Latin American firms and individuals with Axis connections, out of some 5,000 engaged in business. The list was prepared with the cooperation of the Commerce and State Departments and of 17,000 exporting companies. The information provided guides United States exporters in their dealings with Latin American firms and agencies and serves to keep United States Government departments posted as to the identity of Latin American commercial agencies. On July 17 the list, with 1,800 names, was officially published as the "Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals," when President Roosevelt extended the provisions of the June 14 freezing order to the assets in this country of all firms and individuals listed. The Treasury Department immediately issued a general license permitting the continuance of trade and incidental financial transactions with nationals of all countries named in the June 14 freezing order whose names do not appear on the official American blacklist.

The Argentine unofficial or free market peso closed at 23.85, against 23.86. 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 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 continues quiet, with advances recorded in the Chinese units. Dr. Arthur Young, American financial adviser to the Chinese Government, returned to Chungking this week to resume his work as general financial and economic adviser and to handle the details of lend-lease aid to China. Three American
transport experts arrived to survey the highway equipment needs on the Burma road.
The United States and British Governments have promised to negotiate for surrender of extra-territorial rights in China when peace is restored. In view of the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, it is regarded as fortunate that the 1929 negotiations of both the British and the United States Governments on the subject, which were rejected by China because they provided for continuance of special treaty rights until 1939, were not ratified, as the International Settlement at Shanghai and the other foreign concessions have been of great economic and political value to America, China, and Britain.
The direction of Japanese policy, now at a crisis in Axis relations, will be judged by the composition of the new Cabinet. Action taken by the Yokohama Specie Bank during the week, disposing of $\$ 6,000,000$ to $\$ 7,000,000$ in United States dollar credits, some of which belonged to the Japanese-controlled Nanking Government, was ascribed in some quarters to fear that Japanese funds might be frozen by the United States in the event of an expansionist Japanese military move.

Closing quotations for yen checks on Friday were 23.60 , against 23.60 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 24 11-16, against $249-16$; Shanghai at 5.50 , against 5.40 ; Manila at 49.85 , against 49.85 ; 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 of - | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 |  | 1352,112 | 327,425,770 | 327,379 |
| France $\mathrm{y}^{\text {a }}$ - | 242,451,946 | 242,451,946 | 311,709,184 | 293,728,209 | 296,117,650 |
| Germany $\mathbf{x}$ - | 3,882,500 | 3,867,600 | 63,840,050 | 2,524,000 | 2,483,600 |
| Spain | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | 63,667,000 | $87,323,000$ |
| Italy | 16,602,000 | 17,440,000 | 23,400,000 | 25,232,000 | 25,232,000 |
| Netherlands | 97,714,000 | 97,714,000 | 96,007,000 | 123,394,000 | 103,824,000 |
| Nat. Belg- | 132,857,000 | 132,857,000 | 93,690,000 | 82,202,000 | 105,795,000 |
| Switzerland | 84,758,000 | $86,730,000$ | 98,644,000 | 111,449,000 | 83,598,000 |
| Sweden- | 41,994,000 | 41,505,000 | 34,222,000 | 29,201,000 | 25,844,000 |
| Denmar | 6,505,000 | 6,505,000 | 6,555,000 | 7,539,000 | $6,549,000$ $6,602,000$ |
| Norway -- | 6,667,000 | 6,667,000 | 6,666,000 | 7,442,000 | 6,602,000 |
| Total week |  |  |  | 1,072,803,979 | 1,070,747,659 |
| Prev. week. | 698,081,392 | 700,216,622 | 880,125,5 | 1,032,748,169 | ,072,217,205 |

Note-The war in Europe has made it impossible to obtain up-to-date reporta from many of the countries shown in this tabulation. Even before the present
war, regular reports were not obtainable from Spain and Italy, figures for which war, regular reports were not obannable from spann and France was received June 7; Switzerland, Oct. 25; Belgtum. May 24; Netherlands, May 17; Sweden, May 24; Denmark, March 29; Norway, March 1 (all as of 1940) and Germany, as of July 11, 1941 .
Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England
statements for March 1, 1939, and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank statements or March 1, 1939, and since have carried the goid holdings of the Bank Which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine
ounce) the Bank reported holdings of
$£ 1,993,517$, equivalent, however, to only ounce) the Bank reported holdings of $£ 1,993,517$, equivaient, however, to only
about $£ 1,008.122$ at the statutory rate ( $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2$. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current tigure comparabie with former periods as well as with the tigures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English olaings in the above in statutory pounds.
"deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencles,
IThe Bank of France gold holdings have been revalued several times in recent
years; on basis of latest valuation $(23,34 \mathrm{mg}$ gid 0 . years; on basks of latest valuation ( 23.34 mg . gold 0.9 fine equals one franc), insti-
tu,ed March 7, 1940, there are per British statutory pound about 349 francs; prior tu,ed March 7, 1940, there are per British statutory pound about 349 francs; prior
to March 7, 1940, there were about 296 francs per pound, and as recently as Septem to March 7, 1940, there were about eq i2s francs per pound, sind as recenty as equalent to the statutory pound. For deta" of changes, see footnote to this table in tssue of July 20, 1940

## Politicians Blame Industry for Not Producing More Than Capacity

One of the most interesting examples at the moment of Washington's flair for myth-making, in the development of the folk-lore of Socialism, has been the recent smear campaign, led as usual by the carefree Mr. Ickes, to lay the blame for defense pro-
gram delays at the door of business by accusing it of having failed to anticipate its proper defense burdens. The intent is to show that private enterprise has been almost treasonably slow, to paraphrase the "New Republic," in expanding capacity. Since the whole trend of the defense program has been, quite justifiably, to enlarge right up to the capacity of American industry, the argument is a plausible one. You merely increase the program beyond capacity, then damn industry for not expanding capacity up to the program. It is a particularly useful piece of myth-making now that Washington management of defense has become so obviously confused; for the rule holds good in politics as in war that "the best defense is an attack," whether justified or not.
Specifically, four industries are under this attack-the aluminum, the steel industry, the railroads, and the private electric power companies.
Obviously, in the case of aluminum, our defense requirements have immensely outrun capacity. Output before the war was around $400,000,000$ pounds a year; it is still only about $6 \check{0} 0,000,000$ pounds, despite rapid expansion; and the visible needs are now estimated at around $1,600,000,000$ pounds a year. The obvious scape-goat is the Aluminum Corp., and the Washington critics are making the most of it.

In the case of steel, Gano Dunn made a report to the Office of Production Management indicating an ample surplus of steel-making capacity this year and a small but comfortable surplus for 1942. He revised this in May, saying we would be short some $1,400,000$ tons this year and some $6,400,000$ tons in 1942. But this was not enough for the left-wing OPM group, which instead advocated lifting capacity to the fantistic figure of $120,000,000$ tons, and compromised by insisting that the industry expand by $10,000,000$ tons this year and next.
The railroads announced in September, 1939, that they were amply equipped to handle any probable traffic increase resulting from the war. Just to make certain, they stepped up their orders for rolling stock. There has so far been no shortage of cars at any important point. But defense has pushed traffic needs to the point where the roads have had to further step up their car orders this spring, and there is still a faint possibility of some shortage of rolling stock in the fall, while the rush of freight car orders has made it necessary for the OPM to give car builders priorities in obtaining steel. For alleged improvidence, therefore, the railroads are coming in for criticism.

Lastly, the electric utility industry has been criticized for years by the Federal Power Commission for alleged over-conservatism in installing new equipment. It has, nevertheless, met all requirements until this summer, when a serious drought caught the Tennessee Valley Authority short of power to supply the industries it had invited into its area, including in particular the now fast-expanding aluminum industry. So the vials of scorn are being poured on this industry also for blind short-sightedness.

The most obvious answer to these criticisms is that the defense program has expanded by leaps and bounds until its scope is limited only by existing capacity. The most spectacular part of this expanding program has been in the airplane industry, and that means in demand for aluminum. As a matter of fact, Aluminum Corp. was among the first
to anticipate this. At the end of 1938, before the war began, the corporation undertook a $\$ 200,000,000$ expansion program, on which it is now well ahead of schedule, and in addition it produced substantially in excess of current demand, and therefore entered the defense emergency with a considerable stockpile of aluminum on hand. That the steel industry was also well in advance among those who anticipated the emergency is indicated by the fact that in 1940 it had lifted its capacity to nearly $80,000,000$ tons, though the largest pre-war civilian takings of American-made steel on record were only $65,000,000$ tons. The railroads are now carrying the burden of the largest civilian industrial output in American history, plus the current defense program, plus odds and ends of carrying requirements passed on to them by the more than $50 \%$ cut in our coastwise shipping, and an enormous increase in our export trade to Great Britain and in our imports of bulky, strategic raw materials. As for the power industry, it has so far sustained the burden of an increase in the index of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of industrial activity almost 20 points above anything ever previously seen, and far beyond anything anticipated when the war broke out. If it had not been for the war, in short, the Cassandra-like warnings of the Federal Power Commission would be just as unrealistic today as they were in the years before the war.

But these critics of business also ignore certain complexities in the present situation which make some of their criticisms extremely short-sighted.

An increase in steel capacity, for instance, beyond the programs voluntarily undertaken by the industry, runs the risk of wasteful shortsightedness on at least three counts. In the first place, there is no certainty that consumers, for whom it is chiefly advocated, will be able to use the increased steel output. Already there is talk in Washington of shortages other than of steel, including scarcities of non-ferrous metal and other strategic materials, and of skilled labor, which may by the end of this year force a reduction of as much as one-third in non-defense industrial activity. Many people think, for instance, that the automobile industry may by the end of the coming production year have to cut its operations more than $50 \%$-which would cut its steel consumption by a corresponding amount. It must be remembered that even the most extreme of the expansionists concede that defense requirements for steel are only about a third of present capacity. Huge figures for lend-lease steel exports are choked by the shortage of ships. Steel is not going into tank construction as expected, because tank construction has been starved of machine tools so far for the benefit of the airplane industry. And the same potential cut-back of civilian demand may reduce the burden on the railroads and the electric utility industry to a smaller or larger extent.

For another thing, it is not at all certain that the expanded industries would later be permitted to have the men and materials to run at the expanded rate. Even now there seems every likelihood that steel operations may soon sag well below present capacity for lack of scrap steel and pig iron. Then there may not be enough tin for tin-plate, zinc for galvanized sheets, and so on. Skilled men might be needed for operations more essential to defense than that of enabling civilians to have all the steel
they want. In Great Britain 50,000 railway workers have been withdrawn into defense industries.
But the most serious question is that of the immediate cost of expansion reckoned in terms of men and materials. To increase steel capacity by $10,000,000$ tons, for instance, over $4,000,000$ tons of steel would have to be withdrawn from this and next year's supply. A considerable part of this would have to be in the form of plates, which are badly needed for armor for ships and tanks, for merchant ships, and for freight cars. In fact, the building of freight cars may cut into not only the available plates but also into the capacity of the railroad equipment industry to produce tanks, plane assemblies, and so on. As for new electric generating equipment, while there is still a small remaining slack in the capacity of the heavily overloaded electrical equipment industry to turn out hydro-generators, the equipment people have orders for years ahead for steam power plants for the twoocean navy, which in the next few years requires some $17,000,000$ kilowatts of installations, for a large battleship needs as much power as a medium. sized city.

In many ways, therefore, this Washington pressure for more capacity amounts to a pressure for "sivilian consumption as usual," which is a version of Washington's watch-word of "politics as usual." Except in such obvious cases as aluminum and magnesium, there is ample capacity in the abovenamed industries to supply defense needs; and additions to their capacity mean an untimely diversion of men and materials to protecting our nondefense civilian standard of living several years in the future.
It is hypocrisy, however, for Washington's yesmen to argue that private business is responsible for the inadequate capacity of American industry. The Aluminum Corp. and the magnesium producers, for instance, have been severely criticized for "holding down production" during the ' 30 's while German output of these metals was expanding enormously. But the aluminum and magnesium people produced all they could sell, and ran their capacity up even beyond that. Aluminum Corp. cut the price three times in 1940 . The magnesium people tried to interest the Government in their product without success.
With rare exceptions the fashionable Washington economists in recent years never indicated any interest in increasing the Nation's industrial capacity. The whole set of Washington economics, until May, 1940, was toward the cutting down of output and capacity, beginning with the National Recovery Administration, under which considerable industrial capacity was junked, and continuing through the farm program. Year after year new tax laws were passed which discouraged capital investment by a Treasury-sponsored "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" adjustment of the capital gains tax, by the prohibition of consolidated tax returns, and by the prolonged refusal of Congress to permit the carryover of losses for income tax purposes. These made the effective income tax rate on the capital goods industries substantially higher than on the consumer goods industries. The undivided profits tax discouraged corporate plowing in of earnings into new plants. Repeated wage increases, favored by the Administration, weakened the capacity of industry and of the solvent railroads to keep or bring plant up to date.

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Utility investment was doubly discouraged by the Security and Exchange Commission's drastic interpretation of the Utility Act death-sentence and by punitive subsidized Government competition. There developed a whole aura of economic thinking in which it was felt that the country had gone too far in the direction of capital goods production and should be switched toward more consumer goods. The sound-track of the Temporary National Economic Committee built up in the public's mind a fear of "technological unemployment" which prepared it, intentionally or unintentionally, for such programs as that embodied in Senator O'Mahoney's still-born 1940 bill which would have put a penalty tax on users of labor-saving machinery.

As a single illustration of the official attitude toward excess capacity, the following is quoted from a Federal Trade Commission statement submitted to the TNEC on March 7, 1939, on "Monopoly and Competition in Steel."
"Over-equipment in the industry, with failure to eliminate the least efficient plants . . . appears to have accustomed the industry to the idea of a low ratio of production to capacity. . . . In steel . . . the normal and wholesale elimination of obsolete plant has not taken place. . . . The protection of obsolete plant . . . by retaining excess capacity in the industry, impairs the incentive to build new and more efficient plants. . . ."
People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The Administration held up the defense program for months by linking amortization with excess profits. After the election it was held up for weeks because the President was "tired." Congress cut down, in the pre-war years, the Army's request for a stockpile of strategic materials, to the niggardly sum of $\$ 25,000,000$ a year-and the Administration did not press the point. A House Military Affairs Subcommittee just reported that neglect in increasing steel producing facilities has developed "principally because we could not or would not give definite assurance to industry as to what it might expect from a war-time expansion of its plants." The head of the Maritime Commission last November said we had enough shipyards. Mr. Ickes, from his ivory tower as dispenser of Bonneville power, refused for a time to allocate the required amounts to Aluminum Corp., which he does not like. The TVA was warned over and over by the private power companies that its power facilities were dangerously overloaded on the side of hydro power. And so on. The best thing Wash-

- ington could do about the subject is to consider it as-water over the dam.


## Stop, Look, Listen!

On Monday of last week there was given to the public the analytical report of the National Association of Manufacturers showing that United States commitments for defense had already reached the enormous aggregate of $\$ 51,575,000,000$, including $\$ 3,706,000,000$ of British orders but leaving $\$ 47$,$869,000,000$ unquestionably to be provided out of the Federal Treasury. During the week, however, it was made abundantly clear that, in the opinion of the White House, an original sum of nearly $\$ 500$,$000,000,000$ is merely a beginning and 'just a basic figure to which large additions are to be made with ever-recurring frequency.

Perhaps to prove that this is no mere academic generalization, specific requests for military and naval appropriations and authorizations amounting in the total to $\$ 8,093,065,588$ were promptly sent to Congress, one on Thursday for $\$ 4,770,065,588$ to be given to the War Department, and another on Friday, for $\$ 3,323,000,000$, to be used by the Navy Department, while with some particularity it was made evident that provision for another allotment of not less than $\$ 7,000,000,000$ under the Lend-Lease Act would be demanded during the current week. Unless a sudden wave of sanity, no satisfying foreshadowing of which is presently visible, suddenly appears in Congress, these great additional sums will soon be appropriated and then the total of commitments to be met by Federal taxation and borrowing will stand at substantially $\$ 63,000,000,000$.
Even the New York "Times," never niggardly in support of the sundry steps that are leading this country into armed and avowed intervention in the European conflict, seems appalled at the financial recklessness that is prevalent and comments with measured severity upon the manner in which Congress, holding both the initial and the ultimate power of the public purse, has so far bowed subserviently to the Executive will and supplied funds in astronomical aggregates without adequate scrutiny or deliberation. It characterizes the recent congressional practice, in this respect, in terms that carry effective condemnation, editorially saying:
Congress has been in the habit of passing these defense appropriations not only without real debate but even without that sort of careful examination which makes clear to the country the purposes for which the money is being spent, and which makes sure that the funds are going for the right things and not for the wrong things. . . . The real economic problem of defense, in short, is not one of voting money but one of material and labor resources-and time. It may only cause needless concern about the budget, while not speeding up but rather retarding our real defense effort, to keep piling up new appropriations without constantly reviewing old ones. The defense program can get in its own way. . . .
Few, probably, will agree that concern over the budget, under the conditions and with the prospects of July, 1941, could be "needless," and evidently Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is not among those few, for he seems to have taken measures to assure himself that the Treasury Department's demand for still greater severity in taxation than had previously been intimated should be given publicity at the same time with the Thursday recommendation for new billions of military expenditure. At his press conference on that day he pronounced in favor of taking a new look at the financial picture, and declared that although immediate changes in the tax proposals before Congress might not be essential the enlargement of defense plans must soon require equivalent enlargements of taxation plans. Very likely it was the publication of this sobering reflection in juxtaposition with Thursday's request that impelled the President to observe on Friday, when the second one was proclaimed, that Congress, for which he seemed to be speaking, would not even consider offsetting any part of these new appropriations, which he took it for granted would speedily be provided, until it takes up "the regular tax bill for the calendar year 1942 which Congress will consider next spring." Yet it is noteworthy that the occasion of these announcements of vast
and new spending did not pass without formal reference, during Mr. Morgenthau's press conference, to the possibility of the introduction in this country of the scheme of John Maynard Keynes, the British economist whose leftist ideas continue in official favor here, of "compulsory saving," a term that has meaning nearly identical with "forced loans," although possibly more limited and perhaps sounding more agreeable to the uninitiated. The American public will do well not to overlook the frequent recurrence of this suggestion in Administration discussions.

The "Times" editorial which we have quoted concludes with the insistence that, at least under present conditions, "congressional committees must provide an over-all critical examination of defense appropriation requests." Such critical examination might desirably have come much sooner, and it cannot be very much longer delayed without probably irretrievable injury to the public interest and bringing most certainly nearer the complete involvement of the United States in the belligerent operations that intelligent patriotism still desires and hopes to be able to avoid. Supine and unquestioning acquiescence in exclusively executive assessment of the needs of the public defense and in the extent of the burdens the country can sustain has already gone much further than should have been permitted, far beyond the actual limits of public safety. Quite possibly those who take such a sober view and demand return to the processes of representative democracy, in which the power of the purse must always rest with the legislature and the executive never takes belligerent steps without previous legislative authorization, may be assailed with epithets and abuse but epithets and abuse are not argument, and the public of the United States ought not to be required to supply funds upon an enormous and unprecedented scale without considering the ultimate consequences of the sacrifices demanded of them in all of their different bearings.

Louis Fischer, who spent a great deal of time in Germany during the early development of Nazi policies, has written of the condition of the German people during the year 1936 :

They were sad and they were resigned. They had been called upon to make sacrifices which were only beginning. They were shouldering the heavy burden of peace-time rearmament in order that they might carry the heavier burden of war. . . . "Guns instead of butter." They gave their health for the guns, then they would give their lives with the guns.

And of Italy, after Abyssinia, he wrote:
The Italian people gained glory and a reduced standard of living.

The implacable truth that underlies these characterizations is that however stupendous the cost of peace-time armament, that is to say, of preparations for war, that startling aggregate is certain to seem to be pushed downward to relative insignificance by the incomparable greater cost of the actual war in which the war materials will have to be consumed unless, by some great good fortune, those who have vastly sacrificed for their production are allowed to see them become obsolete and useless through mere lapse of time. The monetary measurement of the cost of warfare is, of all possible measurements of that cost, the crudest, the most incomplete, and
the least convincing. It has no discoverable relationship to the lost and shattered lives, to the maimed and mutilated bodies of soldiers and civilians, to the decimation and impairment of the generations born during the struggle and during the years immediately following, to the ethical and moral degeneration of whole communities under instructions and experiences tending inevitably towards the development and spread of selfish and sadistic cruelty. Yet such intimations of monetary cost as may be gathered can serve as one of the simplest, if still insufficient, measurements of the risks and difficulties of any war, when it becomes so within the range of possibility as to demand prospective examination in all possible of its aspects.

It was scarcely more than a year ago that President Roosevelt, presenting to Congress his conclusions concerning the relations of the European conflict to American interests, recommended increasing the defensive strength of the United States, both military and naval, asking and obtaining for that purpose what now appears as the very insignificant sum of not much more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. During the intervening period that relatively small beginning has grown by successive increments, few if any even intimating that the succession was to continue, until already the whole commitment, plus the latest requests, exceeds $\$ 63,000,000,000$. And while still there is no declared or acknowledged war, while still the potential European enemy appears wholly reluctant to take steps provocative of open belligerence, while the hope of war-avoidance is still officially proclaimed and may continue in the hearts of the patriotic and wise, while all these conditions of a too-restless and troubled peace prevail, there is no end in sight.

Not only that. With every day of this unnatural condition the costs of armament, of maneuvering for strategic position and advantage, of moving hither and yon and back again the ships, and troops, and munitions that are being gathered and accumulating, are increasing according to geometrical ratios. There was never another country upon the earth which could have borne, probably none that would have borne if it could, the immense burden that the Government of the United States, under the amazing and unique leadership of Franklin $\mathbf{D}$. Roosevelt, has laid upon its people during the months that began with May, 1940. Congress, although it has contributed its formal sanction, has had little share in imposing this unequalled burden that the constituents of Congressmen must bear. It is impossible to assess in advance the ability of any people to bear such burdens, the final limit of its strength in supporting arduous taxation, or its ultimate credit capacity in borrowing. Yet there are limits everywhere, other nations have disastrously encountered them, and this richest and most resourceful of all nations is not immune. Congress, then, is plainly required by most commanding necessity, from this day forth, to devote an entirely new and sustained scrutiny to all the questions of public financing, but especially to those relating to expenditures which cannot or should not be afforded and which can reasonably and safely be curtailed. And from those that ought to be curtailed there can properly be no further exclusion of expenditures of any sort simply upon the ground that the military or naval officers of the Executive Department,
or all the executive agencies of the Government, have chosen to denominate them as defense expendi: tures.

This critical and demanding scrutiny should recognize that the eventual Federal public debt that is already in sight cannot be a dollar less than $\$ 100,000,000,000$, that the taxing and borrowing power of the United States is not inexhaustible, that the war operations to which it seems almost
inevitable that the preparations now being made at such excessive cost are leading, will begin with costs enormously exceeding those of the preparation at their highest point and tending rapidly to increase as long as the war lasts. Wise conservation of fiscal resources with cautious congressional management of the legislative power of the purse seem the sole present safeguards of national strength in war and welfare in peace.

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

Railroad affairs have taken on a much rosier hue than at any time in the last 10 years, owing to the heavy freight and passenger traffic offered of late and the prospect for still greater business in coming months. Financial results of carrier operations in the month of May illustrate amply, and perhaps overemphasize, a tendency toward general business expansion which already was in effect before the European war began, and which now is proceeding at an accelerating pace under the defense and aid to Great Britain programs. Car loadings of revenue freight in one recent week have moved over the 900,000 mark, and there is some prospect that $1,000,000$-car weekly loadings will develop in the autumn. The problem of the railroads no longer is one of obtaining sufficient business, but of handling the business offered. In this respect the record to date is excellent, and it may be added that the carriers are preparing for new accessions of traffic through heavy purchases of equipment. Whether the new equipment will be ready in time for impending peaks of traffic appears to be a question on which some doubts are entertained. The vigorous and able manner in which the railroads have met transportation problems to date, in the current national emergency, provides some assurance in this connection.

For the month of May railroad operations stand out as exceptionally favorable, from the financial noint of view. Despite strikes in many important industries, gross revenues far exceeded that month of any previous year back to 1930. Net revenues rose to a more than corresponding degree, owing to the continuing economies of the railroad managers and executives. It is in the sense that net advanced disproportionately that May returns possibly overemphasize the benefits to the railroads of the business improvement. Only in 1929 were the net revenues of the railroads greater, for the month of May, than in this year of 1941 , and the degree to which the earlier month exceeded the one under review is trifling. Gross revenues for May, to recapitulate, amounted to $\$ 441,529,184$ against $\$ 342,-$ 665,256 in May, 1940 , a gain of $\$ 98,863,928$, or $28.85 \%$. Net revenues for May showed an astonishing advance to $\$ 145$,348,136 , as compared to $\$ 90,472,937$ in May of last year, a gain of $\$ 54,875,199$, or $60.66 \%$. Needless to say, the improvement in net earnings is one of the most precipitate on record, and it also is evident that such a result could have been achieved only through betterment of the transportation record in all areas and regions of the country. We now present these comparisons in tabular form:

| Month of May | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. ( + ) or D | Dec. $(-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mileage of 132 roads | $\begin{array}{r} 232,242 \\ \$ 441,529,184 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 232,863 \\ \$ 342,665,256 \end{array}$ | + $\$ 98,863,928$ | +28.85\% |
| Gross earnings--.- | 296,181,048 | ${ }_{252}{ }^{\text {2 }} \mathbf{0 9 1 , 3 1 9}$ | +33,887,729 | +17.49\% |
| Ratio of expenses to earnings.- | (67.08) | (73.57) |  |  |
| Net earnings............. | \$145,348,136 | \$90,573,937 | + \$54.774,199 | +60.48\% |

There are, of course, some offsetting factors which well may dim the brilliance of this financial picture. The net revenues are before taxes, and the heavier levies imposed by the Federal Government necessarily will cut sharply into the total left finally for stockholders, even though the excess profits taxes bear less heavily upon railroads in general than upon some other forms of enterprise. It appears, moreover, that demands for higher wages are beginning to be made by railroad employees, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly high scale already in effect in various branches of railroad employment. On the other hand, the greater financial health of the railroads begins to be reflected in hastened reorganization programs for many of the carriers which were unable to meet all charges in the extremely difficult and trying decade of the '1930's. The outlook for the carriers cannot be regardeid as poor, unless the Administration endeavors to take over, on one pretext
or another, all transportation, as it did in the first World War.

We turn now to the general business conditions which underlie the improvement in railroad affairs.
In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under review, we have brought together in the table below the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton and livestock receipts and revenue freight car loadings for the month of May, 1941, as compared with the same month of $1940,1939,1932$ and 1929:

Nearly every item listed furnishes evidence of the greater activity in May over the corresponding months of 1940 and 1939. Steel ingot production, one of the most basic statistics, was only slightly under the record monthly output established last March and $43 \%$ above May, 1940. Pig iron production followed a similar course, although the degree of increase was less marked in this case. Construction contract awards, automobile production and bituminous coal output followed similar courses. Even farm product movements were for the most part on an enlarged scale, and the total result was an increase in freight car loadings for four weeks of the month of 646,024 cars, or $24 \%$ over the same period of 1940 .

| May | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Production (passenger cars, trucks, \&c.) - a |  |  |  | 184,225 | 604,691 |
| Building ( $\mathbf{\$ 0 0 0}$ ): <br> Constr. contr. awarded b |  |  | 308,487 |  | 587.766 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Coal } \\ \text { Bitu } \\ \text { Plu. } \end{gathered}$ | 43 | 3,957,000 | 5,073 | 3,278 | 6,308,000 |
| Freight Traffic: <br> Car loadings, all (cars) e Cotton receipts, southLivestock receipts: Chicago (cars) Kansas City (cars) Western flour and grain receipts: Flour ( 000 barrels) Wheat ( 000 bushels) -Corn (000 bushels) Oats ( 000 bushels) Barley ( 000 bushels) Rye (000 bushels).-. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,7 | 1,5 | ${ }_{2}$ 2,032 | 3,57 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | z14,0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron \& Steel (net tons): Pig iron production_k Steel ingot production_iSteelingot production- 1 | 7,599,9 | ${ }_{\text {3,513,683 }}^{4,96782}$ | ${ }_{3,372,636}^{1,923}$ | 1,277,302 | ${ }^{4.363}$ |
| Lumber ( 000 feet) Production_m Orders received |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , |  |  |  |  |
| Note-Figures in above table issued by: <br> a United States Bureau of the Census. b F. W. Dodge Corp. (figures for 37 States east of Rocky Mountains). c National Bituminous Coal Commission. d United States Bureau of Mines. e Association of American Railr yads. companies piled from private Now York Produce Exchange. "k "Iron Age," 1 American Iron in each city. h New Y National Lumber Manufacturers' Association (number of reporting mills varies in the different years). \& Four weeks. $z$ Five weeks. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Considering the individual roads with change's in gross |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940, uncovers the fact that no fewer than 82 separate carriers had increases of such size in gross earnings and 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
| a decrease of such amount. The results are made more |  |  |  |  |  |
| impressive when it is considered that the number of instances of increases is out of 132 total possibilities. Among |  |  |  |  |  |
| the roads with gross gains the Pennsylvania stands far |  |  |  |  |  |
| largest in this category is the New York Central, which |  |  |  |  |  |
| showed a gain of $\$ 7,222,764$; third largest gain, $\$ 5,696,271$, |  |  |  |  |  |
| was made by the Southern Pacific. In the net classification |  |  |  |  |  |
| the New York Central is at the top of the list with a gain |  |  |  |  |  |

increase of $\$ 3,208,967$. The Pennsylvania is no better than fifth, since it was able to translate no more than $\$ 2,627,591$ of its large gross gain into a net increase.
In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net: PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | 7,222,764 | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. M. |  |
| Southern | 5,696,271 | Texas \& Pacific | 392,087 |
| Baltimore \& 0 |  | Bessemer \& La |  |
| Atch. Top | 4,803,794 | Chicago Great Western | 372,089 |
| nion Pa | 4,091,598 | Nashv. Chatt. |  |
| . | $3,044,057$ $2,347,209$ | Chicag. | 362,262 |
| Ilinois Central......... |  |  |  |
| rie | 2,251,124 | Richm. Fred |  |
| hic. Mil. St. | 2,236,019 | Kansas City |  |
| Chicago Burl. \& Quincy- | 2,0300,302 | Gulf Mobile \& Ohio --- | 308,380 |
| Chicago \& North Western <br> Missouri Pacific | $\begin{aligned} & 1,940,739 \\ & 1,918,553 \end{aligned}$ | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& |  |
| Atlantic Coas | 1,894,420 | Denver \& Rio Gr. West'n |  |
| Great Northern | 1,837,265 | Spokane Portl. \& Seattle | 62 |
| Chicago Rock Isl. \& Pac. | 1,712,022 | Colo. Southern (2 roads). |  |
| Norfolk \& | 1,703,609 | Detroit Tol. \& Ironton.- |  |
| L. |  | W estern |  |
| Lesa | 1,394,394 | Maine Cent |  |
| ul. Missabe \& Ir. Range | 1,383,462 | Clinchfield | 5,217 |
| N. Y. Chicago | 1,369,138 | New Yor |  |
| abo | 1,350,148 | Long Island |  |
| Boston \& Maine | 1,221.987 | Alabama Gre |  |
| Louisville | 1,148,964 | New Orls. \& Northeas | 174,507 |
| abash <br> lgin Jol | 1,112.476 | New Oris. Texas \& Mex. |  |
| Del. Lack. \& W |  |  |  |
| Lehigh Valley | 926,798 | Monongahela |  |
| Pitts. \& La | 829,223 | Louisiana \& Arka | 149,761 |
| Northern Pacific | 723,575 | Central V | 148,013 |
| entral of New | 721,861 | Yazoo \& Mis |  |
| Pere Mar | 683,728 | Penn. Reading |  |
| Dela ware \& Hud | 587,687 |  |  |
| Grand Trunk We | 585,378 | Pittsburgh \& W | 123,137 |
| Wheeling \& Lake Eria | 523,434 | Georgia Southern \& Fla | 111.139 |
| St. Louis Southwester | 509,608 | Dul. South Shore \& Atl | 106,473 |
| estern Maryl | 478,276 | Canad. Pac. Lines in M | 102,8 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas |  |  |  |
| entral of Georgi | 411,87 | Total (82 roads) |  |

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis, Michigan Central, Oincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute In PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the
leased lines-Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis \& Terre Haute. In-
The widespread character of the improvement in the operating results of the carriers in May is amply indicated by the segregation of the gross and net earnings into geographical divisions. In the gross classification the 132 roads involved in our compilation showed an increase over May, 1940, of $28.85 \%$. The geographical breakdown reveals that of the three major districts into which the country is divided none showed less than a $24.32 \%$ increase or higher than a $31.56 \%$ increase. Net earnings for the railroads as a whole rose $60.48 \%$. In this category the Western District bettered its returns by, $74.06 \%$, or considerably more than the Eastern and Southern Districts, which showed aains of $55.10 \%$ and $53.07 \%$, respectively. The New England region, a segment of the Eastern District, however, showed the greatest net gain of any region in the country. This area reported a rise of $98.13 \%$ in its net returns, but the amount of money represented by this region's net earnings is the smallest of any region in the country.
Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the various groups and regions are indicated in the footnotes to the table:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS-MONTH OF MAY

| District and Repton | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. $(\rightarrow)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern District - | 5 | , |  |  |
| New England region (10 roads) | $17,855,161$ 80.498 .439 | $13,446.885$ | $\begin{array}{r} +4.408 .276 \\ +17.292,930 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +32.78 \\ & +27.36 \end{aligned}$ |
| Great Lakes region (23 roads) Central Eastern region (18 road | $\begin{aligned} & 80,498,439 \\ & 98,214,455 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,205,509 \\ & 72,755,703 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,292,930 \\ +25,458,752 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +27.36 \\ & +34.99 \end{aligned}$ |
| otal ( 51 r | 196,568,055 | 149,408,097 | +47,159,958 | +31.56 |
| outhern Distr |  |  |  |  |
| Pocahontas region (4 roads) | $\begin{aligned} & 56,371,161 \\ & 27,752,665 \end{aligned}$ | 23,869,668 | +3,882,997 | +16.27 |
| Total (30 road | 84,123,826 | 67,669,576 | +16,454,250 | +24.3 |
| Western District- <br> Northwestern region ( 15 roads) | 52,202,578 | 42,278.188 | +9,924.390 |  |
| Central Western region (16 roads | 77,659,088 | 59,209,097 | +18.449.991 | +31.16 |
| Southwestern region (20 roads) | 30,975,637 | 24,100,298 | +6,875,339 | +28.53 |
| Total (51 roads) | 160,837,303 | 125,587,583 | +35,249,720 | +28.07 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Net Earnings

| District \& Replon | M Heage |  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. ( + ) or | Dec. $(-)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern Dist.- | 1941 194 |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { 6,224,029 }}$ | $\underset{3,141.464}{\text { S }}$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | \%+98.13 |
| New Eng. region.- | -6,699 | 6,71426,139 |  |  |  |  |
| Great Lakes region |  |  | 26,232,648 | $15,673,438$$22,509,331$ | +10,559,310 | +67.40+40.55+ |
| Cent. East. region | 24,470 | 24,522 |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 57,236 | 57,375 | 64,093,098 | 41,324,133 | +22,768,965 | $+55.10$ |
| Southern Dist. Southern region | 38,126688 | 38,2796,063 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,387,544 \\ & 14,193,912 \end{aligned}$ | 10,095,509 | $\begin{array}{r} +8,292,035 \\ +3,003,937 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +82.14 \\ & +26.85 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pocahontas region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 44,212 | 44,342 | 32,581,456 | 21,285,484 | +11,295,972 | +53.07 |
| Western Dist.Northwest'n region | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 45,534 \\ & 56,203 \\ & 29,05 \% \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,680 \\ & 56,37 \\ & 29,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,388,407 \\ 20,974,246 \\ 9,310,929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,719,442 \\ 11,359,525 \\ 4,885,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +6,668,965 \\ & +9,614,721 \\ & +4,425,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +56.91 \\ & +84.64 \\ & +90.59 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cent. West. region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southwest. region_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 130,794 | 131,146 | 48,673,582 | 27,964,320 | +20,709,262 | +74.06 |
| otal all d | 232,242 | 232,863 | 145,348,136 | 90,573,937 | +54,774,199 | $+60.48$ |

## EASTERN DISTRICT

Nero Enoland Reoton-Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Reotion-Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a inne from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
Central Eastern Region-Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region
east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St . Louls and the Mississippl Rive east of a line from Chicago through Peorla to St. Louls and the Mississippl River and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern Reolon-Comprises the section east of the Mississipp1 River and south
of the Ohto River to a point near Kenova, $\mathbf{W}$ Va and a of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the
eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Pocahontas Reoton-Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohlo River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a inge from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and

WESTERN DISTRICT
Northwestern Reoton-Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a llne from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portiand and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central Western Repton-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region
west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to st . Louls, and north of a line West of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to st. Louls, and north of a line
from 8t Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary $t$ trom st Pacific
Southwestern Region-Comprises the section lying between the Mississippl River south of St Louls and a line from st. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso,號

The Western movement of grains in May was considerably heavier than in the same month of 1940 , our compilation of receipts at various grain centers shows. An aggregate of 82,075 bushels of all grains arrived at those places in May, 1941, as comnared with 60,025 bushels the year previous. Floun receipts were also larger, amounting to 2,086 barrels, compareld with 1,978 barrels in May, 1940. Increase in the corn movement to 28,291 bushels from 14,616 bushels in May, 1940, accounted for most of the expansion in the total, but a considerable increase also was shown by barley receipts.
In the table which follows we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS
Five Weeks Ended May 31

| (000 Omitted) | Year | Flout (Bbls.) | Wheat (Bush.) | $\underset{\text { (Bush.) }}{\text { Corn }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats } \\ (\text { Bush. }) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicag | 1941 | 906 | 1,605 | 9.576 | 1,597 | 1,751 | 1,268 |
|  | 1940 | 1,033 | 2.089 | 4.780 | 1,502 | 35 | 1,209 |
| Min | 1941 | 82 | 9,601 | 2,981 | 1.265 | 1.483 | 5,671 |
| Duluth | 1941 |  | 4,022 | $\stackrel{4}{4,818}$ | 155 | 953 49 | 3,005 875 |
|  | 1940 |  | 10,148 | 1.714 | 279 | 492 | 480 |
| Milwauke | 1941 | 83 | 462 | 1,059 | 29 | 49 | 2,898 |
|  | 1940 | 89 | 252 | 563 | 38 | 19 | 2,040 |
| Toledo | 1941 |  | 1,018 | 114 | 286 | 2 |  |
| Indianapolis | 1940 |  | 587 | 240 | 740 | 10 |  |
|  | 1940 |  | ${ }^{2} 263$ | 1,836 | 254 | 172 |  |
| St. Loui | 1941 | 633 | 1,834 | 1,566 | 90 | 9 | 153 |
|  | 1940 | 600 | 736 | 1,142 | 250 | ${ }^{9}$ | 187 |
| Peoria | 1941 | 217 | 147 | 3,839 | 184 | 77 | 333 |
|  | 1940 | 149 | 195 | 2.082 | 213 | 52 | 405 |
| Kansas Cit | 1941 | 165 | 11,150 | 512 | 174 |  |  |
|  | 1940 | 107 | 3,654 | 945 | 62 |  |  |
| St. Joseph |  |  | ${ }_{147} 22$ | 132 | 151 |  | --- |
| Wichita | 1941 |  | 1,927 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Sioux City | 1940 |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,147 \\ \hline 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1940 |  | 154 | 80 | \% | 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ 36 \end{array}$ |
| Total all.................. $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{l}1941 \\ 1940\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ |  | 2.086 | 34.418 | 28,291 | 4,428 | 3.609 | 11,329 |
|  |  | 1.978 | 32.030 | 14,616 | 4,237 | 1.775 | 7,367 |



Receipts of cotton at Southern ports, which have been on a reduced scale nearly all season, amounted to 335,868 bales in May, which was the greatest of any May since 1933, when receipts amounted to 423,059 bales. In May, 1940, when receipts totaled only 163,484 bushels, or less than half the amount received in May, this year; and in May, 1939, receipts amounted to no more than 67,413 bales.
The overland movement was also heavier in May than in that month of preceding years; 147,185 bales were shipped overland in May, 1941, compared with 108,326 bales in May, 1940, and 88,947 bales in May, 1939.
Details of the port movement of cotton for the past three years are set out in the subjoined table:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FOR MONTH OF MAY AND SINCE JAN. 1

| Ports | Month of May |  |  | Since Jan. 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1840 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| Galveston. | 43,772 | 36,389 | 22.676 | 208.424 | 492,175 | 122;599 |
| Houston, \&c | 114,306 173 | 54,137 | 12,939 2,326 | 362,397 ${ }^{3,421}$ | 603,939 3,83 | 142,235 18,349 |
| Corpus Chris | 173 | 389 | 2,326 | 3,421 | 3,832 575 |  |
| Beaumont. |  | 722 |  | 2,162 | 14,458 |  |
| New Orlean | 172,661 2,069 | $\begin{array}{r}67,499 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 23,920 2894 | 592,752 9,089 | $\begin{array}{r}950,148 \\ 83 \\ \hline 1016\end{array}$ | 184,949 26,068 |
| Moblle | 2,069 | 2,422 | 2,894 | 9,089 | 80,016 20.297 | 26.068 |
| Savannah | 563 | 44 | 876 | 11,402 | 17,222 | 8,091 |
| Panama City | 15 |  |  | 15 |  |  |
| Charieston- | 576 | 1 | 109 | 1,273 3,835 | 1,129 | ${ }_{300}$ |
| Wilmingt | 500 | 502 | 473 | 2,200 | 3,366 | 3,133 |
| Nortolk | 1,233 | 1,284 | 1,175 | 6.648 | 10,497 | 5,351 |
| Jacksonville |  |  | 14 |  | 120 | 165 |
| Total | 335,868 | 163.484 | 67,413 | 1.203,621 | 2,201,832 | 512,518 |

In the table we now present a summary of the May comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of
the country as furnished for each year back to and including 1909:


## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## Anglo-American Year Book <br> Official Publication of American Chamber of Commerce in London. 560 pages. $\$ 3.50$

This is the second War Edition of the Anglo-American Year Book, the official annual publication of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which we were advised under date of June 30, would shortly be off the press. It is completely revised to include many new articles of wartime interest and shows in concise form the many ways in which

America is helping Britain. Details of the work of the American Red Cross, the American Ambulance, Great Britain, American Home Guard, Bundles for Britain to mention only a few are to be found in the publication. There is a directory of the Americans still residing in that country in the "front line" so to speak; a list of the American newspaper correspondants covering the War from Great Britain's paper correspond a Commercial Directory and Classified Trades angle, and a Commercial Directory and Classined Trades to keep the vital channels of trade open between the United to keep the vital channels
States and Great Britain.

## The Course of the Bond Market

The bond averages have not moved far in either direction this week. Governments and high-grade corporates have remained at recent high levels.

High-grade railroad bonds have gained some ground. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis 4s, 1953, were $1 / 2$ point higher at 112 while Chesapeake \& Ohio $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1992, registered a new high of 134, up one point. Lower-grade issues suffered losses and generally have been below the level of last week's close. New York Central $41 / 2$ s, 2013, at $567 / 8$ were $3 / 8$ lower; Southern Railway 5 s, 1994, dropped $3 / 4$ point to 90 . The issues of St. Louis Southwestern have been an exception, scoring wide gains upon the issuance by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a plan of reorganization for the road.

In a week of relatively little activity and few developments, the outstanding feature has been trading in the new $\$ 233,000,000$ debenture $3 \mathrm{~s}, 1956$, of American Telephone \&

Telegraph on a "when issued" basis. Prices have receded since the opening at $1123 / 8$. High grades as a class acted well and highs for the year were reached by Consumers Power 3 $1 / 2$ s, 1967, Detroit Edison 3s, 1970, Ohio Power $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1968$, and Pacific Gas \& Electric 3s, 1970. Speculative issues eased off.
Most changes in the industrial section have been confined to fractions and have been about evenly distributed between the up and the down sides. Steels and oils showed mixed fractional changes, but in the former group the Crucible $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$, gained one point at 98 and the Otis $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$, gained $3 / 4$ point at $813 / 4$. In the coal company classification, the Koppers $31 / 2$ s, 1961 , gained fractionally for a new high while the Hudson Coal $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$, lost $11 / 2$ points at 37 . In the railroad equipment section, the Pressed Steel Car 5s, 1951, have been steady, but the General Steel Castings $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1949, gained.

In the foreign list Belgian issues moved into new high ground while obligations of other German occupied countries have been mixed. Australian bonds have been another strong feature and Canadians continued well supported.

Japanese bonds have been sagging and among South American issues Cuba $41 / 2$ s retained recent gains and Chilean issues attracted some interest.

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{MOODY'S BOND PRICES \(\dagger\) (Based on Average Ylelds)} \& \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES \(\dagger\) \\
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1941 \\
\text { Dally } \\
\text { Averages }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U. 8. Goot. Bonds} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Avge. Corpotale} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Corporate by Ratings *} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Corporate by Groups *} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
1941 \\
\text { Dally } \\
\text { Averaje }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Apge. Corpotate} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Corporate by Ratings} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Corporate by Groups} \\
\hline \& \& \& Aas \& Aa \& A \& \(a\) \& R. R. \& P. U. \& Indus. \& \& \& Aab \& Aa \& A \& Baa \& R. R. \& P. U. \& Indus. \\
\hline July 18-- \& 119.47 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& \({ }_{115.04}\) \& 108.34 \& 91.91 \& 97.16 \& 112.00 \& 115.04 \& July 18 \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.90 \& 3.26 \& 4.28 \& 3.93 \& 3.06 \& 2.90 \\
\hline - 17. \& 119.48 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& 115.04 \& 108.34 \& 91.91 \& 97.16 \& 111.81 \& 115.04 \& J 17 \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.90 \& 3.26 \& 4.28 \& 3.93 \& 3.07 \& 2.90 \\
\hline 16. \& 1119.49 \& \({ }_{107.82}^{107.80}\) \& \(\xrightarrow{118.20} 1\) \& \({ }_{115.04}^{115.24}\) \& \({ }_{108}^{108.34}\) \& \({ }_{91}^{91.91}\) \& \({ }_{97}^{97.31}\) \& 112.00 \& 115.24 \& \& 3.29
3.29
3 \& 2.74 \& 2.89 \& 3.26
3
3 \& 4.28 \& 3.92
3.92 \& \({ }^{3} 3.06\) \& 2.89 \\
\hline 14. \& 119.42 \& 107.62 \& 118.40 \& \({ }_{115.04}^{115.04}\) \& 108.16 \& \({ }_{91.91}^{91}\) \& \({ }_{97.31}\) \& \({ }_{111.81}^{112.00}\) \& \({ }_{115.04}^{115.04}\) \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.30 \\
3.30 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{2}^{2.74}\) \& 2.90
2.90 \& 3.26
3.27 \& 4.28
4.28 \& 3.92
3.92 \& 3.06
3
3 \& 2.90
2.90 \\
\hline 12 \& 119.44 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& 114.85 \& 108.16 \& 92.06 \& 97.16 \& 111.81 \& 115.04 \& 12 \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.91 \& 3.27 \& 4.27 \& 3.93 \& 3.07 \& 2.90
2.90 \\
\hline 11. \& 119.46 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& 115.04 \& 108.16 \& 91.91 \& 97.16 \& 111.81 \& 115.04 \& 11 \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.90 \& \({ }_{3.27}^{3 .}\) \& 4.28 \& 3.93 \& 3.07 \& 2.90 \\
\hline \({ }^{10} 9\) \& 119.50 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& 115.04 \& 108.16 \& 91.91 \& 97.16 \& 111.81 \& 115.04 \& 10 \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.90 \& 3.27 \& 4.28 \& 3.93 \& 3.07 \& 2.90 \\
\hline 8 \& 119.58 \& 107.62 \& 118.20 \& 114.85 \& 108.16 \& 91.91 \& 97.16 \& 111.81 \& 114.85 \& \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.91 \& 3.27 \& 4.28 \& 3.93 \& 3.07 \& 2.91 \\
\hline \& \({ }_{119}^{119.58}\) \& 107.62 \& \({ }_{118.00}^{118.20}\) \& \({ }_{114}^{114.85}\) \& 108.16 \& \({ }_{91} 91.77\) \& 97.00 \& 111.62 \& 115.04 \& \& 3.30 \& 2.74 \& 2.91 \& 3.27 \& 4.29 \& 3.94 \& 3.08 \& 2.90 \\
\hline 5. \& 119.55 \& 107.44 \& 118.00 \& \({ }_{114.66}^{114.66}\) \& \({ }_{107.98}\) \& \({ }_{91.77}^{91.77}\) \& \({ }_{97.00}^{97.00}\) \& \({ }_{111.62}^{111.62}\) \& \({ }_{1}^{114.85}\) \& \& \({ }_{3.31}^{3.31}\) \& 2.75
2.75 \& 2.92 \& 3.28
3.28 \& 4.29
4.29 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.94 \\
3.94 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.08
3.08 \& 2.91
2.92 \\
\hline 4 \& stock \& Exchan \& ge Clos \& ed \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Exchan \& Cl \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 3 \& 119.55 \& 107.44 \& 118.00 \& 114.66 \& 107.98 \& 91.77 \& 97.00 \& 111.62 \& 114.85 \& \& 3.31 \& 2.75 \& 2.92 \& 3.28 \& 4.29 \& 3.94 \& 3.08 \& 2.91 \\
\hline 2 \& 119.56 \& 107.44 \& 118.00 \& 114.66 \& 107.98 \& 91.62 \& 97.00 \& 111.62 \& 114.66 \& \& 3.31 \& 2.75 \& 2.92 \& 3.28 \& 4.30 \& 3.94 \& 3.08 \& 2.92 \\
\hline 1. \& 19.56 \& 107.27 \& 117.80 \& 114.66 \& 107.98 \& 91.62 \& 97.00 \& 111.62 \& 114.46 \& \& 3.32 \& 2.76 \& 2.92 \& 3.28 \& 4.30 \& 3.94 \& 3.08 \& 2.93 \\
\hline June 27. \& 119.45 \& 107.44 \& 118.00 \& 114.66 \& 107.80 \& 91.77 \& 97.16 \& 114.44 \& 114.66 \& June 27 \& 3.31 \& 2.75 \& 2.92 \& 3.29 \& 4.29 \& 3.93 \& 3.09 \& 2.92 \\
\hline 13-- \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 119.02 \\
\& 118.97
\end{aligned}
\] \& 107.09 \& 117.80
117.60 \& 114.46 \& 107.62 \& 91.48 \& 97.00 \& 111.44 \& 114.27 \& \& 3.33 \& 2.76 \& 2.93 \& 3.30 \& 4.31 \& 3.94 \& 3.09 \& 2.94 \\
\hline \(6 .-\) \& 118.81 \& 106.74 \& 117.20 \& \({ }_{113.70}\) \& 107.27 \& \({ }_{91.19}\) \& \({ }_{96.69}\) \& 110.88 \& \({ }_{113.31}^{113.89}\) \& 13 \& 3.34
3.35
3 \& 2.79 \& \(\stackrel{2.97}{2.97}\) \& \({ }_{3.32}^{3.31}\) \& 4.31 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.94 \\
3.96 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.10 \& \({ }_{2}^{2.96}\) \\
\hline May 29-- \& 118.71 \& 108.39 \& 116.61 \& 113.31 \& 107.09 \& 91.05 \& 96.69 \& 110.70 \& 112.75 \& May 29 \& 3.37
3 \& 2.82 \& 2.99 \& 3.33 \& 4.34 \& 3.96
3.96 \& 3.13 \& 3.02 \\
\hline \({ }_{18}^{23-}\) \& 118.35 \& 108.39 \& \({ }_{11}^{16.80}\) \& 113.50 \& 106.92 \& 91.19 \& \({ }^{96.69}\) \& 110.70 \& 112.93 \& 23 \& 3.37 \& 2.81 \& 2.98 \& 3.34 \& 4.33 \& 3.96 \& 3.13 \& 3.01 \\
\hline 16 \& 118.52 \& 106.39 \& \({ }_{116.61} 11\) \& 113.31 \& 106.92 \& 91.34 \& 96.85 \& 110.52 \& 112.75 \& \& 3.37 \& 2.82 \& 2.99 \& 3.34 \& 4.32 \& 3.95 \& 3.14 \& 3.02 \\
\hline 9. \& 118.45 \& 106.58 \& 116.80 \& \({ }_{113.12}^{12}\) \& 106.92 \& 91.62 \& 97.00 \& 110.52 \& 112.93 \& \& \({ }_{3}^{3.36}\) \& 2.81 \& 3.00 \& 3.34 \& 4.30 \& 3.94 \& 3.14 \& 3.01 \\
\hline Apr. 25. \& 118.62 \& \({ }_{106.21}^{106.39}\) \& \({ }_{116.61}^{117.00}\) \& 112.93
112.75 \& 108.74 \& \({ }_{91}^{91.34}\) \& 96.85
96.69 \& 110.52 \& \({ }_{112}^{112.75}\) \& \& \({ }^{3.37}\) \& 2.80 \& \({ }^{3.01}\) \& \({ }_{3}^{3.35}\) \& 4.32 \& 3.95 \& 3.14 \& 3.02 \\
\hline 18. \& 118.28 \& 105.86 \& 116.41 \& \({ }_{112.58}^{12.75}\) \& \({ }_{108.39}^{106.56}\) \& \({ }_{90}^{91.91}\) \& \({ }_{96.54}^{96.69}\) \& 110.15 \& 112.19 \& . 18 \& 3.38
3.40 \& \({ }_{2.83}^{2.82}\) \& 3.02
3.03 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.36 \\
3.37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 4.33
4.35 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.96 \\
3.97 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \({ }_{3.16}^{3.15}\) \& 3.05
3.06 \\
\hline 10. \& 117.36 \& 105.69 \& 116.41 \& 112.19 \& 106.21 \& 90.77 \& 96.54 \& 109.79 \& 111.81 \& 10 \& 3.41 \& 2.83 \& 3.05 \& 3.38 \& 4.36 \& 3.97
3.97 \& 3.18 \& 3.07 \\
\hline 4-- \& 117.55 \& 106.04 \& 116.80 \& 112.87 \& 108.21 \& 91.48 \& 97.00 \& 109.97 \& 112.19 \& \& 3.39 \& 2.81 \& 3.04 \& 3.38 \& 4.31 \& 3.94 \& 3.17 \& 3.05 \\
\hline 21-- \& 117.80 \& \({ }_{106}^{105.86}\) \& 116.41 \& 112.19 \& 106.04 \& \({ }_{91} 91.05\) \& \({ }_{98}^{93} 54\) \& 109.79 \& \({ }_{111.81}^{112}\) \& Mar. 28 \& 3.40 \& 2.83 \& 3.05 \& 3.39 \& 4.34 \& 3.97 \& 3.18 \& 3.07 \\
\hline 14. \& 117.77 \& 106.21 \& 117.40 \& 113.31 \& \({ }_{108.58}^{108.56}\) \& \({ }_{90} 9.48\) \& \({ }_{96} 964\) \& 110.15
109.97 \& \({ }_{113.31}^{112.75}\) \& \& -3.38 \& 2.80
2.78 \& 3.01
2.99 \& 3.36
3.36
3.3 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
4.36 \\
4.38 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3.97 \\
3.97 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 3.46
3.17 \& 3.02 \\
\hline 7 \& 116.90 \& 106.04 \& 117.40 \& 113.31 \& 106.39 \& 90.20 \& 96.23 \& 109.97 \& \({ }_{113.12}\) \& \& \({ }_{3.39}\) \& 2.78 \& 2.99 \& \({ }_{3.37}^{3.86}\) \& 4.38
4.40 \& 3.97
3.99 \& \({ }_{3.17}^{3.17}\) \& 2.99
3.00 \\
\hline Feb. 28. \& 116.93 \& 105.86 \& 117.20 \& 112.93 \& 106.21 \& 89.78 \& 95.92 \& 109.79 \& 112.75 \& Feb. 28 \& 3.40 \& 2.79 \& 3.01 \& 3.38 \& 4.43 \& 4.01 \& 3.18 \& 3.02 \\
\hline 14-- \& 116.06 \& 105.52 \& 117.00 \& 112.75 \& 106.04 \& 89.52 \& 95.62 \& 109.60 \& 112.75 \& \& 3.42 \& 2.80 \& 3.02 \& 3.39 \& 4.45 \& 4.03 \& 3.19 \& 3.02 \\
\hline 14. \& 116.24 \& 105.86 \& 117.00 \& 113.12 \& 108.21 \& 89.64 \& 95.92 \& 109.80 \& 113.12 \& \& 3.40 \& 2.77 \& 3.00 \& 3.38 \& 4.44 \& 4.01 \& 3.19 \& 3.00 \\
\hline n. 31. \& 116.52 \& 108.21 \& 117.80 \& 113.31 \& 108.39 \& 90.20 \& 95.54 \& 109.79 \& 113.31 \& \& 3.38 \& 2.76 \& 2.99 \& 3.37 \& 4.40 \& 3.97 \& 3.18 \& 2.99 \\
\hline  \& \({ }_{117.64}^{117.14}\) \& 108.39
106.56 \& \({ }_{117.60}^{118.00}\) \& \({ }_{113}^{113.70}\) \& 106.39 \& 90.48 \& \({ }_{97}^{965}\) \& 109.79 \& 113.70 \& Jan. 31 \& 3.37 \& 2.75 \& 2.97 \& 3.37 \& 4.37 \& 3.95 \& 3.18 \& 2.97 \\
\hline 17.- \& 118.06 \& 106.56 \& 118.20 \& \({ }_{113.89}\) \& 106.56 \& 90.48 \& \({ }_{96.69}^{97.16}\) \& 110.15 \& \({ }_{113.89}^{13.50}\) \& \&  \& 2.77
2.74 \& 2.96 \& 3.36
3.36

a \& | 4.36 |
| :--- |
| 4.38 | \& 3.93

3.96 \& 3.17
3.16 \& 2.98
298 <br>
\hline 10-- \& 118.03 \& 106.56 \& 118.20 \& 114.27 \& 106.56 \& 90.34 \& 96.69 \& 110.15 \& 114.08 \& \& 3.66
3.36 \& 2.74 \& 2.96
2.94 \& 3.36
3.36 \& 4.38
4.89 \& 3.96
3.96 \& ${ }_{3.16}^{3.16}$ \& 2.96
2.95 <br>
\hline 3. \& 118.65 \& 108.39 \& 118.40 \& 114.46 \& 108.39 \& 89.78 \& 95.92 \& 110.15 \& 114.46 \& \& 3.37 \& 2.73 \& 2.93 \& 3.37 \& 4.43 \& 4.01 \& 3.16 \& 2.93 <br>
\hline High 1941 \& 119.59 \& 107.80 \& 118.60 \& 115.24 \& 108.34 \& ${ }^{92} .06$ \& 97.31 \& 112.00 \& 115.24 \& High 1941 \& 3.42 \& 2.84 \& 3.06 \& 3.39 \& 4.47 \& 4.03 \& 3.20 \& 3.08 <br>
\hline High 1940 \& 119.63 \& ${ }_{108.74}^{105.52}$ \& 119.00 \& ${ }_{115.04}^{12.00}$ \& ${ }_{106.74}^{106.04}$ \& 89.23
89.92 \& ${ }_{96.07}^{95.62}$ \& 109.42
110.88 \& ${ }_{1114.85}^{111.62}$ \& Low 1941 \& 3.29

3.81 \& | 2.72 |
| :--- |
| 3.06 | \& 2.89

3.19 \& 3.26
2.78

2.88 \& | 4.27 |
| :--- |
| 5.24 | \& 3.92 \& ${ }_{3}^{3.06}$ \& 2.89

3.36 <br>

\hline Low 1940 \& 113.02 \& 99.04 \& 112.19 \& 109.60 \& 99.52 \& 79.37 \& 86.38 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 105.88 \\
& 105.52
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 106.56 \& Low 1940 \& 3.35 \& 2.70 \& 2.90 \& 3.35 \& 4.42 \& 4.00 \& ${ }_{3.12}$ \& 3.91

2.91 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {July }} 18{ }^{\text {A }}$ ' 40 \& 115.71 \& 103.30 \& 115.63 \& 112.93 \& 103.13 \& 85.33 \& 91.77 \& 109.06 \& 110.52 \& l 1 Year ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 3.55 \& 2.87 \& 3.01 \& 3.5 \& 4.76 \& 4.29 \& 3.2 \& 14 <br>

\hline 2 July 18.3911 \& 117.07 \& 101.64 \& 115.24 \& 111.81 \& 98.88 \& 84.68 \& 90.20 \& 106.21 \& 109.97 \& | 2 |
| :---: |
| 2 Years Ago- |
| Jut, | \& 3.65 \& 2.89 \& 3.07 \& 3.82 \& 4.81 \& 4.40 \& 3.38 \& 3.17 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, July 18, 1941.
Business activity was near record levels, according to latest weekly reports. Although most components of the "Journal of Commerce" weekly index had not fully recovered from the holiday setback, substantial gains were registered over the previous week. Electric output and crude runs-to-stills were reported at new all-time highs. Car loadings also made an exceptionally favorable showing this week.
Reports from most industrial centers continue in an optimistic vein. Ordinarily the stock market should be booming on these reports. However, there appears too much uncertainty in the air. The strong resistance, according to reports, of the Russians to the German onslaught appeared to have a wholesome effect on the securities market for several days, and for a time it looked as though there was a decided change for the better, and Wall Street morale was much improved. However, the crisis in Japan involving the fall of the Cabinet did not have a very exhilarating effect, and the latest news from Russia was not so encouraging. Further, the inflation menace appears to be looming larger, and with drastic current and prospective moves at Washington in attempts to steer the country clear of these inflationary dangers, many investors are taking to the sidelines.

Steel companies are submitting this week to the Iron and Steel Industry Defense Committee a penetrative analysis of backlogs, with the idea of establishing just what unfilled orders on mill books are for defense and which are wholly for civilian purposes, "Iron Age" says in its recent summary.

Each producing company is separating its orders into four classifications-defense, British aid, other exports and domestic civilian. In the past many orders filed with the
mills as civilian have later turned out to be indirectly for defense and some filed as defense have been shown upon investigation to be strictly for civilian purposes.
"Iron Age" talked in its weekly review of what it called the failure of the present control machinery of the Government to provide an adequate supply of scrap iron for steel making. It cited the Government's refusal to accent recommendations of the scrap iron dealers for making more scrap available and suggested that if further curtailment of steel production becomes necessary for lack of scrap, the responsibility will rest on Washington.

Production of the steel industry as a whole was said to have dropped to $97 \%$ of capacity in mid-week, largely because of the shutdown at the Great Lakes Steel Corp.'s Detroit mill. June average for the industry was $98.2 \%$, and May was $98.7 \%$. In the last week of June the industry topped $100 \%$ for a brief period, the "Iron Age" states.
Recovering from the holiday week dip, electric power production soared to a new record high last week, totaling $3,141,158,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or an increase of $9.6 \%$ over the $2,866,-$ $865,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

The figures for the week ended July 12 registered a gain of $18.5 \%$ over the $2,651,626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of 1940. The rise in the previous week over the corresponding 1940 period was $18.2 \%$.
The Association of American Railroads reported that 876,165 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday. This was an increase of $18.3 \%$ compared with the preceding week, an increase of $18.9 \%$ compared with a year ago, and an increase of $30.8 \% \mathrm{com}$ compared with a
The Association of American Railroads reported this week that 87 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $\$ 367,080,657$ in June, compared with $\$ 281,935,333$ in June, 1940, and $\$ 364,378,248$ in June, 1930.
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co. had net income of $\$ 49,655,125$, or $\$ 2.66$ a share, for the three months ended

June 30, Walter S. Gifford, President, reported this week. This compares with net income of $\$ 44,909,738$, or $\$ 2.40$ a share, in the like 1940 period.

For 12 months ended June 30 A. T. \& T. earned \$195,527,275 , or $\$ 10.46$ a share, compared with $\$ 183,477,473$, or $\$ 9.82$ a share in the previous 12 months.

Ward's Automotive Reports estimated today that this week's output of passenger cars and trucks for United States and Canadian automobile factories would total 109,912 units. Last week the same source estimated production at 114,318 vehicles. A year ago at this time assemblies numbered 53,020 .

The survey noted that only four plants are at present closed for the current model year, while at this time a year ago eight plants were shut down for the changeovers.
The trade' paper "Automotive News" in its weekly survey places this week's assemblies at 112,940 units and predicted a total for July of 400,000 units.

With home furnishings holding the spotlight, all lines of retail sales held above seasonal proportions last week, with bulk volume about $25 \%$ above the corresponding 1940 week, Dun \& Bradstreet observed today.
At the same time, in reflection of sustained activity in the retail lines, wholesale trade was seen brisk and climbing steadily. Sellers, the agency said, frequently reported hat they could have booked more orders if the merchandise had been available. Manufacturers' operating schedules, on the average, showed only minor changes from the all-time record level of past weeks and thus are avoiding the usual summer let-down.
There were no very unusual developments in the weather the past week. According to Government advices, the moisture situation this midsummer season of 1941 finds the United States as a whole in an unusually favorable situation. Because of the extent of the country and the usual variable distribution of warm season rains, summe droughts, to a greater or less extent, occur every year, but t present drouchty areas are decidedly local in comparison with the usual. Michigan, parts of Indiana, southern Wis with the usual. Michigan, parts of Minnesota, and a few consin, some southern sections of Minnesota, and a few restricted areas elsewhere are needis part of the country has sufficient moisture usually large part of the country has sufficient moisture for current needs; there is still a superabundance in a goo many southern sections. An outstanding feature of the week's weather was the generous rain in the northeast which has brought relief to most of New England. Temperatures are reported favorable and nearly all crops are making good to excellent progress. In the New York City area the weather has been clear, with an occasional shower, and temperature quite warm at times.
The weather on Friday was moderately warm and skies overcast as temperatures hovered between a minimum of 70 degrees and a maximum of 79 degrees. Lowering clouds followed by showers and local thunderstorms are predicted for late Friday night and Saturday. Clearing weather is looked for Saturday afternoon or night, and fair on Sunday. Indications point to increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh and shifting late Saturday to northwest. Friday night the thermometer is expected to drop to $6 \overline{3}$ degrees in the city and suburbs, rising on Saturday to a high of about 80 degrees.
Overnight at Boston it was 62 to 70 degrees; Pittsburgh, 58 to 78; Portland, Me., 57 to 68; Chicago, 64 to 86; Cincinnati, 59 to 87 ; Cleveland, 60 to 76 ; Detroit, 67 to 78; Milwaukee, 64 to 77 ; Charleston, 75 to 87 ; Savannah, 74 to 89 ; Springfield, Ill., 71 to 86 ; Oklahoma City, 74 to 98 ; Salt 89 ; Springfield, Ill., 71 to 86 ; Oklahoma
Lake City, 62 to 96 , and Seattle, 68 to 92.

## Cleveland Trust Co. Finds Defense Program Entering Every Business Activity

The Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, observes that "our defense effort is entering into a third phase, which will be quite different in its impact on business from the two phases that have preceded it." In its "Business Bulletin" dated July 15 the company says:
The first phase was one in which the placing of contracts for munitions constituted the main defense activity of the Army, the Navy, and the other defense agencies. Of course that work still continues, but it was the dominating defense activity from early in 1940 into the final quarter of last year.
The second phase was one which may be termed the tooling-up period. These phases all overlap, and this second one was under way when the placing of larue contracts began. Nevertheless it did not become an intense and even dominating defense activity until the last quarter of 1940. Since then it has been going forward at such speed that the numbers of machine tools put into production lines in the second quarter of this year will probably prove to have been about three times as great as those that were placed there in the final quarter of last year.
Noting that "as a result of the activities of the first phase and the second phase, we are now entering upon the third phase which is that of large-scale production of munitions," the company in its "Bulletin" adds:
This is the part of the program which will progressively affect almost every kind of business activity, and in innumerable instances it will do so in ways that are as yet quite unforeseeable. It will test transportation to the limit, and it will create shortages of labor and materials, which will be seriously felt by
Possibly the new outbreak of war between Germany and Russia will give Great Britain and ourselves a little added time for the preparation
of defense measures and defense munitions, but that is by no means certain. What is sure is that we have now really said good-bye to business as usual, and that we are entering upon a period of most unusual business, characterized by shortages for civilian use of all sorts of things that we are accustomed to have and to get without worrying about them. Perhaps surely going to be times that will try and will test American patriotism.

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings During Week Ended

 July 12 18.9\% Over Year AgoLoading of revenue freight for the week ended July 12 totaled 876,165 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on July 17. This was an increase of 139,382 cars or $18.9 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 208,277 cars or $30.8 \%$ above the same week in 1939. Loading of revenue freight for the week of July 12 was an increase of 135,672 cars or $18.3 \%$ above the preceding week, which included holiday. The association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 362,734 cars, an increase of 35,397 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 78,083 cars above the corresponding week in 1940

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 154,133 cars an increase of 15,517 cars above the preceding
8,053 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Coal loading amounted to 147,492 cars, an increase of 53,524 cars above tho preceding week, and an increase of 20,121 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .

Grain and grain products loading totaled 62,697 cars, an increase of 11,776 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 6,240 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 . In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 12 totaled 44,177 cars, an increase of 6,260 cars above the preceding.
3,842 cars above the corresponding week in 1940 .
,842 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
Live stock loading amounted to 10,177 cars, an increase of 2,207 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,450 cars below the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Juiy 12 totaled 7,056 cars, an increase of 1,254 cars above the precedin
Forest products loading totaled 44,252 cars, an increase of 6,965 car above the preceding week, and an increase of 13,237 cars above the cor responding week in 1940.
Ore loading amounted to 81,104 cars, an increase of 9,348 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,471 cars ${ }^{\circ}$ above the corresponding week in 1940 .
Coke loading amounted to 13,576 cars, an increase of 938 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,627 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939.

|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks of January | 2,740,095 | 2,557,735 | 2,288,730 |
| Four weeks of February | 2,824,188 | 2,488,879 | 2,282,866 |
| Five weeks of March.- | 3,817,918 | 3,123,916 | 2,976,655 |
| Four weeks of Aprill | $2,793,563$ $4,160,527$ | $2,495,212$ $3,51,840$ | 2,226,408 |
| Four weeks of June | 3,510,137 | 2,896,953 | 2,563,953 |
| Week of July 5.- | 740,493 | ${ }^{637,169}$ | 555,152 |
| Week of July 12 | 876,165 | 736,783 | 669,888 |
| Total | 21,463,086 | 18,288,487 | 16,488,840 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended July 12. 1941, loaded a total of 416,115 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 352,665 cars in he preceding week and 347961 cars in the seven day ended July 13, 1940. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTION (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended- |  |  | Received from Connections Weeks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { July } 12$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 5 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { July } 13 \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { July } 12 \\ 1941 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 5 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 13 \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 28,885 | 26,054 | 25,120 | 7.000 | 7,851 | 4,665 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR........-- | 40,776 | 34,412 | 33,123 | 18.709 | 22,710 | 16,619 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 27,573 | 20,191 | ${ }_{1}^{25,256}$ | 10.082 8 8 | 12,817 | ${ }_{6}^{12,021}$ |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 18,844 | 15,803 | 16,856 <br> 19,387 | 8,920 | 9,497 | 7,149 |
| Chicago Milw.st. Paul \& Pac.Ry. | ${ }_{22,238}^{24,}$ | 19,712 | 20,291 | 11,660 | 13,045 | 8,912 |
| Gulf Coast Lines. | 2,653 | 2,374 | 2,203 | 1.740 | 1,806 | 1,308 |
| International Great Northern $\mathbf{R R}$ | 1,939 | 2,097 | ${ }_{4}^{1,687}$ | 2,037 | ${ }_{3}^{2,223}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,537}$ |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR | 5, 518.411 | 4.267 16.510 | 16,075 | 9,971 | 11,176 | 7,376 |
| Missouri Pacific RR..-- | 18,419 | ${ }_{44.376}$ | 41,334 | 40,270 | 47,544 | 39,194 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St, Louis | 6,974 | 5,868 | 5,564 | 11,530 | 13,853 | 9,294 |
| Noriolk \& Western Ry | ${ }^{23,053}$ | 16,933 | 21,342 | 6,015 | 64,009 | 4,320 |
| Pennsylvania RR | 86.308 | 74,155 | 69,101 | 46,448 |  |  |
| Pere Marquette Ry | ${ }_{8}^{6,849}$ | 5,920 | ${ }_{6}^{4,827}$ | ${ }_{7}^{5,483}$ | 6,608 8,914 | 4,587 <br> 8 |
| Plitsburgh \& Lake Erie | -86,322 | 30,021 | 27,448 | 10,835 | 11.765 | 7,163 |
| Wabash Ry | ${ }_{6,886}$ | 5,730 | 6,506 | 10,219 | 11,283 | 7,475 |
| Total | 416.115 | 52,665 | 347,06 | 221,126 | 54,69 | 94,190 |
| TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS(Number of Cars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | July 12, 1941 |  | July 5, 1941 |  | July 13, 1940 |  |
| Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry. | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x} 32,000 \\ 36,262 \\ 15,287 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30,084 \\ & 34,189 \\ & 14,802 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{x 2 9 , 0 0 0} \\ 27,548 \\ 12,439 \end{array}$ |  |
| Illinois Central System-........- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Louls-San Francisco Ry .-...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83,549 |  | 79,075 |  | 68,987 |  |

## $\times$ Estimated.

In the following we undertake to show also the loading for separate roads and systems for the week ended July 5, 1941. During this period 107 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARB)-WEEK ENDED JULY 5

| Rallroads | Total Revenue Fretoht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Receloed <br> Jrom Connections |  | Ratlroads | Total Revenue Frelgh Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received <br> ftom Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Eastern District- |  |  |  |  |  | Southern District-(Concl.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{910}^{503}$ | 473 1.001 | ${ }_{656}^{421}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,500}$ | 1,198 227 | Nashville Chattanooga \& St. L. | 3,126 2,079 | 2,413 1,528 | ${ }_{1}^{2,248}$ | 3,700 1,042 | 2,850 |
| Boston \& Malne. | 7.592 | 6,153 | 5,789 | 12,853 | 9,936 |  | 2,394 | +401 | , 381 | 1,671 | 1,273 |
| Chicago Indianapolls \& Loulsv_ | 1,225 | 1,096 | 1,390 | 2,520 | 2,096 | Richmond Fred. \& Potomac..- | 355 | 307 | 255 | 6,424 | 4,046 |
| Central Indlana................ | 25 |  | 23 |  | 38 | Seaboard Air Line...-.-.-...-- | 8,803 | 7,361 | 7.278 | 6,320 | 4,532 |
| Central Vermont | 1,243 | 1,113 | 1,011 | 2,456 | 2,041 | Southern System | 22,156 | 17,511 | 16,545 | 19,511 | 13,893 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 2,780 | 4,661 | 3,522 | 10,266 | 7,522 | Tennessee Central | 141 | ${ }_{109}^{411}$ | 312 | 872 | 579 818 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 6,391 | 6,965 | 7.087 | 8,236 | 6,451 | Winston-Salem Southb | 141 | 109 | 109 | 818 | 618 |
| Detrolt \& Macklnac.-1 | 2,320 | 1.613 | 1,469 | ${ }_{1,426}^{120}$ | ${ }_{944}^{151}$ | Tota | 102,146 | 82,802 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,321 | 1.237 | 1,250 | 4,162 | 2,583 |  |  | 82,802 | 80,928 | 88,838 | 61,572 |
| Erie. | 13,691 | 10,691 | 10.290 | 15.664 | 11,354 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk West | 5,563 | 3.447 | 2,972 | 9,241 | 6.495 | Northwestern Distrin |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson River | ${ }_{1}^{165}$ | 1.634 | 1109 | 2.354 | 1,745 | Chicago \& North Western....- | 19,712 | 16.043 | 13,959 | 13,045 | 9,720 |
| Lehigh \& New England Lehigh Valley | 1,195 5,964 | 1,634 <br> 6,249 | 1,101 5,460 | ${ }_{9,601}^{1,832}$ | 1,207 6,179 | Chicago Great Western-7-- | 2,449 19,750 | 2,015 15,469 | 2.210 14.652 | 3,283 9,497 | ${ }_{6.906}^{2.521}$ |
| Maine Central | 2,468 | 2,356 | 1,892 | 2,490 | 1,792 | Chicago 8t. P. Minn. \& Omata | 3,543 | 3,086 |  | 4,361 | ${ }_{3,451}^{6,96}$ |
| Monongahela | 4,031 | 4,296 | 3,344 | 454 | 167 | Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range - | 24,240 | 21,187 | 12,540 | 407 | 194 |
| Montour | 1,432 | 2,067 | 1,995 | 28 | 18 | Duluth south Shore \& Atlantic. | 903 | 1,204 | 321 | 528 | 498 |
| New York Central Line | 44.846 | 36,659 | 29.840 | 47,074 | 36.335 | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern | 9,653 | 7,906 | 5,354 | 10,376 | 5,163 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartford. | 9,788 | 7,491 | 7,259 | 16,734 | 12,353 | Ft . Dodge Des Motnes \& South | 439 | 438 | 349 | 116 | 152 |
| New York Ontario \& Wester | 782 | 931 | 564 | 2,268 | 1,875 | Great Northern | 22,419 | 18,303 | 13,525 | 4,377 | 3,425 |
| N. Y. Chicaro \& St. Louls- | 5,868 | 4,563 | 4.771 | 13,853 | 10,134 | Green Bay \& Western | 555 | 425 | 438 | 772 | 598 |
| N. Y. Susquebanna \& Westero |  |  |  | 1,216 | 1,406 | Lake Superior \& Lshpeen | 2,117 | 4,301 | 1,595 | 78 | ${ }^{56}$ |
| Plttsburgh \& Lake Erie | 7,472 $\mathbf{5 , 9 2 0}$ | 6,298 4,633 | 4,261 3,639 | 9.194 8.608 | 6,081 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 1,729 | 1,504 | 1,452 | 2,242 | 1,716 |
| Pere Marquette. | 5,920 | 4,633 | 3,639 | 6,608 | 4,884 | Minn. St. Paul \& B. S | 7,028 | 6,077 | 4,616 | 3,197 | 2,587 |
| Plttsburgh \& Shawmut | 485 316 | 762 301 | 160 255 | ${ }^{42}$ | -64 | Northern Pacific | $\begin{array}{r}10,191 \\ \\ \hline 275\end{array}$ | 7.682 | 6,678 | 4,853 | 3,750 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginla | 726 | 742 | 820 | 2,504 | 1.822 | Spokane Portland \& Seat | 1,987 | 1,185 | 1,146 | 2.073 | 1,501 |
| Rutland | 488 | 579 | 484 | 1.155 | 958 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabash. | 5,730 5,061 | 4,710 4,343 | 5,221 3,289 | 11,283 4.340 | 8.019 3.316 | Total.-...-.-.-.-.-........ | 126,990 | 107,013 | 81.882 | 59,656 | 42,495 |
| Wheelling \& | 5,061 | 4,343 | 3,289 | 4,340 | 3,316 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.-----...------------ | 146,126 | 126,860 | 110,001 | 202,176 | 149,611 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| leghany D |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Tod. \& Santa Fe System_ | 26,054 3,217 | 23,666 2,650 | 24,531 | 7.851 | 5,457 |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 617 | 391 | 372 | 1,064 | 784 | ${ }_{\text {Alngham }}$ \& Garfleld | 3, 557 | ${ }^{2,650}$ | 2.834 | +89 |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio | 34,412 | 28,784 | 23,902 | 22,710 | 17,556 | Chicago Burlington \& Quinc | 15,803 | 13,179 | 14,346 | 9,761 | 7,671 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Erle | 6,144 | 5,621 | 4,077 | 2,441 | 2,205 | Chicago \& Illinois Midland. | 2,566 | 1,705 | 1,399 | 956 | 691 |
| Buttalo Creek \& Gaul | 151 | 329 | 298 |  |  | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific. | 13,032 | 12,434 | 13,170 | 11,074 | 7,149 |
| Cambria \& Indlana | 1,149 | 1,176 | 1,153 | 31 | 14 | Chicago \& Eastern Iminols....- | 2,450 | 2,075 | 1,943 | 2,965 | 2,541 |
| Central Rr, of New Je | 5,552 | 5,157 | 4,332 | 14,713 | 10,971 | Colorado \& Southern. | 573 | 508 | 565 | 1,530 | 1,250 |
| Cornwall | 594 | 487 | 483 |  |  | Denver \& Rio Grande Western_ | 1,960 | 1,657 | 1,516 | 3,677 | 2,927 |
| Cumberland \& Pennsy | 352 | 191 | 166 | 37 | 41 | Denver \& Salt Lake | 387 | 186 | 196 | 36 | 25 |
| Ligonler Valley | 69 | 60 | 51 |  | 43 | Fort Worth \& Denve | 1,112 | 1,423 | 1,390 | 892 | 860 |
| Long Island. | 754 | 596 | 516 | 3,363 | 2,651 | Illinols Terminal | 1.916 | 1,472 | 1,459 | 1,912 | 1,573 |
| Penn-Reading Seashor | 1,510 | 942 | 800 | 1,651 | 1,311 | Missouri-Imilils | 1,065 | 837 | 1,037 | 554 | 365 |
| Pennsylvanis Sys | 74,155 | 58,056 | 46.833 | 54,088 | 43,192 | Nevada Northern | 1,729 | 1,543 | 1,162 | 115 | 120 |
| Reading Co... | 10,945 | 12,193 | ${ }^{9,302}$ | 28,895 | 16,395 | North Western Pac | 653 | ${ }_{632}$ | 555 | 422 | 376 |
| Union (Pittsburgh) | $\begin{array}{r} 19,587 \\ 3,124 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}16,956 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9.466 | 6,391 | 5,475 | Peoria \& Pekin Union |  |  | 13 |  |  |
| Western Marylan | $3,124$ | 2,688 | 2.693 | 8,485 | 6,154 | Southern Pacific (Pac | 25,292 | 19,422 | 16,915 | 6.830 | 4.016 |
| Total | 159,115 | 133,627 | 104,444 | 137,985 | 106,832 | Toledo Peoria \& Wes | - 14,049 | 13, 1974 | 12,335 | 1,567 | 1,304 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 106,832 | Utah....... | 14,049 +187 | 13,344 169 |  |  |  |
| Pocahontas Dist Chesapeake \& Ohlo | 20,191 |  |  |  |  | Weat | 1,608 | 1,399 | 1,090 | 2.549 | 2,085 |
| Norfolk \& Western. | 16,933 | 18,114 | 15,745 | 12.817 6.009 | 11,913 4,207 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian | 3,054 | 3,642 | 19,390 | 2,022 | 1,296 1,2013 |  | 114,4 | 98,983 | 97,03 | , 1 | ,25 |
| Total | 40,178 | 43.890 | 38,921 | 20,848 | 17,416 | Southwestern Distric |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock Islan | 143 | 126 | 129 | 183 | 201 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  | Guit Coast Lines | 2,374 | 2,028 | 2,007 | 1,806 | 1,278 |
| Alabama Tennessee \& Northern | 306 | 169 | 181 | 172 | 185 | International-Great Nort | 2,097 | 1,464 | 1,387 | 2,223 | 1,546 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast-- | ${ }_{905}^{704}$ | 688 | 642 908 | 1,773 1008 | 1,258 588 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gu | 248 | 194 | 291 | 878 | 613 |
| Atlantle Coast Line. | 9,105 | 6,933 | 7.130 | ${ }_{6}^{1,327}$ | 1258 4.297 4 | Kansas City sourhern | 2,465 | 1,542 | 1,590 | 2,222 | 1,786 |
| Central of Georgla | 4,312 | 3,497 | 3,426 | 4,662 | 4,376 | Litchtield \& Madi | $\begin{array}{r}1,901 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,465 302 | 1,375 +272 | 1,956 1,138 1 | 1,266 730 |
| Charleston \& Western Carolina | 579 | 443 | 758 | 1,609 | 1,137 | Midland Valley. | 432 | 435 | 499 | ${ }_{257}$ | 335 |
| Clinchtield | 1,318 | 1,092 | 1,071 | 2,734 | 1,893 | M 1 ssourl \& Arkans | 164 | 120 | 96 | 409 | 215 |
| Columbus \& Greenvi | 408 | 153 | 388 | 301 | 265 | Missourl-Kansas-Te | 4,267 | 4,363 | 4,027 | 3,842 | 2,764 |
| Durham \& Southern | 175 | 136 | 150 | 578 | 415 | Missourl Pacitio. | 16,538 | 14,692 | 13,142 | 11,176 | 7,908 |
| Florida East Coast | $\begin{array}{r}376 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 329 24 | 354 | 742 | 693 | Quanah Acme \& Pacific | 165 | 108 | -99 | 113 | 95 |
| Georgla | 1,064 | 908 | 75 |  |  | St. Louls-San Francise | 7,849 | 7,023 | 6,861 | 5,525 | 3.813 |
| Georgia \& Florida | ${ }_{463}$ | 977 | ${ }_{246}$ | ${ }^{1,9816}$ | 1,378 340 | St. Louis Southwes | $\xrightarrow{2,321}$ | ${ }_{4}^{1,773}$ | 1,779 | 3,378 | ${ }^{2,015}$ |
| Gulf Mobile \& Ohio | 3,447 | 2.737 | x1,229 | 3.044 | 2,765 | Texas \& Pewific. | 6,541 3,508 | 1,986 3,242 | 1,984 3,225 | 4,050 4,925 | 3,450 |
| Illinols Central System. | 21,388 | ${ }^{15,618}$ | 15,902 | 13,750 | 8,100 | Wlehita Falls \& Southern | ${ }^{129}$ | 109 | 158 | 116 |  |
| Loulsville \& Nashville...- | 19,652 183 | 18,826 | 17,447 | 7,995 | 5,303 | Weatherford M. W. \& N | 11 | 22 | 24 | 48 | 28 |
| ssissippi Central....... | 161 | 92 | 110 | ${ }_{397}$ | 627 270 | Total | 51,482 | 43,994 | 41.945 | 44.245 | 30,685 |

## Moody's Commodity Index Higher

Moody's Daily Commodity Index advanced from 205.8 a week ago to 207.7 this Friday. The principal individual changes were the gains in cotton and hog prices, and the decline in wheat.
The movement of the Index has been as follows:

| Fri. | Jul | Two weeks ago, July 3 ......-202.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mon. |  | Year amo. july 18 - |
| Tues. |  |  |
| Thurs |  | 1941 High-July 16 |
| Fri. | July 18-.-.----------207.7 | Low-Feb. 17-..--1.--171.6 |

## Railroads Had 92,566 New Freight Cars on Order on July 1

Class I railroads had 92,566 new freight cars on order on July 1, 1941, the Association of American Railroads announced on July 18. This was the largest number on order at any time since 1923. The Association further reported:
The number on order on July 1, this year, was an increase of 27,519 compared with the number under contract on June 1, 1941. It also was more than five times as many as were on order on July 1, last year, at the beginning of the rearmament program in the United States.
Of the total number on order on July 1, this year, there were 59,813 box cars, 28,008 coal cars, 2,378 flat cars. 1,350 refrigerator cars, 100 stock cars, and 917 miscellaneous cars.
Reports revealed that 22,276 of the total number of new freight cars on order, are being built in railroad shops while the others are being con Class I railroads in the firstits.
feight cars in service the first six months of 1941 installed 36,381 new freight cars in service, approximately the same number as installed in the same period last year. Among the new cars put in service were 18,603 , 908 flat, 50 stock, and 116 miscellaneous M
ime in the past 15 years. The order on July 1, this year, than at any were steam and 294 were electric and Diesel order was 559 of which 265 on June 1, 1941, totaled 517 of which 231 were steam and 286 were electric
and Diesel. On July 1, 1940, the railroads had 124 new locomotives on order, which included 97 steam and 27 electric and Diesel
New locomotives installed in service in the first six months of 1941 totaled 261 of which 62 were steam and 199 were electric and Diesel. In the same period in 1940, there were 180 new locomotives installed in service, 45 being
steam and 135 electric and Diesel.

## Commodity Price Indexes of 10 Countries Compiled

 by General Motors and Cornell UniversityGeneral 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 nroducts, 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 July 14 as follows:

|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} A r v e n- \\ t i n a- \end{gathered}\right.$ | Aus- | ${ }_{\text {cana }}^{\text {can- }}$ | ${ }_{\text {land }}^{\text {Eno- }}$ | Java | Merat ico | ${ }_{\text {Neor }}$ | Soee- den | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sowitz- } \\ & \text { erland }\end{aligned}\right.$ | Unted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May--- | 120 | 118 | 120 | 143 | 116 | 113 | 112 | 131 | 132 | 112 |
| June-..- | 118 | 118 | 120 | ${ }_{145}^{144}$ | ${ }_{115}^{116}$ | ${ }_{112}^{113}$ | 114 |  |  | 109 |
| August | 118 | 119 | 120 | 150 | 115 | 111 | 120 | 132 | 144 | 109 |
| Septembe | 116 | 123 | 122 | 145 | 117 | 110 | 120 | 139 | 158 | 114 |
| Novemb | 113 | 125 | 124 | 146 | 118 | 111 | 118 | 142 | 164 | 118 |
| Decem | 113 | 126 | 126 | 149 | 120 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 168 | 18 |
| January | 114 | 127 | 126 | 150 | 7120 | 111 | 119 | 144 | 172 | 120 |
| February | 114 | 126 | 127 | 150 | 121 | 113 | 119 | 147 | 171 | 120 |
| ${ }_{\text {Aprril }}$ | 121 | 122 | ${ }_{131} 12$ | ${ }_{150}^{150}$ | ${ }_{125}^{123}$ | 115 | 119 | ${ }_{156}$ | 180 | 125 |
| May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 126 | 120 | 134 | 150 | 129 | 117 | 120 | 156 | 189 | 129 |
| Weeks end.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 7 7 İ-- | ${ }_{129}$ | 121 | ${ }_{136}^{135}$ | ${ }_{* 151}^{7151}$ | ${ }_{133}^{130}$ | 119 | 120 | 154 | 192 | ${ }_{r}^{130}$ |
| June 21-- | 132 | 121 | 137 | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*} 51$ | 131 | 119 | 121 | 154 | 194 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 133 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| June 28-- | ${ }_{* 134}^{134}$ | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ | 139 | ${ }_{* 152}^{*}$ | 134 | 123 | ${ }_{121}^{121}$ | 154 | 194 | 134 |

## Retail Prices in June Showed Greatest Monthly Advance Since 1933, According to Fairchild Publica-

 tions Retail Price IndexRetail prices during June showed the greatest monthly advance since the present upward movement began in 1939. The Fairchild Publications retail price index on July 1 National Recovery Administration days in 1933. The index at 97.7 (Jan. 3, 1931, equals 100) also shows a gain of $5.2 \%$ above July 1 a year ago. The advance since the present above duty trend betan approximates $9.9 \%$. It is the longest upward trend besan approximated gain of the index in recent history. Despite the sustained gain of the index in recent history. Despite the sharp gain as compared with the 1933 low as well as the
recent low, current quotations are still about $16 \%$ below recent low, current quotations are still about 16\% below
the 1929 levels. Under date of June 14 Fairchild Publications further explained:
Each of the major groups advanced during the month, with the greatest increases recorded in piece goods, women's apparel and home furnishings. In comparison with a year ago the greatest gains were also recorded in these same groups. Comparison with the $1939-40$ low shows the greatest advance recorded in home furnishings, with piece goods following. Men's apparel still shows the smallest gain.
With the exception of women's underwear and shoes, every item in the index showed an advance. This is the greatest number of items to show a gain during any one month. The greatest advances recorded during the month continued in furs, furniture, cotton piece goods. In comparison with a year ago the advances in furs and furniture have been very marked, as well as in cotton piece goods, sheets and pillow cases and blankets. A more accelerated rate of gain in retail prices is to be expected from now on, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose supervision the index is compiled. He points out that retail prices are still below replacement levels, and with wholesale prices tending higher it is
to see how a further advance in retail quotations can be avoided.

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX
Jan, 3, $1931=100$

|  | $\begin{gathered} M a y 1, \\ 1933 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July }_{1}, \\ 1940 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1941}{ }_{1 p r},$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 1, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | June 2, 1941 | July 1, $1941$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Composit | 69.4 | 92.9 | 94.8 | 95.5 | ${ }^{96.3}$ | 97.7 |
| Plece goods. | 65.1 | 86.0 | 87.8 | 88.8 | 89.6 | 91.3 |
| Men's apparel | 70.7 | 89.1 | 89.4 | 89.5 | 89.7 | 90.1 |
| Women's appar | 71.8 | 92.0 | 93.6 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 95.3 |
| Infants' wear | 76.4 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 98.1 |
| Home furnishings | 70.2 | 94.5 | 96.5 | 97.7 | 98.9 | 100.4 |
| Plece goods: | 57.4 | 67.7 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 70.4 | . 9 |
| Woolens | 69.2 | 87.2 | 90.1 | 90.3 | 90.7 | 91.8 |
| Cotton wash goods | 68.6 | 103.2 | 103.6 | 106.0 | 107.7 | 111.3 |
| Domesties: Sheets: | 65.0 | 93.6 | 94.6 | 96.2 | 97.3 | 99.3 |
|  | 72.9 | 113.0 | 117.2 | 117.2 | 118.4 | 119.2 |
| Women's apparel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horlery........-. -....- | 59.2 | 75.1 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.3 |
| Aprons \& house dresses. | 75.5 | 105.7 | 106.7 | 108.8 | 107.1 | 107.9 |
| Corsets and brassieres.- | 83.6 | ${ }^{93.0}$ | ${ }^{92.9}$ | 12.9 | 193.1 | 93.5 |
| Furs-. | 66.8 | 102.0 | 113.5 | 115.4 | 118.8 | 121.5 |
| Underwe | 69.2 | 87.5 | 87.0 | 888.2 | 87.4 | 87.4 |
| Shoes.....- | 76.5 | 88.8 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 88.1 | 88.1 |
| Men's apparel: | 64.9 | 87.6 | 87.3 | 87.4 | 87.4 |  |
| Hoslery-.-- | ${ }_{69.8} 64.9$ | ${ }_{91.8}$ | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.8 |
| Shirts and neckwear | 74.3 | 86.4 | 86.1 | 86.3 | 86.3 | 86.4 |
| Hats and caps... | 69.7 | 82.8 | 83.8 | 83.9 | 84.1 | 84.5 |
| ClothIng, incl. overalls.- | 70.1 | ${ }_{94}^{91.5}$ | ${ }_{94}^{92.4}$ | ${ }_{94.7}^{92.5}$ | ${ }_{95.3}^{92.8}$ | 93.4 95.9 |
| Shoes,--......... | 76.3 | 94. | 94.7 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 95.9 |
|  | 74.0 | 102.0 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 104.0 |
| Underw | 74.3 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.2 | 95.3 |
| Shoes | 80.9 | 94.0 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 95.1 |
| Furnitur | 69.4 | 100.8 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 110.1 | 113.3 |
| Floor covering | 79.9 | 125.9 | 128.0 | 130.6 | 132.1 | 133.6 |
| Musical instrume | 50.6 | 54.2 | 53.5 | 53.5 | 53.8 | 54.5 |
| Luggage | 60.1 | 76.0 | ${ }^{76.1}$ | ${ }^{76.6}$ | 77.2 | 77.9 |
| Elec. household appliances | 72.5 81.5 | 80.0 94.1 | 80.5 96.1 | 80.6 97.9 | 81.5 99.1 | 82.9 100.3 |
|  | 81.5 | 94.1 | 96.1 | 97.9 | 99.1 | 100.3 |

Commodity Price Average Spurts Upward in Week Ended July 12, According to National Fertilizer Association
The general level of wholesale commodity prices was sharply higher last week after registering a fractional decline in the previous week, according to the price index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. In the week ended July 12 this index was 111.9 , compared with 110.6 in the preceding week, 107.7 a month ago, and 96.5 a year ago, based on the 1935-39 average as 100 . The index has risen $11.7 \%$ since the first of the year and is currently $16.0 \%$ above the corresponding week of 1940 . The Association's report, under date of July 12, continued as follows:

Sharp gains in foodstuff, farm product, and textile prices were mainly responsible for the upturn in the all-commodity price average. The food pric: index rose considerably during the week, with 15 important items index was at the highest point recorded only four declining. The col iveindex was at the highest point recorded by it since 1929. Grain and livefarm product price avelage. The textile index continued to reach new peaks as it registered its sixth consecutive weekly advance, cotton, wool, worsted yarn, hemp, and raw silk prices were higher. Another incroase in the price of linseed oil caused a fractional rise in the building material index. Higher prices for organic nitrogenates resulted in an advance in the fertilizer material average. The only other group average to register a change was the index representing the prices of miscellaneous commod ities. which rose slightly.
During the week 37 price series included in the index advanced and nine declined, in the preceding waek there were 33 advances and 23 declines, in the second preceding week there were 40 advances and 16 declines

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { July } 13, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 106.4 | 104.0 | 102.5 | 89.5 |
|  | Fats and oils | 118.2 | 116.5 | 110.8 | 70.3 |
|  | Cottonseed | 132.8. | 127.7 | 122.0 | 68.6 |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | 111.6 | 109.0 | 103.9 | 85.6 |
|  | Cotton. | 142.1 | 137.1 | 123.4 | 97.4 |
|  | Grains | 99.5 | ${ }^{98.6}{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{95.3}$ | 78.0 |
|  | Lives | 108.8 | 105.8 | 101.9 | ${ }^{84.0}$ |
| 17.3 | Fuels - .-....- | 110.4 | 110.4 | 116.3 | 111.3 |
| 8.2 | Textiles .-....-.........-. | 134.7 | 133.6 | 128.5 | 103.8 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 103.9 | 103.9 | 103.4 | 101.1 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 118.5 | 118.4 | 117.1 | 101.8 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.0 | 103.9 |
| .3 | Fertilizer materials | 111.9 | 111.1 | 104.7 | 100.3 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Fertillzers | 102.0 | 102.0 | 101.1 | ${ }_{09}^{101.3}$ |
| . 3 | Farm machinery | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 111.9 | 110.6 | 107.7 | 96.5 |

* Base period changed Jan. 4 from 1926-28 average to 1935-39 average as 100
ndexes on $1926-28$ base were: Indexes on
$1940,75.2$.
Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended July 12 Resumed Steady Advance Temporarily Checked in Previous Week, Reports Bureau of Labor Statistics-Changes in Week of July 5
Wholesale commodity prices during the week ended July 12 resumed their steady advance following a temporary check during the previous week, Acting Commissioner Hin richs reported on July 17. "Led by sharply higher market prices for farm products, particularly grains, livestock and cotton, and for lumber and furniture the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series advanced $0.5 \%$ to $88.1 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Hinrichs said. "This index is $1.6 \%$ higher than a month ago and $13 \%$ above a year ago."
The upward movement, which began early in March, has raised the index approximately $91 / 2 \%$ since that time. Each of the 10 major commodity groups, except foods, shared in the week's rise. Farm products and housefurnishing goods each rose $1.1 \%$; building materials, $0.7 \%$; chemicals and allied products, $0.6 \%$; and hides and leather products, $0.5 \%$. Fractional advances were reported for the other groups. Average prices of manufactured products, which have been moving within very narrow limits as a group, rose $0.6 \%$ during the week. On the other hand, semi-manufactured articles declined $0.1 \%$.
Market prices for cereal products and meats were substantially higher, while prices for fruits and vegetables declined rapidly as large supplies reached the markets, and there was no net change in the index for foods as a whole. Marked advances in farm products prices were reported for all grains except barley; for livestock and poultry except steers; and for cotton, fresh apples, hops and eggs. Cattle feed prices were up $3.1 \%$. As a result of previously reported higher prices for hides and skins and leather, averaqe prices of shoes were un $1 \%$ causing the index for the group to advance $0.5 \%$. Major changes in the textile products group were price advances for cotton goods not affected by recent governmental action, raw silk and other textile fibers. Prices of petroleum products continued upward with higher quotations for Pennsylvania fuel oil and Oklahoma gasoline. Quotations for crude rubber averaged $3.3 \%$ lower.
In the metals and metal prolucts group, prices were higher for babbitt metal, quicksilver, solder and pig tin. Other metal markets were quiet and most prices were steady under price ceilings or other government action. The building materials group index was up $0.7 \%$ because of sharply higher prices for all types of lumber and certain paint materials, including linseed oil, rosin and turpentine. Fertilizer materials advanced $2 \%$ on the average and oils and fats resumed the upward movement with a rise of $2.5 \%$ for the week. Quotations were markedly higher for copra and coconut oil, but lower for soy bean oil and inedible tallow.

Prices of furniture averaged $2.6 \%$ higher with all types of household furniture showing increases ranging up to $7 \%$.

During the previous week (ended July 5) the general level of wholesale commodity prices remained substantially unchanged, following the steady advance of approximately $53 / 4 \%$ in the previous nine weeks, Mr. Hinrichs reported on July 10. The Bureau's index stood at $87.7 \%$ of the 1926 average, which was $2 \%$ higher than a month a ${ }^{\circ}$ o and $13 \%$ above a year ago. With respect to the activity in this week, the Bureau said:

Changes in the commodity group indexes were, relatively narrow, amount ing in all cases to less than $1 \%$. Textile products dropped $0.7 \%$ largely because of government action to control prices of gray goods. Foods declined $0.2 \%$ and farm products $0.1 \%$. Average prices for building materials rose $0.6 \%$; housefurnishing goods, $0.5 \%$; fuel and lighting materiale, chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous commodities, $0.4 \%$; and hides and leather products. $0.3 \%$. The metals and metal products group was unchanged at last week's level.
The decline for farm products and foods, which are now at $84.1 \%$ of their 1926 average, was largely the result of lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables and for livestock and meats. Quotations were lower for apples, oranges, onions and potatoes, for steers, hogs, lambs, live poultry, and for fresh pork, beef and lamb. Some reductions from previous high levels were reported for butter, lard, edible tallow, cottonseed oil, soy bean oil, eggs, cocoa beans and raw sugar. Higher prices for wheat, oats and barley caused grains to advance $0.8 \%$ although prices were lower for corn and rye. Dairy products advanced $3.3 \%$ as a result of sharp increases in prices for cheese and for evaporated and fresh milk. Prices were also higher for flour, oatmeal, for dried apples, prunes and raisins and for emons and canned tomatoes. Cured pork, olive oil, peanut butter and pepper advanced during the week. Cattle reed was up 1.9\%.
Industrial commodity markets were characterized by the sharp declines in prices of gray grods and other cotco goods following the establishment Silk declined ces by the Orice of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. for burlap, quotations were also higher for metal beds and springs Slightly higher quotatices for wides and leather and shoes and luprater sprins. Slightly higher prices for coal and fuel oil accounted for the increase in the fuel and lighting materials index. Prices for Pennsylvania gasoline declined.
Average wholesale prices of building materials were up $0.6 \%$. Higher prices were reported for brick, gravel, lime, sand, prepared roofing and for paint materials such as carbon black, copal gum, rosin, turpentine, shellac and linseed oil: and for lumber, particularly Douplas fir and southern pine; for hemlock, redwood, cedar shingles and maple flooring. higher than a week ago.
A minor advance in pir tin prices was not reflected in the index for metals and metal products which at $98.4 \%$ of the 1926 level is $0.6 \%$ higher than at the beginning of the year and less than $4 \%$ above a year ago.

The following tables show (1) index numbers for the principal groups of commonities for the past three weeks, for June 14, 1941 and for July 13, 1940 and the percentage changes from a week ago, a month ago, and a year ago (2) percentage changes in subgroup indexes from July 5 o July 12, 1941.


Construction in First Half of 1941 at 11-Year Peak
Although the total volume of construction contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States during June, amounting to $\$ 539,106,000$, was slightly less than in May, it was, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. release on July 18, 1941, $66 \%$ greater than in June, 1940. During the first half of the current year, however, contracts awarded volume reached current year, however, contracts a warded volume reached
an 11 -year peak of $\$ 2,549,962,000$, an increase of $57 \%$ over an 11-year peak of $\$ 2,549,962,000$, an increase of $57 \%$ over
the $\$ 1,623,087,000$ recorded in the first six months of 1940 the $\$ 1,623,087,000$ recorded in the first six months of 1940.
At the half-year mark the major classifications of conAt the half-year mark the major classifications of conof 1940. Non-residential building, with $\$ 956,525,000$ in contract total, was $105 \%$ larger; residential building to the amount of $\$ 918,994,000$ was $37 \%$ larger; public works and utilities, amounting to $\$ 644,443,000$, showed a $39 \%$ increase. Public ownership construction contributed more to the dollar volume of increlase in non-residential building than did private ownership, shared almost equally with private ownership construction in the residential building increase and
predominated in the dollar volume of increase in public works and utilities construction,
Commenting on the record of the past six months, Thomas S. Holden, President of F. W. Dodge Corp., stated:

Construction activity mav be expected to continue at very high levels during most if not all of the next 12 months. Industrial plant expansion continues at an enormous rate. The Government aims at stimulating during the current fiscal year a $25 \%$ increase in residential building as compWa pred the $\$ 150,00000$ to provido areas is just heing started, and a new $\$ 800000000$ cantonment progra areas is just beined start, anis a new
 yet formally ritus materials approprian in priced defense housing over non-defense construction thus aceentuating situation that would exist, perhaps to a somewhat less degree, under the economic strefses of the times.

## June Chain Store Sales Up $16.66 \%$

According to a compilation made by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce \& Cassatt, 29 chain store companies, including two mail order companieks. reported an increase in sales of 16.66\% for June, 1941, over June, 1940. Excluding the two mail order companies, 27 other chain store companies reported an increase in sales of $12.78 \%$.
Sales for the 27 companies showed an increase of $17.29 \%$ for the six months of 1941 over the six months of 1940. Excluding the two mail order companies, 27 other chains reported an increase in sales of $13.32 \%$.

|  | Month of June |  |  | Six Months Ended June 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. | 1941 | 1940 | Inc. |
| 5 Chains- | 8,83,111 | 62,283,436 | \% ${ }_{15.41}$ | 404,852,161 | 361,650,796 |  |
| 115 Grocery- 10 -ent | 71,8950,899 | ${ }_{73,926,516}^{62,283,436}$ | ${ }^{15.41}$ | 449,209,279 | 361,650,796 |  |
| 6 Apparel. | 40,529,170 | 35,103,453 | 15.46 | 214,438,379 | 180,578,042 |  |
| 2 Drug | 8,912,037 | 7,929,381 | 12.39 | 52,654,462 | 47,330,457 | 11.25 |
| 2 Shoe. | 4.302,959 | 3,901,845 | 10.28 | 23,330,828 | 19,600,883 | 19.03 |
| 1 Auto su | 6,442,000 | 4,812,000 | 33.90 | 30,213,000 | 22,701,000 | 33.10 |
| 27 chains | 211,970,176 | 187,956,631 | 12.78 | 1,174,698.109 | 1,036,635,591 | 13.32 |
| 2 Mail orders | 131,439,221 | 106,417,227 | 23.51 | 688,748,911 | 552,167,135 | 24.74 |
| 29 Companies | 343.409,397 | 294,373,8 |  | 1,863,447,020 |  |  |

June Sales of Department Stores in New York Federal
Reserve District Increased 10\% Above Year Ago
Sales of department stores in the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District during June increased $10 \%$ above a year ago, it was announced July 16 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Stocks of merchandise on hand in department stores at the end of June were $11 \%$ more than at the end of June, 1940.
The apparel stores in the New York Reserve District reported a gain of $8 \%$ in net sales in June as compared with a year ago. Apparel stores' stock on hand at the end of the month was $25 \%$ above a year ago
The following is the tabulation issued by the Bank:
DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE IN MAJOR LOCALITIES, JUNE, $1941-$

| Department Stores |  | Percentage Changes from a Year Ago |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sale |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stock } \\ -\begin{array}{c} \text { Ot Hand } \\ \text { End of } \\ \text { Month } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | June | Jan.- |  |
| New York Clty (includes Brooklyn) .............. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | +9 | +12 |  |
| Northern New Jersey ................-.-.......- |  | +9 | ${ }_{+12}^{+12}$ |  |
|  |  | +18 | +19 +24 +1 | +19 |
| ${ }_{\text {L }}$ Bridgeport |  | +4 | +11 | +9 |
| Toughkeepsie |  | +4 | +13 |  |
| Upper Hudson River Valley |  | +11 | $+17$ | +12 |
|  |  | +8 +17 | +12 +21 | -23 |
|  |  | +17 |  |  |
|  |  | 18 | +20 |  |
| Northern New York State |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{+18}^{+15}$ | +19 | +9 |
| Blinghamton..... |  | +21 | +39 +30 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Western }}^{\text {Elmin }}$ - |  | +19 | +17 | $\mp 13$ |
| Western ${ }_{\text {Butalow }}$ |  | + +27 | +23 |  |
| Nlagara Falls * |  | + |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| All department stores $\qquad$ |  | +10 | +12 +8 | +11 |
|  |  | * Subject to possible revision. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Twenty-five "hopping days in June, 1941 (four Saturdays) June, 1940 (five Saturdays). |  |  |  |  |
| INDEXES OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS-SECON FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT |  |  |  |  |
| (1923-25 average $=100$ ) |  |  |  |  |
|  | June, | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ 19rid, | , | June. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sales (average daily), seasonally adju | ${ }_{792}$ | 03 | 95 | 98 |
| stocks, unadjusted..... | ${ }_{77}$ | 89 | 88 | , |
| Stocks, seasonally adjusted...--...............- | 781 | 87 | 86 | 89 |

## Electric Output for Week Ended July 12, 1941, Shows

Gain of $18.5 \%$ Over Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that the production of electricity by the port, estimated that the production of electricity by the
electric light and power industry of the United States for electric light and power industry of the United States for
the week ended July 12, 1941, was $3,141,158,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The the week ended July 12, 1941, was $3,141,158,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The
current week's output is $18.5 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1940 , when production totaled 2,651 ,

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$626,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended July 5, 1941, was estimated to be $2,866,865,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $18.2 \%$ over the like week a year ago.
percentage increase from previous year


June Sales of Ordinary Life Insurance $7 \%$ Above Year Ago-Sales in First Half of Year 4\% Higher than 1940 Period
The sales of ordinary life insurance in the United States in June amounted to $\$ 594,164,000$, or $7 \%$ above the volume sold in June, 1940 , according to the monthly survey issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. The total sales volume for the first half of 1941 is reported at $\$ 3,454,065,000$, about $4 \%$ above the same period last year.

The sales volume and the ratios for all sections are reported by the Bureau as follows:

|  | June, 1941 |  | Year to Date |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sales Votume | Ratios, <br> 1941-40 <br> All. Cos. | Sales Volume | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ratios, } \\ & \text { 1941-40 } \\ & \text { All Cos. } \end{aligned}$ |
| U. S. total | \$594,164,000 | 107\% | \$3,454,065,000 | 104\% |
| New England. | 47,099,000 | 112 | 280,202,000 | 109 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 154,975,000 | 105 | ${ }^{939} 9333,000$ | 101 |
| Wast North Central -...-- | $134,008,000$ $55,069,000$ | 108 | $797,331,000$ $319,271,000$ | 102 |
| South Atlantic...------- | 63,413,000 | 106 | 343,892,000 | 105 |
| East South Central...-.-- | 26,792,000 | 106 | 140,463,000 | 110 |
| West South Central....-- | 45,385,000 | 104 | $254,414,000$ 86247000 | 108 100 |
| Mountain.-.-.-.-.-.----- | $15,355,000$ $52,068,000$ | 102 | $86,247,000$ $293,012,000$ | 109 |

Bank Debits for Week Ended July 9, 1941, 35.3\% Above a Year Ago
Bank debits as reported by banks in leading centers for the week ended July 9 aggregated $\$ 8,476,000,000$. Total debits during the 13 weeks ended July 9 amounted to $\$ 131$,$821,000,000$, or $21 \%$ above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of $16 \%$ compared with the corresponding period a year ago, and at the other reporting centers there was an increase of $24 \%$. These figures are as reported on July 14, 1941, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
(In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve District | Week Ended |  | 13 Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 9, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | July 10, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 9, \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 10, } \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| Boston. | \$466 | \$350 | \$7,297 | \$5,855 |
| New York. | 3,468 486 | 2,378 329 | $\mathbf{5 4 , 0 1 4}$ $\mathbf{7} \mathbf{6 0 4}$ | 46,111 5,714 |
| Pheveland... | 623 | 469 | 9,517 | 7,305 |
| Richmond | 333 | 262 | 5,112 | 4,035 |
| Atlanta, | +276 | $\stackrel{214}{947}$ | 4.192 19.616 | 3,260 15.791 |
| Chicago- | $\begin{array}{r}1,206 \\ \hline 275\end{array}$ | ${ }_{212}^{947}$ | 19,611 | 13,376 |
| St. Louis.- | 166 | 139 | 2,464 | ${ }_{2,327}^{3}$ |
| Kansas Clity | 287 | 238 170 | 4,002 3 3 | 3,439 2 862 |
| Dallas ----.- | 211 | 170 556 | 3,278 10,412 | 2,662 8,653 |
| San Franclsco. | 679 | 556 | :10,412 | 8,653 |
| Total, 274 reporting centers | \$8,476 | \$6,264 | \$131,821 | \$108,530 |
| New York City *-...-...--- | 3,186 4.539 | - ${ }_{3,511}^{2,144}$ | 49,057 71,653 | 41,948 57,447 |
| 140 Other leading centers* | 4,772 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{6 0 9}$ | 11,110 | 9,135 |

[^1]Department of Agriculture Reports Food Purchases During Week Ending July 12-Supplies Available During Week Ending July 12-Supplies Av
The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on July 14 the purchase of the following food supplies during the week ended July 12 :


White potatoes
Fish liver oil and vitamin A concentrates in oil
equivalent to $1,151,250$ million units
equivalent to $1,151,250$ million units $\ldots-\ldots \quad 40,807$ pounds
-The Department explained that these food supplies can be used for domestic distribution to public aid families and for free school lunches, to meet requirements for the Red Cross for shipment to war refugee areas, for transfer to other countries under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act, or for countries under the terms of the Lend-Lease
release upon the market when this is desirable.

## Country's Foreign Trade in May-Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on July 17 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for May, with comparisons by months back to 1936 . The report follows:
Large entries of strategic materials resulted in a further increase in the value of import trade during May. Exports reached approximately the same high total as in April despite an apparent reduction in shipping space available in the North Atlantic run, and the incre
Exports, including reexports, were valued at approximately $\$ 385,000,000$ in both April and May and stood in these months approximately $20 \%$ above the average either of the preceding 12 months or of the corresponding period of 1940. General imports in May advanced by $\$ 9,000,000$ over April and by $\$ 85,000,000$ over May of last year to $\$ 297,000,000$. This amount represented the heaviest inflow of goods-in aggregate value-since March of 1937.

Exports of Crude Materials Show Increase
In contrast with the low and receding levels during the preceding months of this year, exports of crude materials showed a substantial increase in value during May to $\$ 28,600,000$ for a gain or materials shipments remained
900 . one-fourth lower, however, than in the corresponding month of last year one-fourth cotton shipments were much larger in volume. The resumption of heavier shipments of coal after the settlement of manager-labor disputes brought the value of coal exports to $\$ 9,700,000$, or to three times the low value in the preceding month. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased by $\$ 2,200,000$ over April to a value of $\$ 5,400,000$, the highest figure since March of last year. Exports of crude petroleum, at $\$ 6,100,000$, were the largest since last October.

Increase in Foodstuffs Exports
Among foodstuffs, which, as a group, increased from $\$ 18,300,000$ in April to $\$ 25,300,000$ in May, dairy products valued at $\$ 4,500,000$ were double the April total and nearly five times greater than in May 1940. Exports of dried fruits, at $\$ 1,460,000$, were treble the April figure and nearly seven times greater than a year ago. Corn, fresh and dried vegetables, citrus fruits, and fresh eggs also showed increases during May as compared with April. These increases reflected the beginning of substantial shipments under lend-lease arrangements.

Exports of Manufactured Commodities Decline
Exports of semi-manufactured products, valued at $\$ 55,100,000$, and of finished manufactures, at $\$ 267,200,000$, were lower than in April by approximately $18 \%$ and $2.5 \%$, respectively. The May data show decreases in shipments of a number of war-related commodities which continue to comprise, however, a very large proportion of export trade. Exports of iron and steel-mill products have tended to decrease during the past nine months after rising to a high point of $\$ 58,800,000$ in August of last year, in May exports of these products less than in April. Reported exports of arrain April but with this exin May were about $\$ 12,0$ of the war period. Metal-working machinery exports fell by $\$ 5,000,000$ as compared with April to $\$ 17,100,000$ in May.

Increase in Imports
In the import trade, receipts of crude rubber showed the outstanding increase during May. Entries reached $226,000,000$ pounds, a gain of threetenths over the monthly average for the first four months of cons year and The replacement of British vessels withdrawn from the Pacific early in 1941 was the principal factor involved. Mainly as a result of the large imports of rubber, the value of crude materials and semi-manufactures advanced to an aggregate total of $\$ 175,000,000$, the highest figure recorded during the entire war period. Imports of various other strategic commodities-hides, wool, non-ferrous metals, ferro-alloying ores and metals-continued to be received in relatively large volume, although in several instances shipments dropped off in May as compared with April.
Imports of Foodstuffs were valued at $\$ 70,800,000$, a slight gain over the high value reported in April. The advance occurred primarily because of an increase in imports of sugar (from the Philippine Islands) and in tea and whisky. Imports of coffee and Cuban sugar were not so large in May as in April, although entries for consumption were decidedly above th quantities imported in the corresponding month of last yea
Imports of Finished Manufactures valued at $\$ 35,900,000$ in May in creased sightily as compared with April mainly becan lineng and wool newsprint. Textile manufactures, how in, which had shown a considerable advance iun iplos is the only economic the year, decreased in has failed to rise higher in 1941 than during the corresponding period of 1940 . The low level of imports of manufactured
goods is, of course, largely the result of the inability of Nazi-controlled areas in Europe to send any substantial amount of goods to United States markets.
EXPORTS, INCLUDING REEXPORTS, AND GENERAL IMPORTS OF merchandise
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
Exports and Imports-Thousands of Dollars

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { May, } \\ 1940\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { April, } \\ 1941\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { May, } \\ 1941\end{array}$ | 5 Months Ended May |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

 Export balance.

BY MONTHQ
Exports, Including Reexports-Thousands of Dolla

| Month or Period | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januar | 198,564 | 222,665 | 289,071 | 212,9 | 370,082 | 325,349 |
| Februar | 182,024 | 233,125 | 261,935 | 218,716 | 347,105 | 303,388 |
| March | 195.113 | 256,566 | 275,308 | 267,781 | 350.784 | 357,233 |
| Apri | 192.795 | 268,945 | 274,472 | 230,974 | 322,038 | 385,454 |
|  | 185,693 | ${ }_{265,341}$ | 257,276 | 239,466 | 32,749 | 384,636 |
| July | 180,390 | 268,184 | 227,535 | 229,631 | 316,669 |  |
| Augu | 178,975 | 277, $\mathrm{C31}$ | 230,790 | 250.102 | 350,933 |  |
| septen | 220,539 | 296.579 | 246,335 | 288,956 | 295.451 |  |
| Octobe | 264,949 | 332,710 | 277,668 | 331,978 | 343,840 |  |
| Nover | 226,364 | ${ }^{314,697}$ | 252,381 | 292,453 | 327,567 |  |
| ece | 229,800 | 323,403 | 268,943 | 368,046 | 322,299 |  |
| 5 mos, ending May | 969,268 | 1,271,222 | 1,358, | ,179,84 | , 17 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { mos, ending M8 } \\ & 12 \text { mos. ending } \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $2,228,030$ | 2,572,239 |  | ,683,51 |  | ,712,82 |
| Imports-Thousands of Dolla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Month or Period | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| January ............. | $\begin{aligned} & 187,482 \\ & 192,774 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240,444 \\ & 277,709 \end{aligned}$ |  | 178,246 | 241,992 | 228,665 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 158,072 \\ & 190,481 \end{aligned}$ | 200,068216,755 | $\begin{aligned} & 233,698 \\ & 237,784 \\ & 287,560 \\ & 296,930 \end{aligned}$ |
| February ..........- | $\begin{array}{r} 192,774 \\ 198,701 \end{array}$ | 307,747 | $\begin{aligned} & 162,951 \\ & 173,372 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 191.077 | $\begin{aligned} & 284,735 \\ & 286,224 \end{aligned}$ | 148,248 145,869 | 202,493 178,866 | 211,470 |  |
| July | 195,056 | 285,214 | 140,809 | 168,910 | 232,393 | 296,930 |
| Augu | 193,073 | 245,688 | 165,516 | 175,623 | 220,523 |  |
| Septe | 215,701 | 233,142 | 167,592 | 181,536 | 194,854 |  |
| Octob | 212,692 | 224,299 | 178,024 | 215,289 | 206,920 |  |
| Novem | 196,400 | 223,090 | 176,187 | 235,458 | 223,554 |  |
| December............. | 245,161 | 208,833 | 171,347 | 246,807 | 253,073 |  |
| 5 mos. ending May 11 mos, ending May | re93,432 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1,397,198 \\ 2,655,280 \end{array}\right\|$ | 815,085 | 915,592 <br> $, 915,065$ | 1,082,638 | 1,314,636 |
| 12 mos. ending Dec. | 2,422,592 | 3,083,68 | ,25, | , | , | 2,45,852 |

EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE AND IMPORTS FOR COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
Exports and Imports-Thousands of Dollars

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aprll, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1941}$ | Five Months Ended May |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1940 | 1941 | $\left.\right\|_{\text {Dec. }(+)} ^{\text {Inc. }}$ |

 BY MONTHS AND BY CUMULATIVE PERIODS

| Month or Period | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Janua | 195,689 | 219,063 | 285,772 | 210,260 | 360,584 | 317,956 |
| Februar | 179,381 | 229,671 | 259.160 | 216.191 | 338,966 | 298,247 |
| March. | 192,405 | 252,443 | 270.429 | 263.995 | 343,072 | 350,446 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}$ | 189,574 | 264,627 | 271.508 | 227,624 | 315,449 | 376,185 |
|  | 181,386 | 256,481 | 229,554 | 233,465 | 316,457 | 376,354 |
| July | 177,006 | 264,613 | 224,866 | 226,740 | 311,992 |  |
| August | 175,825 | 273,561 | 228,312 | 247,412 | 342,885 |  |
| Septemb | 217,925 | 293,374 | 243,595 | 284,392 | 288,475 |  |
| October | 262,173 | 329,373 | 274,059 | 323,077 | 336,153 |  |
| Novem | 223,920 | 311,212 | 249,844 | 286,761 | 321,130 |  |
| December | 226,666 | 319.431 | 266,358 | 357,307 | 315,305 |  |
| 5 mos. end. May .- | 954,069 | 1,250,885 | 1,340,582 | 1,164,189 | 1,674,527 |  |
| 11 mos. end. May | 2,194,029 | 2,534,399 | 3,132,145 | 2,651,223 | 3,400,216 | 3,635,127 |
| 12 mos. end. Dec.- | 2,418,969 | 3.298,929 | 3,057,169 | 3,123,343 | 3,934,181 | , 65,127 |


| Month or Pertod | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Janu | 186.377 | 228,680 | 163,312 | 169,353 | 234 | 223,624 |
| February | 189.590 | 260,047 | 155,923 | 152,577 | 190,160 | 216,664 |
|  | 194.296 | 295,705 | 173,196 | 191,269 | 206,552 | 254,554 |
| April | 199,776 | 280,899 | 155,118 | 185,916 | 203,114 | 274,585 |
| May | ${ }^{189,008}$ | 278,118 27800 | ${ }^{1477} 123$ | 194,185 | 203,893 | 281,351 |
| Juny | -197,458 | 262,919 | 147,779 147 | 178.373 170.430 | 205,250 |  |
| August | 200,783 | 248.730 | 171,023 | 180,225 | 214,413 |  |
| Septembe | 218,425 | 233,959 | 172,909 | 199,404 | 196,274 |  |
| October | 213,419 | 226,470 | 178,447 | 207,131 | 212.913 |  |
| November | 200,304 | 212,382 | 171,668 | 214,502 | 217,300 |  |
| Decemb | 240,230 | 203,644 | 165,359 | 232,736 | 238,248 |  |
| 5 mos. end. May-- | 959,047 | 1,343,449 | 794,672 | 893,299 | 1,038,361 | 1,250,778 |
| 11 mos, end. May -- | 2,013,601 | 2,614,087 | 2,182,775 | 1,900,473 |  |  |
| 12 mos . end. Dec.-. | ,423,977 | 3,009,852 | 1,949,624 | 2,276,099 | 2,540,656 |  |
| EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COMPARATIVE SUMMARY Exports and Imports-Thousands of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



BY MONTHS AND BY CUMULATIVE PERIODS Exports-Thousands of Dollars)

| Month or Period | Gold |  |  |  | Salver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 |
| January...- | 5,067 | 81 | 22 | 4 | 355 | 1.671 | 452 | 319 |
| February | 174 20 | 15 53 | ${ }_{5}^{53}$ | 6 | 233 | 2,054 | ${ }_{85}^{298}$ | 817 |
| March....-- | $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 231 | ${ }_{33}^{18}$ | 3 <br> 2 <br> 2 | 191 | 1,923 2,054 | 657 594 | 1.048 |
| May......- | 212 | 36 | 3,563 | 5 | 317 | 611 | 177 | ,615 |
| June-...--- | 131 | 19 | 1,249 |  | 254 | 303 | 884 |  |
| July --....- | 65 | 9 | 8 |  | 193 | ${ }_{637} 8$ | 15 |  |
| August...-- | 17 | 13 | 10 |  | 401 | 937 | 180 |  |
| september.. | 11 | 15 | 13 |  | 1,463 | 1,292 | 139 |  |
| October-..- | 16 | 15 | 17 |  | 1,259 | 1,773 | 87 |  |
| November-- | 14 | 10 | A |  | 823 | 487 | 68 |  |
| December-- | 16 | 11 | 3 |  | 1,344 | 887 | 123 |  |
| 5 mos, end. May | 5,618 | 416 | 3,689 | 20 | 1,345 | 8,312 | 2,179 | 4,011 |
| 11 mos. end. | 51,490 | 555 | 3,762 | 77 | 3,265 | 13,794 |  | 4,623 |
| 12 mos. end. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,10 |  |
| Dec.... | 5,889 | 508 | 4.995) |  | 7.092 | 14,630 | 3,674 |  |

Imports-Thousands of Dollars


## Retail Food Costs Advanced $3.7 \%$ from Mid-May to

 Mid-June for Most Rapid and Widespread Gain Since September, 1939Retail food prices rose by $3.7 \%$ from mid-May to midJune in the most rapid and widespread advance since September, 1939 , following the outbreak of the war, Acting Commissioner Hinrichs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported on July 13. In the last half of June preliminary reports, says the Bureau's advices, indicate a further advance. The rise in food prices, which began last November, has brought food costs to wage earners in American cities up $10.4 \%$ in seven months. They are now $13.3 \%$ above the comparatively low letvel of August, 1939, and are almost as high as at their peak in 1937. Mr. Hinrichs's report continues:
The price rise from May to June affected all groups of foods and was reported from all parts of the country. The greatest increases were in prices of pork and lamb, lard and other shortening, eggs, and onions, potatoes, and apples. Dairy products and certain canned goods also potatoes, and apples. Dairy products and certain canned goods also kets and are only in part attributable to seasonal factors and short supplies, as in the case of vegetables. The principal facters are increased consumer demand and continued large Government purchases, together with some speculative buying.
Advances of more than $5 \%$ were shown for five cities-Detroit, $6.3 \%$; Louisvilie, $5.7 \%$; Birmingham, $5.4 \%$; Milwaukee, $5.3 \%$, and Richmond $5.2 \%$. In all of these cities very sharp increases were reported for onions and potatoes, pork and lamb, lard, navy beans, and eggs. In Detroit fresh milk prices also increased. Compared with a year ago, lood costs are now higher by $10 \%$ or more in 14 cities, by from $5 \%$ to $10 \%$ in 35 cities, and by less than $5 \%$ in only two cities.
Since last year at this time total food costs have risen $7.7 \%$. Advances for fresh pork and pork products have been particularly marked, with prices for pork chops and bacon now more than $30 \%$ and lard $40 \%$ above last year. Butter, eggs, evaporated milk, sugar, navy beans, cabbage bananas, and green beans ranged from $10 \%$ to $34 \%$ higher this June than last. Only a few items, mainly cereais and bakery products and certain fresh fruits and vegetables, were lower than they were a year ago. Changes in prices from May 15 to June 17 and since June, 1940, for the
more important foods were as follows: more important foods were as follows

\section*{(1tem <br>  <br> | Pct. Change, June, 1941 Compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| May, 1941 | June, 1940 |
| +31.8 +10.7 | +1.3 +34.0 |
| +9.1 | + +34.3 +30.3 |
| +3.2 | +7.5 |
| +2.1 | -13.0 | <br> \(\left|\begin{array}{l|} <br>


\mid\end{array}\right|\)| Ltem |
| :--- |
| Milk, fresh (av.) |
| White bread..... |
| Round steak.... |
| Sugar |
| Roasting chickens |
| Rib roast | <br> $|$| Pct. Change, June, 1941 |
| :---: |
| Compared uvih |}

Costs of fruits and vegetables as a whole rose $8.3 \%$ between mid-May and mid-June. Potatoes and onions continued the sharp advances recorded last month, the price of potatoes rising by almost one-third ( $31.8 \%$ ) and partly seasonal in character and ( $41.5 \%$ ). The advance for potatoes was in onion prices was counter and partly due to smaller supplies. The rise to unfavorable growing conditions. Apsles, oranal movement and was due advanced seasonally, while bananas declined rather or and sweet potatoes advanced seasonally, while bananas declined rather more than usual for this larger supplies became available with the advancing summer season as Fats and oils rose $5.1 \%$ in response to continued summer season. markets. Lard was $8.4 \%$ higher than one month incleas in whole in cartons advanced $10.2 \%$. In spite of the rapid advanse in ening months, fats and oils are still $8 \%$ belo the ravid advances in recent 1935-39, while lard prices are more than $16 \%$ average of the five years, Prices of egcs showed a sharp rise (10.7\%)
June 17. While there is whally some increase in etween May 13 and
season of the year, the advance during the past month was greater than the normal seasonal rise.
Among the meats, pork and lamb showed the greatest increases both as Among the meats, pork and lamb showed the greatest increases both as
compared with a month ago and with June, 1940, Pork and lamb chops compared with a month ago and with June, 1940, Pork and lamb chops rose $9.1 \%$ during the month, and cured pork products increased by
from $3 \%$ to $5 \%$. Pork prices have been increasing rapidly since the beginning of the year and were $25 \%$ higher in June than in December, 1940. Beef prices as a whole showed no change as compared with last month. There was a decline of $1 \%$ for rib roast and an equally large advance for round steak. The increase for meats as a group amounted to $2.5 \%$.
Prices of dairy products rose $1.9 \%$, reflecting advances for. all of the foods included in the group. Butter prices were $2 \%$ higher than a month ago, and $25 \%$ above last year's level. Cheese and evaporated milk prices likewise increased considerably, reflecting the effect of large Government purchases for export under the lend-lease program.
Prices for coffee, tea and sugar rose during the month, continuing earlier advances and reflecting the trends in wholesale markets. The tight shipping situation has added to the domestic cost of each of these commodities. Cereals and bakery products were less affected by the general price advance than any other group of foods, the net increase amounting to only one-half of $1 \%$. However, flour prices rose $2.7 \%$, while white bread increased $1.3 \%$ as a result of higher prices in five cities
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS

| Commodity Group | June 17. <br> a 1941 | $\operatorname{May}_{1941} 13$ | ${\underset{1941}{A p r a l} 15}^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 18, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. 15, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All foods. | 105.9 | 102.1 | 100.6 | 98.3 | 93.5 |
| Cereals and bakery products.- | 95.9 | 695.4 | 95.2 | 97.7 | 93.4 |
| Meats..--.........-- | 106.8 | 104.2 | 103.5 | 96.0 | ${ }_{99}^{95.7}$ |
| Beef and veal | 107.2 | 107.0 | 108.7 | 100.7 | 99.6 |
| Pork | 100.9 | 95.1 | 92.1 | 77.3 | 88.0 |
| Lamb. | 113.6 | 104.7 | 99.8 | 108.6 | 98.8 |
| Chick | 105.7 | 106.0 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 94.6 |
| Fish, fresh and canned | 118.5 | 117.2 | 120.0 | 110.3 | ${ }_{93.1}^{99.6}$ |
| Dairy products | 109.8 | 107.7 | 166.3 920 | 98.2 77.9 | 93.1 90.7 |
| Frusts and $\mathbf{v}$ | 112.1 | 103.5 | 100.6 | 110.6 | 92.4 |
| Fresn. | 116.4 | 105.8 | 102.5 | 115.7 | 92.8 |
| Canned | 96.2 | 94.2 | 93.1 | 92.7 | 91.6 |
| Dried | 105.1 | 102.7 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 90.3 |
| Beverages | 98.7 | 96.1 | 95.0 | 92.8 | 94.9 |
| Fats and olls...........-.-. | $\underline{92.5}$ | 88.0 106.9 | 85.1 104.6 | 82.0 97.3 | 84.5 95.6 |

a Preliminary, b Revised.
ovement Week Ended July 5, 1941
Report of Lumber Movement Week Ended July 5, 1941
Lumber produlction during the holiday week ended July 5, 1941, was $31 \%$ less than in the previous week; shipments were $24 \%$ less; new business $26 \%$ less, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative hardwood and softwood mills. Shipments were $18 \%$ tive hardwood and softwood mills. shipments were $18 \%$
above production; new orders $25 \%$ above production. Comabove production; new orders $25 \%$ above production. Com-
pared with the corresponding week of 1910 , production was pared with the corresponding week of 1940, production was
$31 \%$ greater, shipments $24 \%$ greater, and new business $26 \%$ greater. The industry stood at $112 \%$ of the average of production in the corresponding week of $1935-39$ and $127 \%$ of a rerage $1935-39$ shipments in the same week. The Association further reported:

Year-to-Date Comparisons
Reported production for the 27 weeks of 1941 to date was $13 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1940 ; shipments were $16 \%$ above the shipments and new orders were $22 \%$ 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 $45 \%$ on July 5, 1941, compared with $20 \%$ a year ago. Unfilled orders were $95 \%$ greater than a year ago; gross stocks were $13 \%$ less.

Softwoods and Hardwoods
Record for the current week ended July 5, 1941, for the previous week Record for the current week ended July 5, 1941, for the previous week
and for the corresponding week of a year ago follows in thousand and for th
board feet:

|  | Softwoods |  | Hardwoods |  | Softwoods and Hardwoods |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { (Reotsed) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| Mills | ${ }^{361}$ |  | ${ }^{92}$ |  | 438 | 438 | 435 |
| Production | 174,612 | 100\% | 9,178 | 100\% | 183,790 | 140.137 | 264,706 |
| Shipments | 205,486 | 118 | 10,979 10.807 | 118 | 216,465 229.679 | 174,487 182.216 | 285,838 311.783 |

## Food Buying with Blue Stamps Near $\$ 10,000,000$ Mark

 in MayBlue food order stamps added nearly $\$ 10,000,000$ worth of farm products in May to the diets of almost $4 ; 000,000$ members of families eligible to receive public assistance, the Department of Agriculture announced on July 15 in its monthly report on the Food Stamp program. The Department further explained:
During May families taking part in the Food Stamp program used blue stamps-which increased their expenditures for agriculcural products approximately $50 \%$-as follows: $14.4 \%$ for butter, $14.1 \%$ for eggs, $31.9 \%$ 1or for vegetables.
Purchasas with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm commodities as estimated by the Economic Analysis Section of the Surplus Marketing Administration. included about $3,660,000$ pounds of butter, 5,C91,000 dozen eggs, $35,451,000$ pounds of white and graham flour and $10,005,000$ pounds of other cereals, $11,716,000$ pounds of pork and $6,448,000$ pounds of pork lard and more than $40,000,000$ pounds of vegetables and potatoes.
Other blue stamp purchases during the month included about 2,540,000 dozens of fresh oranges, $5,061,000$ fresh grapefruit, $5,989,000$ peunds of
resh apples, $1,237,000$ pounds of raisins and $1,651,000$ pounds of dried prunes.
In addition to purchases of commodities with blue stamps, the surplus Marketing Administration continued in May to distribute farm product or use in free school lunches, and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp program.

## 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

| Petiod | Orders Received Tons | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production } \\ & \text { Tons } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unfulled } \\ \text { Orders } \\ \text { Remaining } \\ \text { Tons } \end{gathered}$ | Percent of Actiolty |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Cutrent | Cumulatio |
| 1940-Month of - | 528.155 | 579,739 | 167,240 | 72 | 71 |
| 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 | 624,184 | 247,644 | 76 | 72 |
| June. | 508,005 | 509.781 | ${ }^{236,693}$ | 79 | 73 |
| July | 544.221 | 588,339 | ${ }^{196,037}$ | 72 | 73 |
| August- | 452,613 468,870 | 487,127 470,228 | 162.653 163.769 | 74 72 | 73 73 |
| October | 670,473 | 648.611 | 184.002 | 79 | 73 |
| November | 488,990 | 509.945 | ${ }^{161.985}$ | 77 | 73 |
| December-Minth of | 464,537 | 479.099 | 151,729 | 71 | 73 |
| January --.-.-..-.-- | 673,446 | 629,863 | 202,417 | 75 |  |
| February | 608,521 | ${ }_{571850} 54889$ | ${ }^{261,650}$ |  |  |
| March. | 652,128 857,732 | 571.050 726.460 | -447,525 | 83 |  |
| May | 656,437 | 662,323 | 488,993 | 84 |  |
| June Week Ended- | 634,684 | 608,095 | 509,231 | 88 |  |
|  | 155,262 | 141,176 | 261,650 | 82 | 77 |
| Mar. 8 | 154,001 | 138,165 | 277,115 | 80 | 78 |
| Mar. 15 | 168,701 | 143,748 | 300,378 | 82 | 78 |
| Mar. 22 | 167.430 | 141,874 | 322.605 337.022 | 82 | 78 |
| Mar, 29 | 161.996 <br> 188264 <br> 182 | 147,263 146,578 | 337,022 <br> $\mathbf{3 6 8 , 3 0 4}$ <br>  | 88 | 79 |
| ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}{ }^{\text {ppr. }} 1$ | 181,778 | 150,259 | 393,732 | 85 | 80 |
| Apr. 19............. | 160,769 | 134,853 | 415.485 | 78 | 80 |
| May May 10 | 165,583 170,436 | 148,381 | 466,064 | 84 | 80 |
| May 17 | 161,295 | 149,884 | 478.782 | 84 | 80 |
| May 24............ | 168,875 | 152,410 | 489,915 | 85 | 81 |
| June 14 | 158,821 | 14,488 158.439 | 504,786 | 88 | 81 |
| June 21 | 168,561 | 153,364 | 518,755 | 88 | 82 |
| June | 151,114 | 154,711 | 509,231 | 90 74 |  |
| July | 149,197 147,365 | 129,019 131,531 | 529,633 542,738 | 74 | 82 |

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

## Canadian Crop Conditions Generally Satisfactory,

 Bank of Montreal ReportsOrop conditions continue satisfactory in Manitoba, southeasrern saskatchewan, southwestern Alberta and the Peace River country, while in west-central Alberta and north east Saskatchewan prospects are fair, according to the July 17 crop report of the Bank of Montreal. The report continues:
In central and western Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta yields will be light and rain is urgently needed to check further deterioration. Sugar beets in Alberta and Manitoba are progressing satisfactorily. Scattered hail has occurred in south west Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, but amase has not been widespread. Little loss has been caused by pests. In the
Province of Quebec with heavy rains there has been substantial improveProvince of Quebecurg the past week and the outlook is quite satisfactory ment in all crops curing the past wef hay is indicated. In Ontario general although a below averase yeld of ena rains during the past week have yield of which of good quality is now mostly gathered in.
In the Maritime Provinces all crops are making good progress and present conditions indicate that the harvest will be up to average. In British Coconmbia recent warm weather bas stimulated growth and all field crops are maturing satisfactorily. Tree fruits are sizing up well, but damage by codling moths is above average and some hail is reported.

## Automobile Financing in May

The dollar volume of retail financing for May, 1941, for the 400 organizations amounted to $\$ 248,313,651$, an increase of $4.9 \%$ as compared with April, 1941 ; an increase of $45.9 \%$ as compared with May, 1940 , and an increase of $75.1 \%$ as compared with May, 1939. The volume of wholesale financcompare fith 1941, amounted to $\$ 251,490,305$, an increase ing for May, 1941, amounted to $\$ 251,490,005$, an increase of $3.4 \%$ compared with April, 1941 ; an increase of $25.1 \%$
as compared with May, 1940, and an increase of $72.9 \%$ as as compared with May, 19

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of May, 1941, as reported by the 214 organiza tions, amounted to $\$ 1,432,542,508$. These 214 organizations accounted for $95.3 \%$ of the total volume of retail financing, $\$ 248,313,651$, reported for that month by the 400 organizations.
Figures of automobile financing for the month of April, 1941, were published in the June 28, 1941, issue of the "Chronicle," page 4037.
The following tabulations on automobile financing for 400 organizations for May, 1941, were released on July 17,

1941, by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.
automobile financing

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}$ | Wholesale <br> Financing Volume in Thousand Dollars | Retall Financino |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total |  | New Cars |  | Used and <br> Unclassified Cars |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Thou- } \\ & \text { sand } \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Cats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Thou- } \\ & \text { sand } \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | Volume in Thousand Dollars |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { April_ } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 243,103 \\ & 251,490 \end{aligned}$ | 507,929 $\mathbf{9 5 2 8 , 5 0 9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 236,800 \\ & 248,313 \end{aligned}$ | 192,750 196,797 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 136,463 \\ 141,024 \end{array}\right\|$ | 315,179 <br> 331,712 | $\begin{aligned} & 100,336 \\ & 107,289 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total 5 mos. ended May | 1,250,238 | 2,140,831 | 993,786 | 794,020 | 566,136 | 1,346,811 | 427,649 |
| $\text { April. } 1940 \text { - }$ | ${ }_{2}^{216,817}$ | 388,381 | $\begin{aligned} & 165,304 \\ & 170,151 \end{aligned}$ | 148,884 | $\begin{gathered} 96,272 \\ 96,517 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{258}^{239,497}$ | $7{ }^{69,032}$ |
| May | 201,068 | 402,459 |  | 145,952 |  | 256,507 | 73,633 |
| Total 5 mos. ended May | 1,006,866 | 1,638,445 | 694,586 | 603,840 | 395,398 | 1,034,605 | 299,187 |
| 1939- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May.-. | 145,457 | 351,217 | 141,789 | 123,587 | 69,086 | $\begin{array}{r} 190,701 \\ 227,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,832 \\ & 63,302 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a Of this number, $37.2 \%$ were new cars, $62.4 \%$ were used cars and $0.3 \%$ unclassltied. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 214 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1941 1940 1941 1940 <br> 8 $\%$ $\%$ $\%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ...-1,18 | 0,906,448 | 876,699,079$887,096,773$Ju |  | July $-\ldots .-$.-.......... $1,105,275,234$ |  |  |  |
| February ${ }_{\text {- }}$ 1,20 | 8,702,083 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maprch.....1, ${ }^{1,25}$ | 5,696,165 | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 887,096,773 & \mathrm{Au} \\ 918,645,709 & \mathrm{Se} \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | 2,542,508 | 971,940,670 Oc |  | ovember.- | -...-.- 1, 1137,469,965 |  |  |
| Juse.......- | -------- | $1,063,638,452 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { dec }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Embargo Declared on Storage Wheat by Kansas City

 Board of Trade-Action by RailroadsThe Kansas City Board of Trade decided on July 14 that it would not accept, until further notice, any more storage wheat. The local facilities which handle a total of $62,000,000$ bushels are overflowing, said United Press accounts from Kansas City, which added:
The Board issued its order to representatives of 10 Western railways, principally those serving Kansas, which is harvesting its third largest yield. Board members said that on hand were 1,100 carloads of storage wheat which probably could be absorbed by the end of the week.
There was no restriction on socalled free wheat, or that going to market. The embargo order was considered entirely temporary. Shippers believed that the movement of storage wheat was about over. Farmers
were putting it into Government loan which figured above the market price. were putting it into Government loan which figured above the market price.
Shippers were told that until further notice wheat accepted in Kansas Shippers were told that until further notice wheat accepted in Kansas City must be accompanied by a certificate or bill of lading.
At the same time an immediate embargo on all wheat consigned to Kansas City for storage was declared by executives of 10 trunk-line railroads. Reporting this action, the As sociated Press advices (July 14) from Kansas City, stated:
L. M. Betts, of Washington, manager of the car service division of the American Railways Association, said notices were being sent that no wheat will be accepted for consignment to the Kansas City market for storage because of inadequate space in greater Kansas City elevators.
Mr. Betts said wheat shippers who could show that their grain was for could still send their wheat to Kansas City.
The railroad meeting was called by Betts, after the Kansas City Board of Trade disclosed there are 800 to 1,000 cars of wheat- $1,500,000$ million bushels-on tracks for which there is no room in terminal elevators.
Mr. Betts said the railroads had 20,000 cars available in this area.
The railroad embargo on shipment of storage wheat was extended on July 16 to Salina, Kan., at the request of the grain exchange there.

Europe's Wheat Crop Said to be Average-Rome Institute Finds U. S. Production 18\% Above 1940's
This year's European wheat crop is expected to be equal to the average for the last 10 years but "distinctly superior to the very bad one of 1940," the International Institute of Agriculture announced on July 16, according to telephone advices on that date from Rome to the New York "Times" which further reported the Institute as follows:
"The average production in Europe between 1930 and 1939 was 1,570,000 bushels, with a maximum of $1,820,000$ in 1938 and a minimum of 1,360 ,000 in 1930 . In 1940 production was a little over this minimum."
The Institute sald all countries of Europe had made great efforts to increase the area sown with wheat but that "in many countries the end of Autumn and the beginning of Spring had been far too rainy to bring these
plans to a happy conclusion." plans to a happy conclusion."
surpassed the maximum registered in 1935 with $79,000,000$ acres ,"perhaps surpassed the maximum registered in 1935 with $79,000,000$ acres."
wheat after a decidedly, "' the Institute said, "the prospects for Winter through the Spring. From an estimate of $616,000,000$ bushels on the figure grew to $653,000,000$ on May 1 and to $698,000,000$ on July 1 . Production is therefore $18 \%$ above that of 1940 ."

## June Flour Production Represents Big Increase Over <br> That of Previous Year

Mills accounting for $65 \%$ of the national flour output reported to "The Northwestern Miller" a June production totaling $5,545,828$ barrels, compared with $5,785,160$ barrels the previous month. The month's production, though about 239,000 barrels under that of May, is a gain of nearly 456,000 barrels over that of June last year.

The Northwest showed a loss of 22,358 barrels from the May production. The Southwest figures were down 18,881 barrels from May. The increases over June a year ago were large. Northwestern production bettered last year's were large. Northwestern production bettered last year's figure by nearly 45,000 barrels, and the south
Buffalo mills registered a decrease of 81,794 barrels in June from the May production, and fell 76,470 barrels short of the June, 1940, output. A detailed table on monthly flour production appears below :

> TOTAL MONTHLY FLOUR PRODUCTION
(Reported by Mills Producing $65 \%$ of the Flour Manutactured in the United States)

|  | June, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Previous } \\ \text { Month } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \\ & 19339 \end{aligned}$ | June, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| North |  | 1,199,101 | 1,131,798 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Southw }}$ | 2,136,864 | ${ }^{\text {, } 1555.74}$ | 1,834 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Central }}^{\text {Bual }}$ | ${ }^{736} 87.068$ | 817.809 | 812 | 84 | ${ }^{83}$ |
| Western Division-........- | ${ }_{228,432}$ | ${ }_{230,031}^{553,774}$ | ${ }_{241,200}^{468,840}$ | ${ }_{256,447}^{412,020}$ | 350,401 250.027 |
| Southeast | 98,278 | 105,644 | ${ }^{75,354}$ | 131,960 | *318,118 |
| Pachic Cos | 693,428 | 723,056 | 525,812 | 759,742 | 397,239 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## * Includes Indiana, since 1938 under Central West, Eastern Division.

## 3,428,551 Tons of Sugar Entered Against Quotas for

 First Six Months of 1941The United States Department of Agriculture issued on July 9 its sixth monthly report on the status of the 1941 sugar quotas for the various offshore sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market. The sum of the offshore and continental quotas represents the quantity of sugar estimated, under the Sugar Act of 1937 , to be required to meet consumers' needs during the current year The report, prepared by the Sugar Division of the AgriculThe report, prepared by the Sugar Division of the Agricul-
tural Adjustment Administration, shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, amounted to $3,428,551$ short tons, raw value, during the first six months of the year, as compared with $2,396,057$ tons in the corresponding period of 1910. The announcement goes on to say:
The report includes sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before July 1, 1941. The fisures are subject to ehange after final outturn weight and polarization data for all entries are available.
There were 133,644 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota of 448,000 tons for the mainland cane area, and 836,037 short tons, raw value, against the quota of $1,652,571$ tons for the continental sugar beet sugar during the period January-May this year. Data for these two areas are not yet available for June.
The quantities charged against the
The quantities charged against the quotas for the offshore areas during the first six months of the year and the balances remaining are as follows: (Short Tons-96 Degrees Equivalent)

| Area | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Suar } \\ \text { Quota } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | Quantity Against Quot | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Balance } \\ \text { Remaining }\end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 2,038,230 | 1,571,489 | 466,741 |
| Phumpines Less amint reallotted on April il and | 1,098,088 |  |  |
| June 27-. | 115,405 |  |  |
| Puerto Rico. | ${ }_{850}^{982,663}$ | 639.042 667940 | 343,621 |
| Hawali | 1,000,177 | 492,564 | 507,613 |
| Virgin Islands | 1,9,507 | 1,764 | 7,743 |
| Forelgn countries other than Cuba. | 143,569 | 55,752 | 87,817 |
|  | 5,024,990 | 3,428,551 | 1,596,439 |

Direct-Consumption Sugar
Direct-consumption sugar is included in the above amounts charged against the various quotas:
(Short Tons-96 Degrees Equivalent)

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \text { Quota } \end{aligned}$ | Quantzty Charged A gainst Quota |  |  | Balance Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sujar Polarizing 99.8 Deotees and Above | Sugat Polarizing Less Than 99.8 Degrees | Total Charge |  |
| Cuba--.-.-- | 375,000 | 255,243 | 19,047 |  |  |
| Puerto Rico.- | 126,033 29,616 | 105,278 | 9,089 $\mathbf{1}, 503$ | 115,107 | ${ }_{10,926}$ |
| Phawailipine---- | 29,616 80,214 | 2,942 29,569 | 1,503 795 | 4,445 30,364 | 25,171 49,850 |
| Total.... | 610,863 | 393,032 | 31,174 | 424,206 | 186,657 |

QUOTAS FOR FULL-DUTY COUNTRIES


* In accordance with Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937, the first 10 short tons of
sugar, raw value, imported from any foreign country other than Cuba have not been sugar, raw value, imported from any foreign co
T This total includes the following (in pounds): Argentina, 83,524; Costa Rica,
118,018; Dutch East Indies, $1,211,195$; Guatemala, $1,918,933 ;$ Honduras, 19,668,045; Nicaragua, 58,564,655; Salvador, 47,033.581; United Kingdom, 2,009,264; Venezuela, 1,661,664; other countries, $4,487,760$
Three hundred thirteen pounds have been imported from various countries, but under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act, referred to
in Footnote 1, these importations have not been charged against the quota.

Sugar Deliveries for First Five Months of 1941 Totaled 3,285,668 Tons
The Department of Agriculture on July 8 issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first five 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-May, 1941, amounted to 3,285,668 short tons, raw value, compared with $2,461,067$ tons during the corresponding period last year. The De partment's announcement continued:
Distribution of sugar in continental United States during the first five months of 1941, in short tons, raw value, was as follows: Raw sugar by refiners (table 1).
Refined sugar by retiners (table
 eet sugar processors (table 2) -..-.-.-.-. Mainland cane mills for direct consumption (table 4)
Total 3285,668
The distribution of sugar for local consumption in the Territory of Hawaii for the first five months of 1941 was 9,611 tons, and in Puerto Rico 41,062 tons (Table 5).
Stocks of sugar on hand on May 31, in short tons, raw value, were as Refiners' raw
Refiners' raws
Refiners'
refined.
Beet sugar processors

ainland cane factories

## 1941 654,429 349546 <br> 349,546 901,313 <br> 901,513 1906 10,150

1940
632,797
amounted to 58,519 short tons, commercial value, in 1941 and 64,003 short tons commercial value, in 1940
These data were obtained in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937. The statement of charges against the 1941 sugar quotas during Janury-May was made public on June 5. (This table given in the columns June 14, page 3719.-Ed.)
TABLE 1-RAW SUGAR: REFINERS' STOCKS, RECEIPTS, MELTINGS MAY, 1941

| Source of Supply |
| :---: |
| Cuba |
| Hawail |
|  |
| Philippines. |
|  |  |
|  |
| Other countr |
| er countr |

Total
Compiled in

* Revised. $x$ I

TABLE II-STO
BEET SUGAR BEET SUGAR BY UN
JANUARY-MAY, 1941

Short Tons, Raw Value)

|  | aRefinerles | Domestic Beet Factories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Initial stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1941... | b271, 268 | b1,601,654 |
| Production-- | $2,275,743$ $c^{2} 197465$ | 135,696 |
|  | c2,197,465 ${ }^{349,546}$ | 1836,037 901,313 |

Complied by the Sugar Division, from reports submitted on Form ss-16a and The refiners figures are converted to raw value by
which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the
b Revised.
c Dellveries include sugar dellvered against sales for export. The Department
of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to of Commerce reports that exports of refined sugar amounted to 17,494 short tons raw value, during the period January-April, 1941. Data-for exports during May d Larger than actual dellveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessng, \&c
TABLE 3-STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND DELIVERIES OF DIRECT-
CONSUMPTION SUGAR FROM SPECIFIED AREAS, JANUARYMAY, 1941
(Short Tons, Raw Value)

| Source of Supply | Stocks on Jan. 1, 1941 | Receipts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Deliveries } \\ o r \\ \text { Usaje } \end{gathered}$ | Stacks on May 31, 1941 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 25,702 | -254,665 | 150.363 | *130,004 |
| Hawaii -.... | ${ }^{0} 1$ | 2,135 | 2,135 | -130,00 |
| Puerto Rico | 12.241 | 107,106 | 57,356 | 49,991 |
| Philippines. | 12,932 | 22,091 | 25,541 | 9,482 |
| Other foreign | 303 | 1,880 | 1,064 | 1,119 |
| Total | 39,178 | 387,877 | 236,459 | 190,59 |

Compiled in the Sugar Division from reports and information submitted by importers and discributors of direct-consumption sugar on Forms $\mathrm{SS}-15 \mathrm{~B}$ and \&s-3.
\% Includes 46,150 tons in customers custody.
TABLE 4-MAINLAND CANE MILLS' STOCKE, PRODUCTION AND (Short Tons, Raw Vatue)

| Stocks on Jan. 1, 1941 | Preduction | Deliveries |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks on } \\ \text { May 31, } 1941 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | For Direat Consumption | For Further Processing |  |
| 60,214 | 70,123 | 29,289 | 90,898 | 10,150 |

TABLE 5-DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IN
THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO JANUARY-MAY, ${ }_{1941}$
(Short Tons, Raw Value)
Territory of Hawall


Coffee Import Quotas Under Inter-American Agreement Reported by Bureau of Customs
The Bureau of Customs announced on July 16 preliminary figures for imports of coffee subject to quota limitations under the President's proclamation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement on April 15, 1941.

The following tabulation lists the coffee quotas which have been filled, and shows import figures for the quotas now under telegraphic control as of July 12, 1941. Total imports under the other coffee quotas are shown as of July $5,1941$.

| Quota Period Country of Production | a Revised <br> Quota <br> (Pounds) | Entered for | Consumption |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | As of (Date) | Poun |
| Quota Period 12 Mos. from Oct. 1, 1940 |  |  |  |
| Dominican Re | 16,138,333 |  |  |
| Guatemal | 71,950,208 |  |  |
| Colombia | $56,484,233$ $423,632,012$ | Impert qu | ota filled |
| Costa Rica | 26,897,267 |  |  |
| Cuba | 10,758,933 | July 5, 1941 | 7,065,708 |
| El Salv | 86.691 .799 | July 5, 1941 | 65,086,688 |
| Nicarag | $2,689,700$ $26,224,775$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { July } & 5,1941 \\ \text { July } & 5,1941\end{array}$ | $1,896,014$ 19736,067 |
| Ecuador | 20,173,016 | July 12, 1941 | 19,222,602 |
| Hait | 36,983,708 | July 12, 1941 | 36,696,225 |
|  | 1,250,762,191 | July 12, 1941 | $\begin{array}{r}3,037,584 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Brazil | 1,250,722,887 | July 12, 1941 | 1,219,626,585 |
| Non-signatory countries: | 975 | July 12, |  |
| All types of coffee. <br> Qunta Period April 22 to Aug. 31,1941 , Included- | 47,742,641 | July 12, 19 | b46,1 |
| Non-signatory countries: Mocha coffee_ | 2,645,520 | July 12, 1941 | b1,024,755 |
| a Quotas increased by Inter-American Coffee Board as of June 1, 1941. <br> b Under the terms of an Executive order, effective June 14, 1941, the increased import quota for non-signatory countries is subject to the allocation of a maximum of 20,000 bags for coffee of the Mocha type which may be entered for consumption from April 21 to Aug. 31, 1941, inclusive. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Petroleum and Its Products-Senate Passes Amended

 Cole Bill: Now Before House-British Request Additional Tankers-OPACS Lets California Crude Prices Hold-Cordinator Ickes Names Industry Committees-Texas May Give Oil to EnglandDaily Crude Output Tops QuotaThe Senate passed the Cole pipeline bill in an amended version on Wednesday and at weekend the House of Representatives was considering the revised bill. The Senate had approved a committee amendment which would limit the authority over pipelines to June 30, 1943, despite the obauthority over pipelines to June 30, 1943 , despite the ob-
jections of Representative Cole, sponsor of the bill at the jections of Representative Cole, sponsor of the bill at the amendment would discourage private companies willing to finance the pipe lines.
Under the measure, designed to relieve a threatened shortage of refined products in the East because of the transportation bottleneck created by the "loan" of 50 Gulf-East Coast tankers to Great Britain, pipe lines from 900 to 1,300 niles in length, costing between $\$ 40,000,000$ and $\$ 60,000,000$ would be constructed durig the next year. The bill, which has been before the Congress for several weeks would permit the Government to facilitate private construction of pieplines by exercising the right of eminent domain, or to build the pipelines itself, should this be necessary.
Petroleum Coordinator Ickes has come to a decision regarding a proposed Texas-East Coast pipeline but is with holding any announcement until the Cole bill has been passed in Congress and signed by the President. Since the proposed pipelines would offer no relief to the East Coast for nearly 12 months, Mr. Ickes has already taken other action to step up movement of supplies from Gulf Coast ports to the Eastern refineries. In addition to transferring private tankers from the West Coast to the Gulf-Coast-East Coast run, the Petroleum Coordinator has arranged to put two Navy tankers into the Gulf Coast-East Coast run and also sponsored legislation passed by Congress which increases the load limits of tankers already in service.

Reports from Washington indicated that there will be a delay in turning over the additional oil tankers which Great Britain has requested of the Maritime Commission's Bureau Emergency Shipping because of opposition to such a move from the office of Oil Coordinator Ickes. The opposition of Mr. Ickes to the move, which would have added 10 more tankers monthly for a period of five months to the 50 tankers already "loaned" to Great Britain, is based upon his argument that further curtailment in American tanker facilities will hamper America's defense program, and ultimately that of the British.
Further confusion has arisen from the fact that although the Commission's Bureau of Emergency Shipping has been engaged for three and a half months in a survey of American shipping facilities, the Oil Coordinator's office has undertaken s similar study based upon reports of various oil companies s similar study based upon reports of various oil companies
which have been asked to submit complete data with respect to their available tankers. Neither the Coordinator's office nor the Maritime Commission will make any definite statement as to the results of their respective studies, a policy which has succeeded in thoroughly mystifying both the trade and the general public, who have more than an academic interest since they will be the ones most affected by any rationing program on the East Coast.
There will be no action taken by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply upon the two advances in crude and refined petroleum in California some weeks back
which brought an investigation by OPACS officials at the
request of Governor Olson that culminated in an early order to rescind one of the price advances. The order to restore prices to levels ruling before the second price advance was deferred by Leon Henderson, chief of the OPACS, pending a more complete study of arguments submitted by the California oil men who had protested the original ruling of the OPACS officials.
Notification was sent on Tuesday to representative California crude oil producers from the office of Mr . Henderson that no reduction in California crude oil prices will be requested at the present time. The Administrator's action was contingent upon an understanding that there will be no further increases in crude oil prices without prior consultation with OPACS officials. Furthermore, Mr. Henderson notified the operators that all refiners and marketers had been requested not to advance refined products' prices without similar notification to the OPACS.
"After reviewing date submitted and previous records, this office will not request reduction in California crude prices at this time," the OPACS wired the producers. "This is contingent upon understanding that there will be no further increase whatever in crude prices without prior consultation with this office and I am further requesting all refiners and marketers that there will be no increase whatever in refined products without similar prior consultation." The action taken by the OPACS was based upon a cost study undertaken by the OPACS on the basis of data submitted by the producers following a meeting with OPACS officials in San Francisco on June 7.

Petroleum Coordinator Ickes on Monday announced the appointment of district committees of oil men from names submitted by the industry to serve as groups to advise and consult with the Office of Petroleum Coordination on matters relating to the proper coordination of activities of the petroleum industry for national defense. These committees, four in number in each of five districts which together cover the entire nation, were appointed for the production, refining, transportation and marketing branches of the petroleum industry in such districts.
The Petroleum Coordinator also announced the appointThe Petroleum Coordinator also announced the appoint-
ment of a general district committee for each district, conment of a general district committee for each district, con-
sisting of a general Chairman and the Chairman of each of the four district functional committees. Under the original plans, each of the functional committees was to consist of 12 members, but the coordinator indicated that only 10 were to be designated at this time. In commenting upon this change in plans, Coordinator Ickes said:
"I recognize both the necessity and difficulty of selecting competent, experienced and completely representative committees to cope with the enormously important task that lie ahead. It has therefore seemed wise to foreclose the appointment of additional committee members within the near future in the light of a clearer appraisal of the local situation in each district and a more definite crystallization of industry opinion. This is particularly true in the producing and refining branches of the industry where, because of the numbers engaged, there is as yet no reasonable unanimity of opinion as to those who may be deemed representative of the many different interests in these fields. I shall expect both the industry and the committees as presently constituted to give this subject immediate consideration."
A special hearing will be held by the Texas Railroad Commission to consider a proposal to add one day's flow to the Texas schedule and donate this production to England, providing Oil Coordinator Ickes approves such a plan. The plan was outlined at the regular monthly proration meeting in Austin on Thursday by Prof. Robert H. Cuyler, associate professor of geology at the University of Texas. He said that a special commission hearing will be necessary because some data which the plan's backers wished to present is not yet ready.
An extra day's production in Texas was the main factor in a net gain of 212,550 barrels in the nation's daily average production of crude oil during the week ended July 12, which climbed to $3,870,750$ barrels, compared with the July level of $3,847,100$ barrels recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines. The American Petroleum Institute report disclosed that Texas output climbed 216,300 barrels daily with California rising 16,000 barrels. Losses in Oklahoma, Kansas and Louisiana offset these gains somewhat.
There were no crude oil price changes.
Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(Ail gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

 | .75 | R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.31 |  |
| 1.27 | K |
| 1.3 | K |
| 1.25 | P | Eadessa, Texas, Texas, 40 and abover-.... 8

Kettle Kettleman Hills, 37.9 and over.-.
Pecos County, Texas.-. Pecos County, Texas
Lance Creek, Wyo.

REFINED PRODUCTS-OPACS LIMITS GULF COAST GASALSO ACTS ON WEST COAST-CANADA CURTAILS GAS SALES-ICKES SEEN AGAINST GIVING MORE TANKERS TO ENGLAND-REFINERY RUNS AT NEW RECORDMOTOR FUEL STOCKS DECLINE
All Gulf Coast petroleum refiners have been asked by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to hold maximum gasoline prices at 6 cents a gallon, it was announced in Washington on Thursday by Administrator Leon Henderson. Mr. Henderson said that prices for gasoline in this area have moved from $35 / 8$ cents a gallon at the
start of the year to 6 cents on June 19, when the industry was asked to maintain prevailing prices until they had consulted with the OPACS.
Several cargoes of gasoline recently have been reported moving at the Gulf Coast at prices ranging from 6.4 cents to 6.5 cents, and this brought about the "request" from the OPACS to hold prices down to a top of 6 cents a gallon. Mr. Henderson said in his announcement that he had asked the refiners to maintain prevailing market prices "in order to the refiners to maintain prevailing market prices "in order to extraordinary demand for gasoline.
While the OPACS will not ask the West Coast refiners to rescind either of the two price advances in refined products which were made at the same time that California crude prices were advanced, it has notified the Western refiners to make no further advances in refined product prices without prior consultation with the OPACS. This announcement in Washington early in the week wound up the case resulting from the complaint filed by Governor Olson at the time of the advances in crude and refined petroleum products. At the first OPACS hearing, held in San Francisco early in June the second of the advances was ordered rescinded. This the second of the advances was ordered rescinded. This
order, however, was canceled by Mr. Henderson pending the study of additional data submitted by California oil men, which was completed this week.
Mr. Henderson said that his request to the oil industry not to advance prices without prior notice has met with "gratifying response." He disclosed that several large Eastern seaboard marketers, including Standard Oil of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum, withheld proposed advances in service-station prices of gasoline after consultation with the OPACS. These advances will be reconsidered, he said, when it is possible to evaluate the extent to which transportation cost increased may be relieved by plans which are now being worked out by Coordinator Ickes.
The order banning night and Sunday sales of gasoline in Canada will become effective next Monday, it was announced at week-end. The restriction upon the use of gasoline in Canada was announced early in the week by Federal Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle, who coupled with the announcement a plea to citizens to curtail their use of gasoline by $50 \%$ to guard against the danger of a serious gasoline by $50 \%$ to guard against the danger of a serious
shortage. Canada already has barred the sale of fuel oils to consumers for heating or automotive units not using such oil prior to June 24 and also banned the installation of new oil-consuming equipment of any kind.
The request made in Washington by Great Britain for additional tankers hit an obstacle in the reported opposition of Coordinator Ickes to the turning over of any more tankers because of the transportation bottleneck created on the East Coast by the original transfer of tankers to England It was indicated that should the 50 added tankers be turned over to Great Britain, the resulting shortage in supplies on the East Coast would be so great as to force rationing of gasoline and other refined petroleum products in this area.

The sharpest spurt in the history of the industry, 8.7 points, sent refinery operations shooting up to $95.8 \%$ of capacity during the week ended July 12, a new all-time high. Daily average runs of crude oil to still passed the $4,000,000-$ barrel level for the first time in the industry's records, climbing 345,000 barrels to $4,090,000$ barrels. Gasoline production, the American Petroleum Institute mid-week report also disclosed, climbed nearly $1,500,000$ barrels, hitreport also disclosed, cli
Despite the record refinery operations withdrawals from stocks pared holdings of finished, unfinished and aviation gasoline by 657,000 barrels to $89,561,000$ barrels. Gasoline demand during the period was close to $2,000,000$ barrels daily, which is slightly above the July market demand estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines.
Prices of refined products in all major marketing areas were strong.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery New York-
 $x$ Branded. y Super.

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 (Bayonue)........ $\$ .052$

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

 Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
 $\qquad$ $\left..053\right|^{\text {Tulsa_........ } 8.031 / 8-033}$

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended July 12, 1941, Gains 212,550 Barrels
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average crude oil production for the week ended July 12, 1941, was $3,870,750$ barrels. This was a gain of 212,550 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figures were above the $3,847,100$ barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of restrictions imposed by the various oilproducing States during July. Daily average production for the four weeks ended July 12, 1941, is estimated at $3,808,450$ barrels. The daily average output for the week

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ended July 13, 1940, totaled $3,560,750$ barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended July 12 totaled 1,591,000 barrels, a daily average of 227,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 222,714 barrels for the week ended July 5, and 225,036 barrels daily for the four weeks ended July 12. These figures include all oil imported, whether bonded or for domestic use. but it is impossible to make the separation in weekly statistics.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic Coast ports during the week ended July 12 amounted to 101,000 barrels, a daily average of 14,429 barrels, all of which was gasoline received at the Port of Philadelphia.

Reports received from refining companies owning $86.3 \%$ of the $4,538,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines
basis, $4,090,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all basis, $4,090,000$ barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies bad in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in
pipe lines as of the end of the week, $89,561,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of casoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $14,020,000$ barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { a } \\ B . \text { of } M . \\ \text { Calcu- } \\ \text { lated } \\ \text { Revuire- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (July) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { State } \\ & \text { Allow- } \\ & \text { ables } \end{aligned}$ | Actual Production |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Weeks } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { July } 12, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { July } 13, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ended } \\ \text { July 12, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Oklahom | 498.500 | 415.600 | b412,950 | -20,100 | 420,200 | 409,800 |
| Kansas | 225,300 | 237.400 | b233,800 | -7,350 | 235,950 | 178,200 |
| Nebrask | 4,200 |  | b5,050 | $+200$ | 4,800 | 200 |
| Panhandle Texas |  |  | 84,050 |  | 82,950 | 59,350 |
| North Texas |  |  | 102,650 | +3,900 | 101,300 | 83,950 |
| West Central Texas-- |  |  | 30,850 | +1,150 | 30,550 | 29,000 |
| West Texas-- |  |  | 265,200 | +46,950 | 252,600 | 179.050 |
| East Central Texas.- <br> East Texas |  |  | 84,300 372,950 | $+8,000$ $+72,350$ | 80,450 355,000 | 70,500 |
| Southwest Texa |  |  | 212,000 | +35,150 | 202,800 | 170.600 |
| Coastal Texas. |  |  | 285,000 | +48,000 | 271,400 | 176,150 |
| Total T | 1,324,000 | c1347 926 | 1,437,000 | +216,300 | 1,377,050 | 1,143,350 |
| North Loulsiana.-.--- Coastal Louislana-- |  |  | 74,200 239,900 | ${ }_{+}+1,850$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,550 \\ 245,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 65,400 \\ 216,550 \end{array}$ |
| Total Loulsi | 304,000 | 303,397 | 314,100 | -900 | 321,650 | 281,950 |
| Arkansas | 77,00 | 73,748 | 72,350 | $-200$ | 72,600 | 72,400 |
| Mississipd | 21,000 |  | b42,200 | +8,350 | 33,150 | 7,300 |
| Illinois. | 384,800 |  | 341,650 | +1,300 | 341,350 | 485,850 |
| Indiana | 22,200 |  | b22,450 | +1,200 | 21,350 | 9,700 |
| Eastern (not incl. IIII- | 102,100 |  | 89,900 | -550 | 91,200 | 92,200 |
| Michigan. | 37,200 |  | 39,650 | -150 | 39,350 | 54,150 |
| W yoming. | 88,400 |  | 85,500 | -1,250 | 83,000 | 72,600 |
| Montana | 19,900 5,100 |  | 19,400 3 | -100 | 19,350 | 19,150 |
| New M | 108,600 | 108,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,800 \\ 111,350 \end{array}$ | -200 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,900 \\ 111,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,750 \\ 105,050 \end{array}$ |
| Total East of Calif. | 3,222,300 |  | 3,231,150 | +196,550 | 3,176,200 | 2,935,650 |
| California .-.-.-.--- | 624,800 | d603,000 | 639,600 | +16,000 | 632,250 | 625,100 |
| Total United States | 3,847,100 |  | 3,870,750 | +212,550 | 3,808,4 | ,0,7 |

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oll bssed upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of July. As requirements may be supplied eitner from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventorles must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.
b Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississipp1, Indiana figures are for week ended 7 a. m. July 9.
c This is the net basic 31-day allowable as of July 1, but experience indicates that it will increase as new wells are completed, and if any upward revisions are made. Panhandle shutdown days are July 5, 12, 19, 26 and 31 ; with a few exceptions the
rest of the State was ordered shut down on July 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 26, 27 rest of the
and 31.
d Recommendation of Conservation Committee of California Oll Producers. Note-The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitlously produced.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS, PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL

| Dtstrict | Dally Resining Capactty |  | Crude Runs to Stllls |  | GasoltneProduc'nat Re-finerlesIncl.NaturalBlended | StocksFin-ishedUnfin-infedGaso-line | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { a Stocks } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Gas } \\ \text { Out } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { ans } \\ \text { thlat es } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \text { a Stocks } \\ \text { of Re- } \\ \text { sidual } \\ \text { Fuel } \\ \text { Oul } \end{array}$ | b SlocksAvia-tionGaso-line |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PO-tentral Rate | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} P_{\cdot} C . \\ \text { pert } \\ \text { port- } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dauly } \\ & \text { Aver. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { P. C. } \\ \text { oper- } \\ \text { ated } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Coast | 673 | 100.0 | 644 | 95.7 | 1,733 | 22,364 | 10,835 | 8,262 | E. C'st |
| Appalachian.- | 166 | 83.8 | 149 | 107.2 | 486 | 3,114 | 422 | 517 | 893 |
| Ind., Ill., Ky- | 752 | 84.4 | 680 | 07.1 | 2,631 | 16,742 | 4,010 | 3,752 |  |
| Missouri--- | 413 | 80.7 | 328 | 98.5 | 1,271 | 7,039 | 1,493 | 2,070 | Inte |
| Inland Texas- | 263 | 63.2 | 152 | 91.6 | 681 | 2,196 | 381 | 1,273 | 1,095 |
| Texas Gulf | 1,097 | 91.0 | 1,005 | 100.6 | 3,284 | 11,800 | 6,882 | 7,971 | C'st |
| Loulsiana G'lf | 156 | 89.1 | 141 | 100.7 | 404 | 3,244 | 1,466 | 1,283 | 3,488 |
| No. La. \& Ark | 95 | 49.9 |  | 123.4 | 162 | 447 | 250 | 435 |  |
| Rocky Mtn-- | 136 | 50.1 | 68 | 100.0 | 232 | 1,416 | 143 | 492 | Calif. |
| California. | 787 | 90.9 | 524 | 73.3 | 1,596 | 15,049 | 11,135 | 65,129 | 751 |
| Reported .-. <br> Est. unrep'ted |  | 86.3 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3.749 \\ 341 \end{array}\right\|$ | 95.8 | $\begin{gathered} 12,480 \\ 1,540 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 83,411 \\ 6,150 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,017 \\ 795 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{9 1 , 1 8 4} \\ -1,515 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,227 \\ 350 \end{array}$ |
| *Est. tot. U.S. | 4,538 |  | 4,090 |  | 14,020 | e89,561 | 37,812 | ${ }^{92,699}$ | 7,577 |
| July 51941 | 4,538 |  | 3,745 |  | 12,558 | f90,218 | 36,925 | 92,635 | 7,532 |
| *U.S.B. of M. |  |  | c3,481 |  | d11,214 | 91,971 | 35,653 | 105,10 | 5,338 | * Estimated Bureau of Mines basis. a At refineries, bulk terminals, in transit

and pipe lines. b Included in finisbed and unfinished gasoline total. c July 1940, daily average. d Tnis is a week's production based on the U, S. Bureau of Mines July, 1940, daily average. e Finished, $81,966,000$ barreis; uninished,
$7.595,000$ barrels. f Revised upward by 154,000 barrels unfinished stocks in Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri district.

## May Natural Gasoline Statistics

The production of natural gasoline increased in May, 1941, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average
in May was $7,019,000$ gallons compared with $6,972,000$ gallons in April, 1941, and 6,215,000 in May, 1940. The outstanding increases occurred in the Texas Gulf, East Texas and Long Beach districts.

Stocks increased, amounting to $245,952,000$ gallons on hand May, 1941, compared with $231,168,000$ gallons on April 30, 1941 and 273,588,000 on hand May 31, 1940.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE
(In Thousands of Gallons)

|  | Production |  |  |  | Stocks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May1941 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \mathbf{1 9 4 1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan.- } \\ & \text { May } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Maj3 30, 1941 |  | Apr. 30, 1941 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } \\ & \text { Refin- } \\ & \text { eries } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { At } \\ & \text { Refin- } \\ & \text { eries } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Plants } \\ \& \text { Ter- } \\ \text { minals } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| East Coast...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Applachian <br> Ill., Mich., Ky. | $\underset{5,277}{8,894}$ | 7,140 | 40,945 | 37,418 10,796 | $\begin{array}{r} 252 \\ 4,158 \end{array}$ | 6,198 | 210 4,830 | 7,819 673 |
| Oklahoma. | ${ }_{31} \times 380$ | 31,117 | 154,123 | 165,488 | 2,268 | 27,811 | 2,268 | 22,192 |
| Kansas | 5,476 | 5,674 | 30,971 | 27,393 | 84 | 1,448 | 84 | 1,137 |
| Texas | 98,372 | 92,715 | 441,270 | 349,314 | 4,956 | 102,667 | 4,788 | 91,736 |
| Louisian | 9,316 | 9,858 | 47,597 | 43,142 | 84 | 2,203 | 126 | 1,983 |
| Arkansas. | 3,004 | 2,876 | 14,208 | 12,136 | 252 | 208 | 420 | 256 |
| Rocky Mountain | 8,719 | 8,161 | 39,710 | 35,748 | $\begin{array}{r}4.494 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,679 1,779 | $\begin{array}{r}4,074 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,069 |
| California | 49,164 | 46,747 | 236,796 | 240.045 | 82,824 | 1,779 | 83,580 | 1,705 |
| Total | 216,602 | 209,160 | 1030092 | 921,480 | 100.296 | 145,656 | 101,598 | 129,570 |
| Daily aver- | 7,019 | 6,972 | 6,822 | 6,062 |  |  |  |  |
| Total (thousands of barrels) .-Daily aver | $5,181 \mid$ | 4,980 166 | 24,526 | $21,940$ | 2,388 | 3,468 | 2,419 | 3,085 |

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current report of the Bituminous Coal Division, United States Department of the Interior, showed that production of soft coal in the week ended July 5 is estimated at $6,775,000$ net tons. This is in comparison with $7,159,000$ tons in the corresponding week last year. Independence Day, July 4, was universally observed as a holiday at the mines. Production was further curtailed in certain areas by the miners' vacation, effective this year, which began July 3.

The United States Bureau of Mines reported that there was no actual production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended July 5, due to the miners' vacation. Tonnages shown below for the week ended July 5 are estimated from car loadings as reported by the Association of American Railroads to the Bureau of Mines, and also include the output of dredge coal:
estimated weekly production of coal, by states
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
The current weekly estimates are based on rallroad carloadings and river ahppments and are eubject to revision on receipt of montthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from tie operators.
 a Includes operations on the N. \& W.; C. \& O.; Virginian; K. \& M.: B. C. \& G.;
and on the B. \& O. in Kanawha, Mason, and Clay counties. b Rest of state, including the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes
Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anArizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. © Data for Pennsylvania an-
thracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. f Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL, WITH
COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(In Thousands of Net Tons) (In Thousands of Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 5, \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 28 \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \mathbf{6}^{\prime} \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ | 1941 | 1940 | 192 |
| Bituminous Coal aTotal, including mine fuel Crude Petroleum bCoal equivalent of weekly output. | 6,775 5,860 | 11,070 6,163 | 7,159 5,770 | 235,060 | 226,742 162,397 | $\begin{aligned} & 267,123 \\ & 115,834 \end{aligned}$ |
| a Includes for purposes of his production of lignite, b Total bar lent coal assuming $6,000,000 \mathrm{~B}$. of coal. Note that most of the petitive with coal (Minerals Year July 5, 1941, and corresponding | rical co els prod upply ook 1939 weeks | mparison ced duri petroleu , page 70 n 1940 and | and <br> ng the <br> il and <br> m pro <br> 2.) c <br> nd 192 | atistical week con 3,100 B ucts is um of 27 |  | ence the equivapound ks ended s. |

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITEAND BEEHIVE COK
(In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Catendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 5, \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | June 28, 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 6, \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ | 1941 | 1940 a | 1929 a |
| Penn. Anthractle Total, incl. collery fuel $b$ | c62,000 | 1,267,000 | 696.000 | 26,002,000 | 25,933,000 | 36,019,000 |
| Comm'1 prod't'n c Beehive Coke- | 62,000 | 1,204,000 | 661,000 | 24,708,000 | 24,636,000 | 33,426,000 |
| United States total Dally average. | $\begin{array}{r} 113,600 \\ 22,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,500 \\ 23,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,400 \\ 8,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,884,800 \\ 18,143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 984,700 \\ \hline 6.193 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,480,500 \\ 21,890 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## June Anthracite Shipments Total 4,573,788 Net Tons

Shipments of anthracite for the month of June, 1941, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $4,573,788$ net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of May, of $1,009,883$ net tons, or $28.3 \%$, and when compared with June, 1940, shows an increase of $\mathbf{7 0 4 , 9 0 9}$ net tons, or $\mathbf{1 8 . 2 \%}$.

Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) were reported as follows:

## Reading Co Lehlgh Valley $\mathbf{R R}$

Central RR. of New Jersey. Delaware \& Hudson RR. Corp Pennsylvania RR.. Erie RR. N. Y. Ontario \& Western Ry

Total.-.

Non-Ferrous Metals-Copper Control Extended to Fabricated Products-Government Closes Lead Deal "Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of July 17 reported that copper moved a step nearer to complete control of distribution during the last week when it was announced in Washington that fabricated products have been added to the growing list of materials under priority status. The Government closed the deal to acquire substantial tonnages of pig lead from Mexico, Canada, and Peru, the metal to be made available here "at the market." Zine was unchanged. Tin was higher in price; likewise quicksilver. Antimony was active, but quotably unchanged. Ceiling prices for cadmium are thought likely. The publication further reported:

## Copper

In announcing during the last week that control has been extended to products made from copper, the industry was informed that complete control of distribution of copper will be imposed in the near future. Consumers are finally getting metal ous of the pool for July.
Sales of copper to domestic consumers during the last week were larger, The large producers continued to quotenth so far amount to 60,483 tons. and some small producers at $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Copper producers have been invited by defense officials to discuss enlargement of domestic production of copper. A meeting is scheduled to take place in Washington on July 17. Officials hope to settle the question of how much copper could be mined if subsidies or a bonus above the 12c. basis were offered to high-cost producers. With a view toward increasing output, the Government will explore the price situation and its relation to production, plant expansion through private financing or assistance from Washington, and opening up properties.
With "everything under control" in copper, the statistics for June carried no weight marketwise. The decline in deliveries-from 144,293 tons in May to 115,097 tons in June-was attributed chiefly to a reduction in the quantity of foreign metal available, a temporary development, trade authorities believe. Included in June deliveries were 31,667 tons of foreign origin metal, which compares with 49.19 l tons of foreign origin metal distributed during May.

Lead
Purchase of the surplus production of lead of Mexice, Canada, and Peru was concluded by the Government during the last week, and work is now proceeding on the plan under which the metal will be made available to domestic consumers. More than 35,000 tons of foreign pig lead will be moved immediately out of stocks in Canada and in this country. The industry belleves that the threat of a Surplus for some time to come
Surplus production from Mexico alone may involve close to 200,000 tons a year. Canada under present conditions is expected to contribute
around 60,000 tons a year, and Peru a like amount Foreigs lead will be distribured to consumers "at the market" The price paid has will be been revealed.
Sales of common lead last week amounted to 3,500 tons. The quotations continued at 5.85 c ., New York, which was alse the settling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and at 5.70c., St, Louis,

## Zinc

The market situation in zinc was unchanged, the price continuing at $7 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis, for Prime Western. Sales of the common grades for the last calendar week amounted to 2,782 tons, against 4,071 tons in the week the prior week. The backlog dropped to 87,458 tons against 5,793 tons in

## Tin

Interest in tin centered in political developments in the Far East. Singapore was firm, influencing prices here. Demand was moderate. Offeings of nearby metal continued light. Straits tin last week averaged somewhat higher. The upward trend in consumption may bring some form of control, the trade believes. Use of tin has moved up to more than 9,000 tons a month.

Straits tin for future arrival was as follows:

|  | July | A ugust | Sertember | October |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 10 | 53.000 | 52.625 | 52.500 | 52.375 |
| July 11 | 53.250 53.375 | 52.875 53.000 | 52.750 52.875 | 52.625 52.750 |
| July 14. | 53.500 | 53.125 | 52.875 | 52.750 |
| July 15. | 53.250 | 52.875 | 52.625 | 52.500 |
| July 16. | 53.250 | 53.000 | 52.625 | 52.500 |

Chinese tin, $99 \%$, spot, was nominally as follows: July $10,52.625 \mathrm{c}$., July 11, 52.750 c ., July $12,53.000 \mathrm{c}$., July 14, 53.000 c ., July 15, 52.750 c ., July 11, 52.750 c

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dom., Refy. | Exp., Refy. | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| July 10..... | 11.775 | 10.950 | 53.250 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| July 11 | 11.775 11.775 | 10.950 10.950 | 53.375 53.625 | 5.85 5.85 | 5.70 5.70 | 7.25 7.25 |
| July 14 | 11.825 | 10.950 | ${ }_{53.625}$ | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| July 15. | 11.800 | 10.950 | 53.375 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| July 16 | 11.775 | 10.950 | 53.375 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |
| A verage .- | 11.788 | 10.950 | 53.438 | 5.85 | 5.70 | 7.25 |

Average prices for calendar week ended July 12 are: Domestic copper f.o.b. refinery, 11.796 c ., export copper, f.o.b. refinery, 10.95 )c., Straits tin, $53.250 \mathrm{c} .$, New York lead, 5.8
zinc, 7.250 c ., and silver, 34.750 c .
The above quotations are "M. \& M. M.'s" appralsal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.
Copper, lead and zinc auotations are based on sales for both prompt and future
deliverles; $t \ln$ gun In the trade quotations are for prompt delivery only. delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Dethe igures shown above are net average 0.225c. per pound above the retinery basis, Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantle
Eeare restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, restricting oiferings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, ior the present,
reflect this change in method of doing busines. A total of 0.05 . is deducted from
f.a.s. basis (lighterage, \&c.) to arrive at the f.0.b. refinery quotation.

Due to the European war the usual table of daily London prices is not available. Prices on standard tin, the only prices given, however, are as follows: July 10, spot, £2571/4, three months, $£ 261$; July 11, spot, $£ 2583 / 4$, three months, $£ 2611 / 2$; July 14 , spot, $£ 2581 / 2$, three months, £2611/4; July spot, $£ 2573 / 4$, three months, $£ 2611 / 4$; and July 16 , spot, $£ 2563 / 4$, three months, $£ 2601 / 4$.

## Steel Productions Hampered by Strikes-Republic

 Steel Agrees to Sign Labor Contract with SWOCThe "Iron Age" in its issue of July 17 reported that the prospect that strikes, which have hampered the national defense program at some large steel-consuming plants in the last year, may interfere directly with steel production, threw another element of uncertainty into the steel industry's position at mid-week. Need for uninterrupted production of steel is so great that the stoppage caused by a wildcat strike at Great Lakes Steel Corp.'s Ecorse, Mich., plant seemed unlikely to continue long. A strike of white-collar workers at Tennessee Coal, Iron \& Railroad Co., Birmingham, over demands for a 10 c . an hour wage increase apparently has been averted through certification of the dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board. The "Iron Age" the National De
An outstanding piece of labor news this week was an announcement by Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel Corp., that the corporation agrees to recognize the Steel Workers Organizing Committee as an exclusive bargaining agency in any of its plants where the Labor Board certifies a majority of employees are members of the union in good suanding. Labor practice cases involving Republic have been settled.
As a consequence to the Great Lakes shutdown, which apparently was staged to block signing later this week of a contract between the company a decline of 13 points from last week Most other sieel-producing disa decline of $13 / 2$ points from last week. Most other sceel-producing disPittsburgh and Chicago districts at $100 \%$ of capacity. The current $97 \%$ level compared with the average of $98.2 \%$ in June and with $98.7 \%$ in May. Production of steel in the first six months of 1941 broke all output records, totaling $40,911,886$ net tons, or almost $40 \%$ above the total of $29,405,402$ tons produced in the first half of 1940.
Signs that the problem of delivering enough steel plates for ships and railroad cars in the short time called for by new expansions in the defense program is slowly being solved are increasing. Plate production in May, the latest reported month, was at the rate of $101 \%$ of capacity, compared with $88 \%$ in April. Changes in strip mills to adapt them for rolling car and ship plates can increase the steel industry's plate capacity by as much as $2,000,000$ tons, a revamping of capacity which seems necessary in the light of recent developments. Last week, for example, President Roosevelt asked for 566 Maritime Commission ships which will require an estimated $1,548,480$ tons of steel, mostly plates. This requirement is a good example of how plate mill schedules can be disrupted.
Meanwhile steel companies this week are submitting to the Iron and Steel
Industry Defense Committee a new analysis on backlog and Industry Defense Committee a new analysis on backlog and current orders divided inco four classialions. Defense, Brish, other export, and other domestic busimess. Under the defense classificaton the compames are including steel requirements whether direct or indirect. The iron and defense orders. Of outstanding importance to commercial steel users, who have been warned that they may soon get very little steel or no steel at all, is the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply step giving priority status, ahead of other civilian demands, to materials and equipment necessary to maintain operation of automobiles, refrigerators and ocher consumers' durable goods.
Failure of the present control machinery to provide an adequate supply of scrap steel and the Government's refusal to act upon recommendations by some scrap groups, intended to increase the flow of scrap, apparently will result in the placing of responsibility of the anticipated steel ingot output curtallment on Washington. Such a curtailment appears par-
ticularly likely in Eastern and Ohio plants. The amount of hoarding considered of little consequence in comparison with the present scrap deficit. At its mid-year convention this week at Detroir, the Institute of scrap fron and Stee again called on the ofrce or Prodiction Management areas

Fabricated structural steel awards for the week dropped to 11,150 tons from 32,000 tons last week, with the only lettings of size being 2,000 tons for an Army warehouse at Seattle. Wash., and 1,000 tons for a quay wall at Bremerton, Wash., for the Puget Sound Navy Yard. New structural projects, however, advanced to 21,255 tons from 15,700 tons. THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES


Pig Iron
July 15, 1941, $\$ 23.61$ a Gross Ton $\$ 23.61$ (Based on average for basic fron at Valley



Steel Scrap
July 15, 1941, $\$ 19.17$ a Gross Ton $\begin{gathered}\text { Based on No. } 1 \text { heavy melting steel } \\ \text { quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, }\end{gathered}$


|  | Hioh |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 194 | \$22.00 | Jan. | \$19.17 | Apr. 10 |
| 1940 | 21.83 | Dec. 30 | 16.04 | Apr. 9 |
| 193 | 22.50 | Oct. ${ }^{3}$ | 14.08 | May 16 |
| 1938 | 15.00 | Nov. 22 | 11.00 | June 7 |
| 1937 | 21.92 | Mar. 30 | 12.92 | Nov. 10 |
| 1936 | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | 12.67 | June 3 |
| 1935 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 29 |
| 34 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 |  | Sept. 29 |
| 33 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 | Jan, 5 |
| 1932 | 8.50 | Jan. 12 | 6.43 | July 3 |
| 1931 | 11.33 | Jan. ${ }^{6}$ |  | Dec. 25 |
| 1930 | 15.00 | Feb. 18 | 1.25 | Dec. |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on July 14 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 $97.2 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning July 14 compared with $96.8 \%$ one week ago, $99.0 \%$ one month ago, and $86.8 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.4 points, or $0.4 \%$, from the preceding week. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since June 10, 1940, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on July 14 stated:

Mild hysteria which developed last week on the part of many civilian steel users is in large measure unjustified. So far the worst suffering among consumers has taken the form of pinches and inconveniences, with but very few cases where steel shortage has halted production lines.
Pinches come mostly from alloy steel shortages. For example, taps, for civilian purposes. are under prioritics-but the same taps can be is the fact that some consuming plants are working at $100 \%$ of capacity, contra-seasonally, making products now in full force which would normally be made next winter. Often such full opcrations are due to insistence of
suppliers that the material be taken into consuming plants immediately. Meanwhile the civilian situation should become better as various adjustments are made. Rationing on part of steelmakers becomes stricter and juster; many less essential projects are being abandoned. Substitutes for steel are often being made for the duration. Taxes and other Government impositions will tend automatically to restrict civilian uses. Part of the hysteria is reflection on possible distress of the future rath
ditions of the present, as well as to false rumors circulated.
Instances multiply of borderline cases between defense and non-defense. Thus a public utility which supplies power to defense plants cannot get priorities on its raw materials. A maker of steel strapping, used widely in packaging and by steelmakers themselves on defense shipments, has no priority rating.
More interesting examples of use of substitutes for the duration come to light. A prominent State contemplates use of plastics in place of sheet steel for 1943 auto license plates. A maker of ventilating fans is making blades of wood.

Clever devices for rationing steel are being put into effect. Thus a maker of standard pipe not only rations pipe with respect to quantities bought in recent years, but with respect to quantity already on hand, and, what is more novel, with respect to distance from the source of supply. Thus a distributor near the mill is allowed two months supply; one on the Pacific Coast, six months' supply.
Some companies employ the general principle in doling out steel of supplying only amounts furnished in previous years, thus devoting their excess production over those years to filling defense orders. The best brains of the industry are wrestling with the distribution problem and are doing well under the circumstances.

As a rule, too, steelmakers have done a good job in the recent past of restricting sales to what they could deliver. A leading company reports $85 \%$ to $90 \%$ on schedule on shipments and delivering within a leeway of three days from date specified in contracts.
Many steel companies report decreasing volume of orders. Certain warehouse distributors find more moderate inquiries, both as to number and tonnages involved.
In several instances finishing capacity for one line of product is sufficient but raw steel has been commandeered for some other purpose, as placing into operation cars. Oil transportation is more adequate following placing into operation or ing tank of some of the modern tankers for service to Grcat Britain

Smaller mills are taking advantage of a new OPACS ruling, whereby mills can quote on the basing point nearest the point where the product is produced, which means the effect quoting of f.o.b. mill prices, passing freight charges along to customers. Some of these producers recently have been operating without profit owing to higher costs.
Steel ingot production for the first half of 1941 was $40,911,886$ net tons, or within $20 \%$ of total steel production for the entire World War year of 1917. The gain was nearly $40 \%$ over the same period of 1940 ,

Finished steel shipments by United States Steel Corp. of $1,668,637$ net tons established an all-time high for that month, the previous record having been in 1917 at $1,558,444$ net tons.

Automobile production last week recovered from the holiday curtailment by 17,861 units, 114,318 having been scheduled, as against 62,176 for the like week of 1940 .
Details have been settled for the allocation of 625,000 tons of semifinished steel for Great Britain, for shipment before third quarter.

Steel ingot production last week gained four points to $971 / 2 \%$ as a recovery from the holiday. An exception to the rising trend was Chicago, down one point to $1001 / 2 \%$, and three unchanged districts, Birmingham and New England at 90, and St. Louis at 98. Advances were as follows: Buffalo $171 / 2$ points to 93 , Cincinnati $61 / 2$ points to 88 , Detroit 13 points to 96 , eastern Pennsylvania 5 points to 97 , Pittsburgh 2 points to $89 \frac{1}{2}$, Wheeling 4 points to 91 , and Cleveland 4 points to $961 / 2$.
"Steel's" three composite price groups for last week were unchanged: iron and steel at $\$ 38.15$, finished steel at $\$ 56.00$, and steelworks scrap at \$19.16.

Production of steel ingots for the week ended July 14, is placed at $97 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of July 17. This compares with $93 \%$ in the previous week and $99 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $961 / 2 \%$, against $92 \%$ in the week before, and $961 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independts are credited with $97 \%$, compared with $931 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $101 \%$ two weeks ago
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the
approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding: approsimate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended July 16 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 252,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 50,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 190,000,000$ in Treasury deposits, with Federal Reserve banks, and increases of $\$ 45,000,000$ in Reserve Bank credit, $\$ 15,000,000$ in gold stock, and $\$ 5,-$
000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of
$\$ 18,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 36,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks on July 16 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 5,340,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 220$,000,000 for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended July 16 will be found on pages 350 and 351 .

Changes in member bank reserve balances and related items during the week and year ended July 16, 1941, follow:

| Is disc |  | Increase ( | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 16,1941 | $\text { July 9, } 1941$ | July 17, 1940 |
|  | 2,000,000 | -1,000,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. direct | 9,000,000 |  | 264,000,000 |
| U. S. Govt. guaranteed obligationsIndustrial advs. not 1 ccl \$ $\$ 12,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total Reserve Bank | 98,000,000 | +46,000,000 | +58,000,000 |
|  | 2,294,000,000 | +45,000,000 | $-207,000,000$ |
| Gold stock | 22,655,000,000 | +15,000,000 | +2,399,000,000 |
| Treasury ${ }^{\text {Member }}$ | 3,157,000,000 | 5,000,000 |  |
|  | 3,223,000,000 | +252,000,000 | -640,000,000 |
| Money in circul | 9,645,000,000 | 50,000,000 | +1,773,000,000 |
| Treasury cash- | 2,309,000,000 | +18,000,000 | +110,000,000 |
| Treasury deposits with F. R. banks.Non-member deposits and other | 849,000,000 | -190,000,000 | +571,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,081,000,000 | +36,000,000 | +521,000,000 |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday: assets and liabilities of weekly reporting mbmber banks in Central reserve cities


## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

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

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business July 9 :

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principul changes for the week ended
July 9 : Increases of $\$ 37,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural July 9: Increases of $\$ 37,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural
loans, $\$ 174,000,000$ in holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United loans, $\$ 174,000,000$ in holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United
States Government, and decreases of $\$ 198,000,000$ in reserve balances with States Government, and decreases of $\$ 198,000,000$ in reserve balances with
Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 88,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks, Federal Reserve banks, $\$ 88,000,000$ in deposits
and $\$ 29,000,000$ in demand deposts-adjusted.
and $\$ 29,000,000$ in demand deposts-adjusted.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 14,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 8,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 37,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities decreased $\$ 13,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 25,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government Increased substantally in nearly all districts, the principal increases being $\$ 96,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 14,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, and $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Chicago district. Holdings of Treasury bills increased land district and $\$ 9,000,000$ district, and declined $\$ 5,000,000$ in the Cleveland district and $\$ 9,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Crict, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the New York district outside of New York City, dis$\$ 11,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "rother cecurities" declined $\$ 4,000,000$ in New York City $\$ 6,000$ of "other securidistrict, and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all rew York City, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Boston District, and $\$ 22,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
$\$ 18,000,000$ in the New York district outside of New York Yity York City, $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Chicago district, and $\$ 15,000,000$ in City, increased trict, and showed a net decrease of $\$ 29,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to domestic banks declined $\$ 39,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 22,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 20,000,000$ in the Philadelphia district, and $\$ 88,000,000$ 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 July 9,1941 , follows:


## Navy Transport West Point Sails with Departing German and Italian Agents

The Navy transport West Point, carrying nearly 500 German and Italian consular attaches and other agents requested to leave the United States by the State Department, sailed from New York on July 16 bound for Lisbon. The vessel left its New York pier on July 15 but stayed overnight in New York Bay in order to permit late arriving passengers to board the ship. The West Point, which until recently was the luxury liner America, on her return voyage plans to bring back to this country the American consular officials who were directed to leave Germany and Italy in reprisal for the United States action.
Plans for the sailing were noted in these columns July 12, page 173.

## Great Britain and Russia Sign War Assistance Pact- <br> Neither Will Sign Peace Treaty Except by Mutual

## Agreement

An agreement between Great Britain and Russia, mutually undertaking to render each other assistance in the present European war and pledging that neither will sign a peace treaty except by mutual pact, was signed in Moscow on July 12. Participating for Britain was Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador, and for Russia was Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

The text of the compact, according to Associated Press Moscow advices of July 13, follows:

## The Agreement

Agreement for joint action by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the war against Germany:
Majestr's Govern of Une Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have concluded the present 1. The two governments
assistance and support of all kinds Germany.
2. They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiat nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement. The present agreement has been concluded in duplicate in the Russian and English languages. Both texts have equal force.
Moscow, July 12, 1941.
By the authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Molotoff, Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
By the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom: Stafford Cripps. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
The Protocol

Protocol to the agreement for joint action by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the war against Germany, concluded July 12, 1941: Upon conclusion of the agreement for joint action by the Government of the United Kingdom in the war against Germany, the contracting parties the United Kingdom in the war against Germany, the contracting parties
have agreed that the aforesaid agreement enters into force immediately upon signature and is not subject to ratification.
The present protocol has been drawn up in duplicate in the Russian and English languages. Both texts have equal force.
Moscow. July 12, 1941.
By the Authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Molotoff, Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.
By the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom: Stafford Cripps, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
President Roosevelt Says American People Are Observing Russian Struggle with Sympathy and Admiration-Replies to Fourth of July Message from Head of Supreme Soviet
President Roosevelt, replying to an Independence Day greeting from Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Supreme Soviet, said on July 11 that he deeply appreciated the
message sent "at a time when the Russian people are combating so heroically a ruthless invader." Saying the American people are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people, President Roosevelt stated that the American people "are observing with sympathy and admiraAmerican people, "are observing with sympathy and admira-
tion the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in self-defense."
The President's message, according to Associated Press Moscow advices of July 11, said:

I bave received your kind telegram extending congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States

Your thoughtfulness in sending this message at a time when the Russian people are combating so heroically a ruthless invader is deeply appreciated. The American people abhor armed aggression. They are bound with strong ties of historic friendship to the Russian people. It is, therefore, only natural that they are observing with sympathy and admiration the valiant struggle which the Russian people are waging at the present time in selfdefense.

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States, as well as on my own behalf, I thank you for your friendly greetings. I extend best wishes for your self and for the welfare and success of the Russian people

\section*{British and French Reach Agreement Ending

## Hostilities in Syria

## Hostilities in Syria

An armistice agreement between Great Britain and France designed to bring about the end of five weeks of hostilities in Syria and Lebanon was formally signed on July 14 at Acre, Palestine. Hostilities had stopped on July 11. Ratification of the truce by the Vichy Government was announced on July 14. Under the terms of the 22 -point armistice British forces will occupy the French mandated areas and will receive intact all war materials, munitions, fuel stocks, communications, ships, port installations, public utilities and airplanes. Some of the other terms of the truce, as reported by the Associated Press in its Vichy advices of July 15, follow:

The Allied Forces will occupy the Syrian and Lebanese territories. The French forces will be concentrated in certain zones fixed by the committee composed of representatives of the two parties. This concentration should be achieved by luesday, July 15, 1941, at forces will move toward the occupation of certain strategic points Until their repatriation the French troops will remain with reduced office Until their repatriation under the French Command, which will see after their supply and with that purpose keep the existing quartermaster stocks. Special dispositions are foreseen for the Jebel Druz, where for reasons of security French troops will stay in their garrisons until relieved by British troops In order to insure the public security, the occupation of the principal Syrian and Lebanese localities will be carried out according to a program which will permit the immediate replacement of the French Forces by the occupying forces.

Sea and land mine fields will be disclosed to the occupying authorities.
All the honors of war will be rendered the French Forces. These wil withdraw to the concentration zones which have been designated with al arms, including cannons, machine guns, tanks, automatic rifles and all their ammunition.
In consideration of the honors of war accorded the French forces, officers and non-commissioned officers and French soldiers are authorized to keep their individual arms (rifles or carbines, revolvers, bayonets, swords or sabers). Soldiers are to keep no munitions. In each unit for security its arms and a reduced quantity of munitions. All other war material that and a military yehicles are to be stocked under control of the British authorities. These will proceed with inspection of the material and will have the right to take over material which is necessary for them. The rest is to be destroyed by the French authorities under the control of the British authorities.
Prisoners of the Allied forces are to be immediately freed, including thos who have been transferred to France. As far as the latter are concerned the British authorities reserve the right to hold in captivity an equal number of French officers as far as possible of the same grade until the prisoner transferred to France have been liberated. French prisoners are to be liberated when all Syrian and Lebanon territory will have been occupied and the clauses of the present acrord fully executed. They are to be given an opportunity to rejoin their units with a view toward their repatriation

## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Weeks Ended June 28

 and July 5Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange by members, except odd-lot dealers, for their own account amounted to 261,280 shares during the week ended July 5, it was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (July 18), which amount was $14.99 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $1,746,750$ shares. During the previous week ended June 28 (as announced by the SEC on July 14), round-lot purchases and sales of stocks for the account of the members, except odd-lot dealers, totaled 504,185 shares; this amount was $17.62 \%$ of total transactions for the week of $2,870,460$ shares.

The Commission also promulgated figures showing the relation of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions on the Exchange. During the week ended July 5 the member trading was 68,075 shares, or $16.91 \%$ of total transactions of 344,230 shares, while in the preceding week (June 28) the Curb members traded in stocks for their own account in amount of 77,555 shares, which was $15.68 \%$ of total volume of 462,140 shares.

The Commission made available the following data for the two weeks:
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:
Total number of reports recelved.-.
Week End. June 28 '41 Week End. July 5, 1941
New York New York New York New' Yort $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Neew York } & \text { Newo Yook } & \text { Newo Yort } \\ \text { Stock } & \text { Curb } \\ \text { Exchange } & \text { Exchange } & \text { Exchange } \\ 1,068 & 778 & 1,078\end{array}$

1. Reports 8howing transactions
2s speclallsts-...-1.--ran-
2. Reports showing other trans-
3. Replons initiated on the floor showng other trans-
actions intiated oft the floor
4. Reports showing no trans-
actions.

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

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more han the number of reports received because a single report may carry $t_{\text {ntries in more than one classification. }}$
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EX CHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

|  | Week En <br> -June 28, Total for Week |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wee En } \\ & \text { July } 5, \\ & \text { Total for } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lotsales: Short sales. Other sales.b. | $\begin{array}{r} 92,880 \\ 2,777,580 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 48,270 \\ 1,698,480 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 2,870,460 |  | 1,746,750 |  |
| B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists: <br> 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registeredTotal purchases. | 260,510 |  | 140,090 |  |
| Short sales $\qquad$ <br> Other sales_b $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,610 \\ 207,420 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,700 \\ 122,830 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 252,030 | 8.93 | 151,530 | 8.35 |
| 2. Other transactions inftiated on the floor-Total purohases. | 169,060 |  | 69,960 |  |
| Short sales. <br> Other sales.b................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 25,600 \\ 140,010 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,960 \\ 63,960 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 165,610 | 5.83 | 71,920 | 4.0 |
| 3. Other transactions Initiated off the floor-Total Durchases. | 77,805 |  | 52,255 |  |
| Short sales <br> Other sales_b. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,200 \\ 82,345 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,700 \\ 33,130 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales. | 86,545 | 2.86 | 37,830 | 2.58 |
| 4. Total-Total purchases ...-......... | 507,375 |  | 262,305 |  |
| Short sales. <br> Other sales_b | $\begin{array}{r} 74,410 \\ 429,775 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41,360 \\ 219,920 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total salea.---.-.---------.-. | 504,185 | 17.62 | 261,280 | 4.99 |

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHNCE AND STE MERS * (SHARES)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Toate for } \\ & \text { Tor Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \mathrm{a} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total for } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Cent }}^{\text {Per }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lot sales: Short sales | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{6}, \mathbf{8 9 0} \\ 455,250 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}4,505 \\ 339,725 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 462,140 |  | 344,230 |  |
| B. Round-lot transactlons for the account <br> 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registeredTotal purchases....................... | 48,050 |  | 31,245 |  |
| Short ssles <br> Other sales_b $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,180 \\ 54,960 \end{array}$ |  | 4,115 40,730 |  |
| Total sales. | 60,140 | 11.70 | 44,845 |  |
| 2. Other transactions inftiated on the floor-Total purchases............. | 6,635 |  | 8,810 |  |
| Short sales <br> Other sales.b $\qquad$ | ${ }_{4}^{2000}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 8,200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Total sale | 5,100 | 1.27 | 8,300 |  |
| 3. Other transactions inttiated off the floor-Total purchases...........- | 12,725 |  | 8,280 |  |
| Short sales. Other sales.b | $\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 11,815 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}140 \\ 14.820 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Total sales | 12,315 | 2.71 | 14,930 |  |
| 4. Total-Total purchases | 67,410 |  | 48,335 |  |
| Short sales <br> Other sales_b $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,880 \\ & 71,675 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,325 \\ & 63,750 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total sales. | 77,555 | 15.68 | 68,075 | 16.9 |
| C. Odd-lot transactions for the account of spectalists: <br> customers' short sales $\qquad$ <br> Customers' other sales_c | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 36,375 \end{array}$ |  | 29,882 |  |
| Total purchases | 36,375 |  | 29,882 |  |
| Total sales. | 21,781 |  | 16,504 |  |

*The term "members" includes all Fxchange members, thetr firms and Dartners, including special partners.
a Snares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compare of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchang of members transaly sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission rules are included with "other sales."
c Sales marked "short exempt" are included with "other sales."

Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended July 12
The Securities and Exchange Commission on July 18 made public a summary for the week ended July 12, 1941, of complete figures showing the daily volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, 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 Week Ended July 18, 1941


Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):
Number of orders:
Number of orders:
Customers' short sale

Customers' total sales............................................................24,259
Number of shares:
Customers' short sales...
Customers' tota sales
Dollar value.


7,866
588,649
596,515

Round-lot sales by dealers:
Short of shares:
Other sales_b. $\qquad$ 7.782,549

Total sales.
Round-lot purchases by dealers:
Number or shares
a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales."
b Sales to offset customers odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position
which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

Changes in Amount of Their Own Stock Reacquired by Companies Listed on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges
The New York Stock Exchange issued on July 15 the monthly compilation of companies listed on the Exchange reported changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock. A previous list appeared in our issue of June 21, page 3896. The following is the list made available by the Exchange on July 15:

a 2,402 shares acquired. Full amount retired. b 1,064 shares retired. c 800 shares acquired; 200 shares retired. d Due to exercising of options. since Dec, 31,1940 and 35,408 shares delivered. to employees under bonus plan. h Issued to employees. i 150 shares acquired and canceled. $\mathbf{j} 1,900$ $\mathbf{k} 1,400$ additional shares acquired; 9,321 shares transferred to acquire assets of Sparkling Carbonic Co., Cincinnati; 79 shares sold. 15,111 shares acquired and 5,615 shares canceled between Jan, 1, and June 11, 1941 .

The New York Curb Exchange issued on July 15 the following list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in ther holdings of reacquired stock:


## New York Stock Exchange Requests Listed Companies to Report Profits Before and After Federal Taxes

 on IncomeThe New York Stock Exchange on July 10 sent a letter to the Presidents of corporations having securities listed on the Exchange requesting that, in view of the importance of the effect of Federal taxes on corporate income, and "in an effort to have a degree of uniformity in this regard," profits be shown in the interim earnings statements before Federal taxes on income. This suggestion was made after consulting with the Special Committee on Cooperation with Stock Exchanges of the American Institute of Accountants, Stock Exchanges of the American Institute of Accountants,
which outlined the procedure which, in their opinion, should be adopted. The Exchange says:
While the present agreement of listed companies with the Exchange provides for the puhlication of interim earnings statements after ail charges, including normal income taxes, we would ask that profits be shown before Federal taxes on income, pursuant to the letter of the committee, as well as after provision has been made for Federal taxes.
The following is the procedure outlined by the Special Accountants Committee:
For comparison with other periods, there should be shown in every case the profit before Federal taxes on income. From this amount there should be deducted provisions for Federal taxes on income for such amounts as, in the opinion or the management, and in the opinion of the independent quired to cover taxes that will probably have to be paid from the income of the period.
With the present heavy Federal taxes based on income, the so-called normal tax and the so-called excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940. as amended, and the probable increases in such taxes affecting income for 1941, a statement showing net income or net profit should, unless impracticable, include reasonable provision for Federal income and uncess impracticable, incluae reasonalits taxes, although such provision must obviously be tentative. The way in which the estimate for Federal taxes based on income should be shown in the puhlished statement is subject to some difference of opinion. It is desirable to show separately the provisions for normal income tax and for excess profits tax. There may be cases in which a corporation may desire to show separately the normal income tax and the excess profits tax, computed under the Revenue Act of 1940, and to supplement these provisions by a third amount representing the provision for increase in tax under a new law applying to income for 1941, or a corporation may wish to show separately the provision for the increase for excess profits tax. The important thing, however, is that the financial statements, or a footnote thereto, should contain appropriate disclosure if the provision is in excess of that which would be required by the tax laws in force at the time.

## New York Stock Exchange Amends Minimum Capital <br> and Margin Requirements on Certain InterestBearing Obligations

The Committee on Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange announced on July 11 some changes in its minimum capital and margin requirements, to make special provision under certain circumstances for positions in interestbearing obligations (other than obligations having a conversion or exchange feature) which are the subject of primary distributions and which are covered by the first four ratings by any of the nationally-known statistical services. The purpose of these changes, the Exchange said, is to permit the treatment of such obligations under the minimum capital requirements on a better basis than $70 \%$ of their market value for a limited period of time and to provide for a lower margin requirement on positions in such obligations in joint accounts in which the carrying firm or a partner thereof has an interest. These revised rules become partner thereof has an
The capital requirements rule has been amended by the addition of the following sentence to note (A):
In the case of an interest-bearing obligation which is the subject of a primary distribution and is covered by the first four ratings by any of the nationally-known statistical services, the Committee on Member Firms will consider a written application for permission to treat such obligation on a better basis than $70 \%$ of the market value thereof.
Applications for this special consideration should be submitted in writing to the Denartment of Member Firms as promptly as nossible and should include the following information as of the date of the request:

1. Complete description of the security.
2. Cost price, offering price and principal amount of obligations which the firm has purchased or may be require to purchase.
3. Date on which the security is to be purchased or on which the firm will be contingently committed to purchase the security.
4. Approximate aggregate indebtedness of the firm.
5. Approximate net capital of the firm.
6. Approximate total market value of all readily marketable securities(a) exempted, (b) non-exempted-held in firm accounts, partners' capital accounts, partners individual accounts covered by approved agreements
providing for their inclusion as partnership property and customers providing for the
accounts in defeit.

Clause 3 under "Exemptions" from paragraph (n) of the committee's margin rules for joint accounts has been amended as follows:
3. the account is maintained as a "Special Miscellaneous Account" conforming to the conditions of Section 4 (f) (5) of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, is confined exclusivel transactions and positions in
(a) serial equipment trust certificates, or
(b) interest-bearing obligations which are the subject of a primary distribution and which are covered by the first four ratings by any of the nationally-known statistical services,
and each other participant margins his share of the debit balance in such account on such basis as the committee may prescribe.

Requests for exemption from the provisions of the joint account margin rule should be submitted in writing to the Department of Member Firms and, in addition to indicatin the names and interests of the respective participants in the joint account, should contain the same information required in connection with applications for special consideration under the minimum capital requirements.

## New York Stock Exchange Revises General "Margin Rule for Accounts Having only "Long' and "Short'

 Positions in Exchangeable or Convertible SecuritiesAmendment of the New York Stock Exchange's general margin rule to provide a lower minimum maintenance margin requirement for accounts having only "long" positions in securities which are exchangeable or convertible into securities carried in offsetting "short" positions was announced on July 15 by the Committee on Member Firms. The revised rule, relating to paragraph (e) of the general margin rule, reads as follows:
(e) Accounts Having Only "Long" and "Short" Positions in Exchangeable or Convertible Securities-When a security carried in a "Iong" position is exchangeable or convertible aithin a reasonable time, without restriction other than the payment of money, into a security carried in a positions shall be equal to at least $15 \%$ of the debit balance adjusted to mark the "short" position to the market. Any excess position shall be mark the "short position the market. Ans par in be

The committee points out that the revision of the rule does not affect the initial margin requirements of Regulation $T$ of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, as set forth in Section 3 thereof.

## New York Stock Exchange Members Asked by SEC

 to Cooperate on Commodity MarginsAt the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission the New York Stock Exchange sent to its members on July 15 a letter asking those members who are not subject to the regulations of the commodities exchanges to require of their customers the same initial margins as those prescribe'd by such exchanges. This request was made after the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply asked the SEC for its comperation in the surveillance of unregulated commodities exchanges, while the Commission, in turn, asked the Stock Exchange to assist in this endeavor.

The Exchange on July 15 made available to its members the following list of commodities on which minimum margins are required by a commodity exchange, indicating the amount of margin required at present in connection with each contract:


On July 17 the Exchange advised its members that since these requirements are revised from time to time they should keep abreast of such changes. The following revisions in the table above were reported by the various commodities exchanges as of July 17: butter, $\$ 600$ per contract; cocoa, $\$ 600$ per contract; corn, 8 cents per bushel; cottonseed meal, $\$ 300$ per contract; eggs, $\$ 360$ per contract; lard, 50 cents per 100 lbs.; tin, $\$ 650$ per contract; oats, 6 cents per bushel;
potatoes, $\$ 150$ per contract; rye, 10 cents per bushel; soy beans, 15 cents per bushel; and wheat, 10 cents per bushel.

## Bond Brokers Association of New York Stock Exchange Reduces Commission Charged on Transactions in Federal Securities

The Association of Bond Brokers of the New York Stock Exchange has cut in half the rates of commission charged on transactions in securities of the United States Government. This was made known on July 14 in the following announcement sent to members of the Association:
The Board of Governors of the Association of Bond Brokers of the New York Stock Exchange, at a meeting held on July 9, 1941, directed that the resolution appearing on page 11 of the Constitution regarding commissions on tranachions in securties of the United states c., be amended, effective Juy 14, 194, to read as follows

In transactions in securities having more than one year to run, of the
United States. Puerto Rico and the Philipine Islands and of States, United States. Puertoc Rico and the
 per $\$ 1,000$ bond for "give-up" business; this rate of commi
to all transactions conducted on the floor of the Exchange.

## Plan for Retirement of New York Curb Exchange

 Seats Submitted to Members for Approval-In volves 50 of 550 Memberships-Cost Would Be Shared Equally by Exchange and MembersThe Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange submitted to the members of the Exchange on July 16 a submitted to the members of the Exchange on July 16 a
plan for purchase and retirement of not more than 50 out of the 550 seats at a price not to exceed $\$ 1,000$ each. Asserting that "this is the first time that such a step has been taken by any major exchange," the announcement of the Exchange said:
The effect of the move is to offer a greater share of commissions to the smaller number of members as market activity increases. While the first seats to be bought and retired would represent estates and inactive members, the reduction in number would mean a larger share of the total volume of business for each remaining member as volume grows. Retirement of the seats, may therefore be regarded as reflecting a feeling that the deflationary trend of recent years has reached bottom and that the moment has arrived to readjust the organization to the new conditions.
Indicating that "the plan is embodied in amendments to the Constitution under which the cost of buying seats for retirement would be shared equally by the Exchange itself and by the individual members through assessments." The Exchange goes on to say:
As retirement of seats would mean decrease of current revenue, the dues of the remaining members would have to be proportionately increased. Retirement of 10 seats in one year would cost each member an assessment of 89.26, plus an increase of dues in the same amount. Twenty-five seats would mean an assessment or 823.81 and a like increase in dues. For the whole 50 seats the assessment and the increase in dues would be each $\$ .50$. The plan also effects an increase in each members equity in the real is approximas 39,000 a 1,000.
It is pointed out by the Exchange that the proposal for seat retirement was first taken under consideration in March of this year, when a committee was appointed to study the matter (referred to in our issue of March 22, page 1833). The committee sent a questionnaire to the membership and a majority of those replying were in favor of adopting some plan of retirement. A larger committee was therefore plan of retirement. A larger committee was therefore appointed and devised the
of the Exchange members.

## Los Angeles Stock Exchange to Lower Commission Schedule-Non-Member Security Discount Plan Under Consideration

The Board of Governors of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, acting, it is stated, in the interest of Western inrestors and financial institutions, tentatively approved on July 8 a new commission schedule materially lowering the present rate, and at the same time announced plans for instituting discounts for non-member security dealers and financial institutions. In reporting this action the Los Angeles "Times" of July 9 said:
This is contrary to the usual tendency to boost commissions for the purchase or eale of securities and is the first time the Los Angeles Stock purchase or sale of securities and is the inrst
Exchange has ever revised its rates downward.
The nelv rates. which become effective Aug. 11, next, wiil bring local commissions in line with those existing throughout the country and wipe out the differential which has existed between Western and New York rates for a number of years.
The subject of "splitting commissions" with non-member dealers, banks and other financial institutions has been widely and continuously discussed by all elements of the securities industry for some time.
Apparently the Los Angeles Stock Exchange Board has decided the business policy has merit and that the wholesale and retail practice which prevails in most fields is practical for stock exchanges.
However, in this regard exchange officials point out that any such plan must comply with securities legislation and regulations and that details of such a proposal cannot be discussed pending the development of the program legally.

Decrease of $\$ 2,073,000$ in Outstanding Bankers Acceptances During June-Total June 30 \$212,932,000 - $\$ 6,783,000$ Above Year Ago

The volume of bankers dollar acceptances outstanding on June 30, 1941, amounted to $\$ 212,932,000$, as compared with the May 31 total of $\$ 215,005,000$, it was announced July 14 by the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. As compared with last year, when the
acceptances outstanding amounted to $\$ 206,149,000$, the
June 30 figure represents an increase of $\$ 6,783,000$.
According to the nature of credit, all branches except imports and those based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries, were above a month ago, while in the year-to-year comparison imports, domestic shipments and domestic warehouse credits were higher than on June 29, 1940.

The following is the report for June 30 as issued by the Reserve Bank on July 14:
BANKERS' DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

| Federal Reseroe Distitit | June 30, 1941 | May 31, 1941 | June 29, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Boston | \$29,966.000 | 830,961,000 | \$22,987,000 |
| 2 New York | 134,636,000 | 139,296,000 | 146,685,000 |
| 3 Philadelphl | 12,383,000 | 12,228,000 | 8,872,000 |
| 4 Cleveland | 2,745.000 | 3,306,000 | 1,101,000 |
| 5 Richmond | 839,000 | 870,000 | 122,000 |
| 6 Atlanta | 2,319,000 | 2,622,000 | 1,936,000 |
| 7 Chicago | 5,112,000 |  |  |
| 88 St. Louls 9 | 506,000 122,000 | 552,000 825000 | 318,000 |
| 10 Kansas City | 122,000 | 625,000 | 727,000 |
| 11 Dallas. | 505,000 | 405,000 | 103,000 |
| 12 San Franclis | 23,799,000 | $19,655,000$ | 18,413,000 |
| Grand tota | \$212,932,000 | \$215,005,000 | 3206,149,000 |

Decrease for month, $\$ 2,073,000$. Increase for year, $\$ 6,783,000$ ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT

|  | June 30, 1941 | May 31, 1941 | June 29, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | \$123,107,000 | \$124,866,000 | \$79,284,000 |
| Exports.- | 24,265,000 | 24,056,000 | 43,292,000 |
| Domestic shipments...--..------ | 10,934,000 |  | $8,330,000$ |
| Domestic warehouse credits | $31,574,000$ $3,128,000$ | 30,124,000 | 27,872,000 |
| Based on goods stored in or shipped between forelgn countries. | $3,128,000$ $19,924,000$ | $2,910,000$ $22,191,000$ | $13,352,000$ $34,109,000$ |

## BILLS HELD BX ACCEPTING BANK

0 wn bills.
Total. $\qquad$ CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES

| Days- | Dealers' <br> Buying Rates | Dealers' Selling Rates | Days- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Dealers' } \\ \text { Buyino Rates } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Dealers' Selling Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 1/2 | 7-16 | 120 |  |  |
|  | 3/1 | 7-16 | 150 | \%/8 | $9-16$ |
|  | 3/2 | 7-16 | 180..... | $8 \%$ | ${ }_{9-16}^{9-10}$ |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Jan. 31, 1939:

| 1939- |  | 1939- |  | 40- | \$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 31. | 255,402,175 | Nov. 30 | 222,599,000 | Sept. 30 | ,614,000 |
| Feb. 28 | 248,095,184 |  | 232,644,000 | Oct. 31 | 186,789,000 |
| Mar. 31 | 245,016,075 | 1940- |  | Nov. 3 | 196,683,000 |
| Apr. ${ }^{29}$ | 246,574,727 | Jan. 31.. | $229,230.000$ | Dec. 31 |  |
| June 30 | 244,530,440 | Mar. 30 | 229,705,000 | Jan. 31 |  |
| July 31 | 236,010,050 | Apr. 30 | 223,305,000 | Feb. 28 | 211,865,000 |
| Aug. 31 | 235,034,177 | May 31 | 213.685,000 | Mar. 31 | 217,312,000 |
| Sept. 30 | 215,881,724 | June 29 | 206,149.000 |  | 219,561,000 |
| O | 221,115,945 | July | 188.350.000 | May 31 | 215,005,000 |
|  |  | ug. | 181.813.000 | June 30 | 212.932,000 |

Commercial Paper Outstanding on June 30 Increased to $\$ 299,000,000$, Reports New York Federal Reserve Bank
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced on July 15 that reports received by the Bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of $\$ 299,000,000$ of open market paper outstanding on June 30, 1941, the largest amount paper outstanding on June 30,1941 , the largest amount $1.4 \%$ over May 31, when the total outstanding amounted to $\$ 295,000,000$, and is $33.4 \%$ above the June 30,1940 , figure of $\$ 224,100,000$.
In the following table we give a compilation of the monthly figures for more than two years:




New Form of Savings Bank Life Insurance Policies Offered Owners of Small Homes by New York State Savings Banks
Announcement was made on July 16 that a new form of Savings Bank Life Insurance policy, designed to protect families against the loss of their homes in case of the premature death of the mortgagor is being offered by 29 mutual savings banks in New York State. In announcing this new type of insurance, Judge Edward A. Richards, President of the Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund, stated that it would be beneficial both to mortgagors and savings bank depositors. He said:
It will assure the mortgagor that his family will not lose their home in the event of his dearh, and it will substantially reduce those instances where savings banks have been forced to start foreclosure proceedings to protect
the savings of their depositors."

It is stated that in some cases it has been found that as many as $50 \%$ of the foreclosure action brought by savings banks for one family dwellings have been due to the death of the mortgagor. In his announcement Judge Richards said:
For a very small premium it will now be possible for the small home owner to carry enough life insurance so that in the event of the deavh of the mortgagor his wife and childien will have their home free and clear. A policy form has been adopted which will provide insurance decreasing in amount as the unpaid principal of the mortgage decreases. Because of the decreasing protection and the basic low cost of Savings Bank Life Insurance, which is available only on an "over-the-counter" basis, premium rates will be very low. At age 30 , a $\$ 1,000$ policy will cost only $\$ 7.42$ annually for a 15-year period, with protection afforded for 20 years.
Home Owners' Life Insurance, according to Judge Richards, has been under consideration for several months by the Trustees of the Savings Banks Life Insurance Fund. It is further stated in the announcement issued by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.:
It has been adopted as a logical extension of the ser vice of Savings Bank Life Insurance in that it provides additional security to the person of modest means. This insurance can be written in amounts up to $\$ 3,000$ initial face value. In cases where the mortgage is in excess of $\$ 3,000$, a policy may be maintained at that level until amortization payments reduce the mortgage to the amount of the insurance.
The adoption of this form of life insurance is the result of a state-wide survey of all of the Mutual Savings Banks in New York which indicated the need for a form of policy which could at a very low cost cover the unpaid name a beneficiary on their policies but that the policy will be assigned to the lending institution, so that it may, in the event of death, be applied to the loan.

## Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago Pays Semi-Annual

 Dividend of $\$ 144,032$A. R. Gardner, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, announced on July 10 that the Bank would pay that day its eighth consecutive semi-annual dividend, this time at the rate of $11 / 2 \%$ per annum. The half-year rate is $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ higher than that paid the middle of last year, according to Mr . Gardner, who further announced:
A total of $\$ 144,032$ will be distributed, of which $\$ 37,728$ will go to the 456 member savings, building and loan associations in Illinois and Wisconsin, and $\$ 106,304$ to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which now holds the stock formerly subscribed by the United States Treasury. distributed since the bation distribuced $\$ 1909730$ hastant An increase in the dollar volume of stock held by momber krift home financing institutions is noted in sock harisons with last thirt and the capital stock owned by the Government has remained at the same figure for the past five years
Before 1938 the Bank distributed dividends once a year.

## FHLBB Reports Savings and Loan Associations' Hom

Financing Activity in May Highest Since 1930
Home-financing by savings and loan associations in May exceeded any month since 1930 , amounting to nearly $\$ 131$,000,000 , statisticians of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported on July 12. The figure represented an increase of $\$ 10,000,000$ over the month of April. The January to May totals on new mortgage loans, according to the Board, rose $21.1 \%$ in 1940 over the comparative period of a year ago, amounting to more than $\$ 166,000,000$, according to Board statisticians. Home purchase loans from January to Board statisticians. Home purchase loans from January to
May were approximately $\$ 203,000,000$, about $27.3 \%$ above May were approximately $\$ 203,000,000$, abo

Following are the figures on new mortgage loans for May, made public by the Board, as compared to April and May a year ago:

| Purpose | May, 1941 | April, 1941 | \% Change | May, 1940 | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| onstruction | \$40,975,000 | \$38,686,000 | +5.9 | \$36,956,000 | +10.9 |
| Home purch | 54,781,000 | 48,311,000 | +13.4 | 42,049,000 | $+30.3$ |
| Refinancing. | 18,506,000 | 16,905,000 | +9.5 | 18,034,000 | +2.6 |
| Reconditioning Other purposes_ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,930,000 \\ 10.761,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,368,000 \\ 10,361,000 \end{array}$ | +6.9 +3.9 | $6,896,000$ $10,607,000$ | +14.0 +1.5 |
| Totals | \$130,953,000 | \$120,631,000 | +8.6 | \$114,542.000 | +14 |

Operations of Member Associations of Federal Home Loan Bank System Showed Continued Improved Position in 1940
The improved position of the leading thrift and homefinance institutions of America, apparent over the past five years, is indicated in a report published in the July issue of the "Federal Home Loan Bank Review." Presenting an analysis of combined statements of condition of the 3,816 member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System at the end of 1940, the article says, "The effect of 1940 operations on the balance sheet of the average member savings and loan association was decidedly favorable." The announcement regarding the article, issued July 13, continues:
The article reveals a sizable increase in the associations' mortgage loans outstanding. a healthy decline in real estate owned, and a rise in the amount of liquid funds represented by cash on hand and in banks-which is significant in view of the uncertainties of world conditions. Tota assets of the institutions gained by $\$ 363,000,000$, or $9 \%$. In contrast to the steady growth in assets, the number of member associations has been declining gradually during the past two years, chiefly as a result of mergers and consolidations in the welding tomether of stronger and larger
individual units. individual units.
"The size of the average member institution increased more than
$\$ 100,000$ in assets over the year to about $\$ 1,155,000$, " the "Review" will
say. "This figure compares with an average of $\$ 963,600$ at the end of 1938 and $\$ 843,000$ in 1936."
Outstanding changes in the liability side of the ledger include a substantial gain in private invested capital and a heavy reduction in Government investments in the member institutions. Although the dollar volume of reserves increased during 1940, the ratio of reserves to total assets showed a fractional decline, largely because of absorption of losses incurred during the year in the sale of a large volume of real estate owned.
The new recovery peak of savings and loan lending produced a new high in the first mortgage investments of associations. The rise of $\$ 388,000,000$ in first mortgage loans outstanding far exceeded the gains of the two previous years. Mortgage holdings in associations accounted for almost four-hifhs of their aggregate resources at the end of the year. improved con on the part of associations during the year were reflect
in real estate holdings by almost $\$ 77,000,000$, or $20 \%$.
In real estate holdings by almost $\$ 77,000,000$, or $20 \%$.
The liquidity of member associations as measured by cash on hand and in banks has been increasing steadily since 1937. At the end of 1940 in banks has been increasing steadily since 1937. At the end of 1940
these funds totaled almost $\$ 250,000,000$, or $5.5 \%$ of the combined resources of the institutions. Aggregate funds invested by the public in member savings and loan associations passed the $\$ 3,000,000,000$ mark during 1940 , a $12 \%$ gain for the year.
The decline of outstanding Government investments in the associations was more than three times as great as in the previous year, largely because of voluntary repurchases of shares made possible by the increased inflow of private savings to the associations. At the end of 1940 there was more associations. One year previous the $\$ 1$ of Government money
A large increase in "advance payments by borrowers" shows that more and more associations are making it possible for home loan borrowers to accumulate funds for their taxes and insurance premiums in regular monthly instalments, along with their principal and interest payments.
The analysis did not cover the insurance companies and mutual savings banks,, which are memhers of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. At the end of May, 1941, the total membership of this reserve credit system stood at 3,839 institutions, holding combined assets of $\$ 5,260,000,000$.

## Liquidation of 11 Insolvent National Banks Completed During June

During the month of June, 1941, the liquidation of 11 insolvent National banks was completed and the affairs of such receiverships finally closed, it was announced July 11 by Comptroller of the Currency Delano, who said:
Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 11 receiverships amounted to $\$ 29,914,469$. while dividends paid to unsecured creditors amounted to an average of $87.65 \%$ of their claims. Total costs of liquidation of these receiverships averaged $6.68 \%$ of total collections from all sources, including offsets allowed.
Dividend distributions to all creditors of all active receiverships during the month of June, 1941, amounted to $\$ 1.272 .304$. Data as to results of liquidation of the receiverships finally closed during the month are as follows:
INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED
DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, 1941 DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, 1941

| Name and Location <br> of Bank | Date of Fallute | Total Disbutsements, Incl Offsets. Allowed | Per Cent Dividends Declated to All Claimants | Captal Stock at Date of Date of $\qquad$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lee County Nat. Bank, Marianna, Ark | 5-1-34 | \$698,629 | 79.25\% | \$80,000 |
| Aurora Nat. Bank, Aurora, III | 6-18-34 | 2,816,264 | 96.92 | 300,000 |
| First Nat. Bank in Aurora, |  | 2,566,779 | 83.63\% | 200,000 |
| Caribou Nat. Bank, Caribou, | 1-15-34 | 1,198,292 | 24.38\% | 100,000 |
| rrst Nat. Bank, Port | 1-6-33 | 6,684,944 |  |  |
| Nat. | 2-27-3 | 7,402,092 | 95.59\% | 00,00 |
| Citizens Nat. Bank \& Trust Co., Hornell, N. Y |  | 2,185,974 | 69.00 | 25,000 |
| Peoples Nat. Bank, Latrobe, P | 8-24-31 | 2,314,770 | 83.85\% | 200,000 |
| Moshannon Nat. Bank, Philipst urg, Pa_ | 0-12-31 | 1,338,192 | 91.27\% | 150,000 |
| First Nat. Bank, Porta | 3-25-31 | 364,330 | 37.47\% | 60,000 |
| Second Nat. Bank, Morgantown, W. V | 1-11- | 2,344,203 | 94.97\% | 100,000 |

Tenders of $\$ 306,089,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$ 000,000 of 91 -Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,337,000$ Accepted at Average Price of $\mathbf{0 . 0 9 7} \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on July 14 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 or thereabouts of 91 -day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 306$,089,000 , of which $\$ 100,337,000$ was accepted at an average price of $0.097 \%$. The Treasury bills are dated July 16 and will mature on Oct. 15, 1941 . Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of July 12, page 177.

The following regarding the accepted bids for the offering is from Mr. Morgenthau's announcement of July 14:
Total applied for, $\$ 306,089,000$. Total accepted, $\$ 100,337,000$
Range of accepted bids:
High, $\quad 99.990$ equivalent rate approximately $0.040 \%$.

( $68 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted).

## New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ of 91 -Day Treasury Bills-

 To be Dated July 23, 1941Tenders 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 July 18, by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks, and the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. (EST) July 21, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated July 23 and will mature on Oct. 22, 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 23 in amount of $\$ 100,100,000$.
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 hree 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 ac companied by an express guaranty of payment by an incor or trust company.
Immediater 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 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 or rejection thereof. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the 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 of accepted tenders at the prices offered must be made or completed at the Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on July 23, 1941.
The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any 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 taxation 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 Treasury 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 prescri
issue.

## Subscriptions to CCC Note Offering Totaled $\$ 5,357,000,-$

 000-About $\$ 201,000,000$ Represented Exchanges Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on July 15 that subscriptions received to the offering of $\$ 400$,000,000 of $11 / 8 \%$ notes of Series G of the Commodity Credit Corporation aggregated $\$ 5,357,000,000$. Of this total, about $\$ 201,000,000$ were received from holders of Series. $D$ notes of the Corporation who tendered a like par amount of such notes to the Secretary for purchase. Such subscriptions were allotted in full, and all other subscriptions were allotted $4 \%$, but not less than $\$ 1,000$ on any one subscription. Further details as to subscriptions and allotments will be announced when final reports are received from the Federal Reserve Banks.The offering was made on July 10 as was indicated in these columns of July 12 , page 177.

## Intermediate Credit Banks Sell $\$ 16,775,0001 / 2 \%$ De-

 bentures Including $\$ 840,000$ within System The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks on July 16 marketed a total of $\$ 16,775,0001 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures, of which $\$ 15,935,000$ was offered to the public at a slight premium, through Charles R. Dunn, New York, fiscal agent, and $\$ 840,000$ was placed within the system. The debentures are to be dated Aug. 1 and mature 181 days later on Feb. 2, 1942. This is the first time it is stated that Credit Bank debentures have been issued with a $1 / 2 \%$ coupon rate. Previous issues, for some time past, have carried a rate. PreThe Banks are obliged to meet $\$ 13,000,000$ maturing debentures next Aug. 1, which will leave $\$ 3,775,000$ of the proceeds of the present issue as new money for the Banks. The Banks will have outstanding at the close of business Aug. 1, an aggregate of $\$ 247,515,000$ debentures.

General License Issued Allowing Withdrawal of Spanish Funds-Amendment to General License Pertaining to All Funds Blocked June 14
A general license was issued by the Treasury Department July 11 covering blocked balances in the United States of Spain and Spanish Nationals. Spain thereby becomes the fourth country to receive a general license since the June 14 freezing order, pertaining to all countries of Continental freezing order, pertaining to at countries of continental Europe whose assets had not previously been blocked.
Russia obtained a general license June 24 and Sweden and Russia obtained a general
Switzerland June 20 (noted in our issue of June 28, page 4048).

The general license issued on June 14, authorizing payments from accounts newly blocked on that date, provided instruments were drawn prior to June 14, was amended and extended on July 15.
The amendment follows:
General License No. 45 is hereby amended as follows:
(a) Paragraph (1) thereof is amended to read as follows:
"(1) A general license is hereby granted authorizing any banking institution within the United States to make payments from blocked accounts, other than blocked accounts of N rway, Denmark, the Netherlands, other than blocked accounts of Nelgium, Luxembourg. France, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, or Greece, or any national thereof, of documentary drafts drawn under irrevocable letters of credit issued or confirmed by a domestic bank prior to June 14, 1941."
(b) Paragraph (4) thereof is amended to read as follows:
"This license shall expire at the close of business on August 15, 1941."
This license, in its original form, appeared in full, in our issue of June 21, page 3893

The general license applying to the Spanish assets follows in full:
(1) A general license is hereby granted licensing any transaction referred to in Section 1 of the Order, if (i) such transaction is by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of Spain, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transaction involves property in which Spain, or any national thereof, has 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 Spain or any national of Spain, and
(b) Such transaction does not involve property in which any blocked country or any national thereof, other than Spain or any national of Spain, has at any time on or since the effective date of the Order had any interest, and
(c) If such transaction is not by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera, such transaction shall not be effected until the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has certifedin wring that the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has determined that such tra.
(2) This general license also authorizes any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of Spain has an interest to a blocked account in a domestic bank in the name of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera, provided, however, that this authorization shall not be deemed to authorize any payment or transfer from a blocked account in which any national of a blocked country, other than Spain, has an interest, or has had an interest at any time on or since the effective date of the Order.
(3) Except as provided in paragraph (2), this general license shall not be deemed to permit any payment, transfer or withdrawal from any blocked account than blocked accounts in the name of the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera, until the Instituto Espanol de Moneda Extranjera has certified, with respect to the transaction, as provided in paragraph (1) (c) above.
(4) This general license shall not apply with respect to any national of Spain who is also a national of any other blocked country.
(5) Banking institutions within the United States engaging in any transactions authorized by this general license shall file promptly with the appropriate Federal Reserve tha weekly reports setting forth the detall of transactions effected by them under this license.

## Treasury Extends $\$ 50,000,000$ Currency Stabilization

 Credit to China by One YearSecretary of the Treasury Morgantheau Jr. and T. V. Soong, financial representative of China, signed on July 2 a one-year extension of the Treasury's $\$ 50,000,000$ currency stabilization credit to China. Officials said the extension was necessitated by the technicality that the American stabilization funds automatically expired June 30 and was renewed by Congress, according to the Associated Press, which also. reported:
Under the Chinese agreement, the American fund buys Chinese currency to the equivalent value of $\$ 50,000,000$ and pays for it with American money which China can use better than its own money in world wide transacChina is supposed to buy back its money and pay for it with Ametican money some time in the future.

The agreement was reported in these columns of May 3, 1941, page 2777.

## Brazil Repays Export-Import Bank $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 , 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ Credit

Federal Loan Administrator Jones revealed on July 9 that Brazil had repaid a $\$ 19,200,000$ credit extended in 1939. Mr. Jones said it was paid on schedule in May. This amount was extended by the Export-Import Bank to Brazil in acceptance credits to provide dollar exchange for payment of amounts then owed to American exporters and for further purchases of American goods over the balance of that year. Plans for the extension of credit were reported in our issue of March 11, 1939, page 1410.

## Export-Import Bureau Established in Bank of Brazil

The following announcement, regarding the establishment of an Export-Import Bureau in the Bank of Brazil, was recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce:
The Export-Import Bureau, established in the Bank of Brazil by a recent Presidential decree, will endeavor to stimulate and assist the exportation of native products and assure the most favorable terms for the importation of foreign products. The Bureau is empowered to lrnd financial aid, when necessary, to producers of exportable merchandise; to finance the importation of merchandise necessary for essential domestic industries; to purchase and store Brazilian products for exportation, and to purchase for third parties or for its own account foreign products indispensable to the national economy. Itwill also cooperate with present authorities so that Government purchases are handled to the best interests of the country's foreign trade and will assist in the elaboration of financial or trade agreements.

No Change in Silver Purchasing Policy Planned Says Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau-So Advises Senator McCarran-Senator Thomas Opposes Group Which Would Use Silver in Place of Copper and Other Metals in Defense Program
Assurances that the Administration contemplates no change in its silver purchase policy have been given to Western Senators by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, according to United Press advices from Washington July 13, which in reporting this said:
The assurance came in the form of a letter to Senator McCarran (Dem.), of Nevada, who had inquired whether purchases of the metal would be disturbed by the preparedness program. Mr. McCarran had planned to domestic silver at 71.5 cents an ounce be followed closely.
Mr. Morgenthau wrote the Nevada Senator that the Administration was not considering changes in its silver policy and that purchases of the metal would be continued.

Some opponents of the silver policy contend that the Government should discontinue its so-called subsidy to the silver industry now that it
There has been agitation, too, for increased use of silver in defense weapons. It has been pointed out that nonmonetized silver could be used as a substitute for copper and other metals in event of shortages.
Mr. McCarran, one of the leaders of the Senate silver bloc, said tonight that his group would welcome increased use of silver but was not optimistic over the part the metal would play in the multi-bimon-dollar preparedness drive.
Likewise, he predicted that any effort to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, would be defeated.
"We are determined to keep that law on the books," he said
On July 14 Senator Thomas (Democrat) of Oklahoma, criticized reports to the effect that some "experts in the Office of Production Management" and some "Government economists" have condemned the silver purchase program and are urging use of the metals in place of copper, tin and other metals. Senator Thomas, who is Chairman of the other metals. Senator Thomas, who is Chairman of the
Senate's Special Silver Committee originally headed by the Senate's Special Silver Committee originally headed by the
late Senator Pittman of Nevada, in declaring on July 14 late Senator Pittman of Nevada, in declaring on July 14
(we quote from advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau) that the policy being condemned by the "experts" was recommended by the President and the Treasury Department and was adopted after long and thorough consideration by Congress, said that it was "somewhat difficult to understand just how these temporary officials, called in for special assignments, have found time to inaugurate a campaign for either the repeal or ound time to inaugurate a campaign of our domestic silver policy which has become the settled policy of the Government." A statement issued the settled policy of the Governme
by Senator Thomas further said:
The Senate Special Silver Committee suggests to these critics that before the expense of the present preparedness program is liquidated we may find a better use for our gold and silver accumulations than the use suggested by such critics, viz., the use of silver as a substitute for tin, aluminum or copper, although it is well known that silver is absolutely indispensable not alone for coinage purposes but in the arts and sciences and it is admitted that silver is the best conductor of electrical energy that has been discovered to date. Should our national debt reach the sum now prophesized by some of our district then the burden of such debt, together with State, county, city and the present size and weight of the standard silver dollar may mave to be reduced in order to regulate the value of the dollar to that point where the people can meet such tazes interest and debts. If this eventuality should mepen then our large accumulation of gold and silver monetary metals will go a long way toward liquidating our national obligations.

## Representative White Warns that Any Move to Cut Off Silver Market Would Cripple Defense In-

 dustriesRepresentative Compton R. White of Idaho, a member of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, in a statement issued in New York on July 14, warned that any move to cut off the national market for silver at this time would force many copper, zine and lead mines in this country to close and further cripple our defense industries. This is learned from the New York "Times" of July 15, which in part, also indicated Representative White as saying:
Mr . White declared the controlling factors in our national defense program were the cost of production in mining strategic war metals and the Government's profit in its silver purchase program. He said there were virtually no "exclusive producing" silver mines, and that in this country or "anywhere else" silver was a by-product of copper, zinc and lead mines and the profit received for the by-product went a long way in meeting the cost of production of strategic metals, copper, lead and zinc.
He said that at a time when the Government was arbitrarily holding the price of the startegic mftals down and combing the Western Hemisphere for lead and zinc, to cut off the silver market now would surely cripple defense.
"Contrary to repeated allegations of the so-called financial experts, the Government is making big profits on its silver-purchase program," Mr. White said. "Domestic silver is bought at the fixed price of 71.11 cents per ounce and immation put into circulation as money in the form of siver rere $\$ 1, \$ 5$ and $\$ 10$ bils at $\$ 1.29$ an The volum
"In addition to the silver money in circulation put out by the Government in paying its running expenses, and eagerly accepted everywhere in handling the Nation's business, there is on hand in the United States Treasury over $1,000,300,000$ ounces of silver that did not cost the Government anything, representing the difference between the silver taken in and the silver put out as money under the silver-purchase program, which surely represents a profitable transaction for the Government, and in time of national instability and uncertainty is a great bulwark to our national credit."

## Treasury Orders Seizure of 17 Axis Ships Under Espion-

 age Act of 1917-Action Preliminary to Forfeiture Proceedings for Alleged Sabotage to VesselsMaritime Commission Takes Over 17 More Danish Ships and Four Italian VesselsSecretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on July 11 ordered formal confiscation proceedings against 15 Italian ships formal confiscation proceedings against 15 Italian ships The seizure action was taken after Mr. Morgenthau had been advised by the Department of Justice that there was "probable cause" for forfeiting the ships to the United States without compensation because of alleged sabotage to the vessels committed by their crews while lying idle in American harbors. These 16 ships were among the two German and 28 Italian vessels which had been taken into custody by the United States Coast Guard on March 30 (noted in these columns April 5, page 2170). The Treasury explained that "only vessels which have been sabotaged are being seized."

Regarding the seizure of the ships, Associated Press Washington advices, July 12, said:
Yesterday's action consisted of ordering the collectors of customs in the nine ports in which the vessels are anchored to take charge of the ships, which previously have been in the hands of the Coas
is preliminary to forfeiture proceedings in the courts
${ }^{\text {is }}$ The German ship against which confiscation proceedings were ordered was the Pauline Friederich, at Boston. The Italian ships were: The Ida Z . O. at Mobile, Ala. ; the IAntonietta, Mar Glauco, Santa Rosa and Belvedere at Philadelphia; the Pietro Campanella and Euro at Baltimore; the Mongioio at Galveston, Tex. ; the San Leonardo and Villarperosa at New York; the Vittorin and San Giuseppe at Norfolk, Va. ; the Leme at Portland, Ore. ; the Ada O. and Monfiore at New Orleans.
The Treasury directed that in the case of two Italian ships at Norfolk, the Giuan and Guidonia, no immediate steps be taken to acquire title, but that they be kept in custody.

In another action preparatory to confiscation, the Treasury announced on July 15 that the Italian freighter Aussa had been seized in Hoboken, N. J., under the Espionage Act of 1917.
The British Embassy at Washington announced on July 11 that the British Government had waived its "belligerent rights" with respect to these vessels and will not seize any Axis ship requisitioned by the United States in view of the uses to which these vessels are to be put. Some of these ships might be transferred by the Maritime Commission to British registry. The British had taken similar action concerning requisitioned Danish vessels, as noted in our issue of July 12, page 183.
The number of Danish cargo vessels taken over by the The number of Danish cargo vessels taken over by the Maritime Commission was increased to 31 on July 12 when
the Commission acquired 16 more Danish shins under the the Commission acquired 16 more Danish ships under ships by the Maritime Commission was referred to in these columns June 21, page 3903 and July 12, page 183. There were originally 39 Danish vessels taken into custody by the Coast Guard in April. The vessels are to be used in connection with the national defense program. A Washington dispatch, July 12, to the New York "Times" stated:
Two Danish ships, the Sicilien and the Australian Reefer, in New York, will be turned over to the Army. The rest will be used for hauling defense materials to this country from South and Central American ports.
Besides the Sicilien and Australian Reefer, those taken over in New Besides the Sicilien and uustralian Reefer, those taken over in New
York are the Georgia, Gertrud, Lundby and Olympia. In Philadelphia the York N. Damm and the Norden were taken over, as was the E. M. Dalgas P. N. Damm and the Norden were taken over, as was the E. M. Dalgas
at Newport Neivs. Other Danish vessels taken over are the Lexa Maersk, Anna Maerkk, Niel Maersk, Columbia Ranghild, Alssund and Brosund.

Another Danish cargo vessel, the Sessa, was acquired on July 17 by the Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisition Act. This vessel, tied up in New York, increased the number of seized Danish vessels to 32 .

On July 14 the Treasury announced that the Maritime Commission had bought four of the other Italian ships which had not been damaged. These were the Ircania and Confidenza at Jacksonville, Fla.; the Colorado at Galveston, and the Clara at Savannah.

## Sea Lanes to Iceland to beKept Open President Roosevelt Declares

President Roosevelt made emphatic at his press conference July 18 that the United States Navy will undertake to keep open the sea lanes to Iceland as well as other outlying defense bases. He said that since it was the policy of the United States to defend Iceland and the American garrison stationed there, it was "ABC stuff" to keep the sea lanes open. From Washington United Press advices of July 18, we take the following:

The facts, said the President are these:
It is felt by all military authorities who hate best access to information and the defense needs of the nation and the hemisphere that possible occupation of Iceland by an unfriendly power would be a serious blow to national and hemispheric defense. For that reason, to prevent an unfriendly power
moving in, it was necessary to send an American garrison there to occupy moving in,

With a garrison there, the question is whether it will be left to its own devices or whether it will be protected. Obviously, it must be protected, and this entails keeping the lines of communication open.
This, said Mr. Roosevelt, applies as firmly to Bermuda on one end, Newfoundland on another end of the outlying defense line, as well as it does to Iceland. Obviously, he said, you cannot maintain a garrison at such far-flung outposts without keeping open the lines of communication. His orders, he said, are that the communications lines and the outposts be protected against attack or threat of attack. Nobody, oreat of an attack, but that is the order, that is the situation, and there is little or nothing to be said in addition.
Mr. Roosevelt's restatement of policy assumed significance in relation to a conference he had yesterday with the naval High Command. He conferred unexpectedly with Secretary of the Navy Knox, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval operations, Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral Richm.

It was intimated that the meeting may have presented an opportunity It was intimated that the meeting may have presented an opportunity to issue positive orders to
America's naval policy.
Turning to the subject of hemisphere defense, Mr. Roosevelt intimated that America may be constructing air defense bases in other South American countries than Brazil. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, told Mr. Roosevelt said that bases already are being constructed could not disclose whether any other countries were involved. But he suggested that reporters say merely that such bases are being constructed at strategic points-a statement which left the broad intimation that additional LatinAmerican countries are cooperating for establishment of aerial fighting sta-
tions around which this country could establish a far-flung first line of defense.
Turning to the lend-lease program, Mr. Roosevelt minimized reports that Britain might be using the lend-lease program to register a profit by reselling materials obtained from this country. The President said he doubted that there was any desire on
or on anything else.
It wouldn't be according to Hoyle-it wouldn't be cricket to do so, he said.

## President Roosevelt Proclaims List of 1,800 Persons and Business Firms in Latin America Deemed to be Acting in Interest of Germany or Italy-Orders

 Control of Exports and Freezing of AssetsPresident Roosevelt on July 17, acting in conformity with the unlimited national emergency, issued a proclamation "authorizing the promulgation of a list of persons to be known as "The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals" ". In a statement issued at the same time the President said that "the list will consist of certain persons deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or Nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation, directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is, deemed to be detrimental to the interest of National defense." The list made public simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, contained the names of over 1,800 LatinAmerican persons and business institutions. The two principal functions to be served by the list are (1) that no article on the export control list may be exported to persons named in the list except under special circumstances and (2) that the persons on the list will be treated as Nationals of Germany or Italy, thus having their assets in this country frozen.

In an effort "to cause the least possible interference with legitimate inter-American trade" the Treasury. Department issued a general license permitting continued inter-American trade and financial transactions incidental thereto involving European Nationals in Latin America not on the list, European Nationals in Latin America not on the list,
this general license permitting such classes of transactions without specific licenses."

The proclaimed list was compiled by the office of the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, with the cooperation of the State, Commerce and Treasury Departments and 17,000 export firms in this country.

The White House statement explaining the President's proclamation follows according to the Associated Press: As a further step in view of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President, he has today issued a proclamation authorizing the promulgation of a list of persons which will be known as "The proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals." The list will consist of certain persons deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be deterimental to the int grest
of national defense. The list will be prepared by the Secretary of State of national defense. The list will be prepared by the Secretary of State
acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the secretary of Commerce, Com and Cultural Relations between the American republics.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, a proclaimed list was issued by the designated Government officials containing the names of more than 1,800 persons and business institutions in the other Americans republics. This list is the result of long and intensive investigations and studies by the interested governmental agencies. The list will be published in the Federal Register and may be obtained in pamphlet form from various governmental institutions and the Federal Reserve banks. From time to time there will be additions to and deletions from the list which will be made public. The President gave warning that any one serving as a cloak for a person on the list will have his name added forthwith to the list.
The list will have two principal functions. In the first place, no article covered by the export control Act of July 2, 1940, may be exported to persons named in the list except under special circumstances. Secondly, persons on the list will be treated as though they were nationals or Germany or Italy within the meaning of execuive Order which, on of countries of the Continent of Europe and nationals thereof
countries of
At the time of the issuance of the proclamation, it was also announced that in attaining the objectures eforts are being made to cause the least possible interference with legitimate inter-American trade. With that end in view the Treasury Department has issued a general license with respect to inter-American trade transactions and the financial transactions incidental therete involving persons in the other American Republics who may be nationals of a European country designated in the order. This general license will permit such classes of transactions without the necessity of applying for specific licenses.
The general license, however, will not apply to persons so long as their names appear on the proclaimed list. In addition, exporters and importers in the United States may from time to time be advised by their banks or otherwise that instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring specific license applications for trade transactions involving certain persons in the other American Republics who are not named on the proclaimed list.
Furthermore, financial transactions which are not incidental to licensed trade transactions are not covered by the general license, With respect to such purely financial transactions, appropriate specific licenses will have to be obtained from the Treasury Department.

The proclaimed list will also serve as a guide to United States firms in the of agents and representatives in the other American Republics.
Following is the President's proclamation:
By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 5 (B) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415) as amended and Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714) as amended and by virtue of all other
authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of un-
limited national emergency and finding that this proclamation is necessary in the interest of national defense, do hereby order and proclaim the following:
Section 1. The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of Export Control, and the Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American republics, shall from time to time cause to be prepared an appropriate list of
(A) Certain persons deemed to be, or to have been acting or purporting to act, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of, or under the direction of, or under the jurisdiction of, or on behalf of, or in collaboration with Germany or Italy or a national thereof, and
the exportation directly or indirectly of ane behalf, or for whose account, the exportation directly or indirectly of any article or material exported National defense
In similar manner and in the interest of national defense, additions to and deletions from such list shall be made from time to time. Such list and any additions thereto or deletions therefrom shall be filed pursuant to the provisons of the Federal Register Act and such list shall be known as "the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals."
Section 2. Any person, so long as his name appears in such list, shall, for the purpose of Section 5 (B) of the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, and for the purpose of this proclamation, be deemed to be a national of a foreign country, and shall be treated for all purposes under executive order All the terms and provisions of executive order of Germany or Italy. shall be applicable to any such person so long as his name appears in such, list, and to any property in which any such person has or has had an interest, to the same extent that such terms and provisions are applicable to nationals of German y or Italy, and to property in which nationals of Germany or Italy have or have had an interest.
Section 3. The exportation from the United States directly or indirectly to, or on behalf of, or for the account of any person so long as his name appears on such list, of any article or material the exportation of which is pro under the authority of Section 6 of the Act of July 2 or hereafter issued or of any other military equipment or munitions, or component parts thered or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture servicing, or operation thereof, is hereby prohibited under Section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended, except (1) when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, or in proclamation No. 2465 of March 4, 1941, as the case may be, and (2) when he Administrator of Export Control under my direction has determined that such prohibition of exportation would work an unusual hardship on American interests.
Section 4. The term "person" as used herein means an individual, partnership, association, corporation or other organization.
The term "United States" as used herein means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, including the Philippine Islands, he Canal zone and the District of Columbia and any other territory, de pendency or possession of the United States.
Section 5. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed in any manner to limit or restrict the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 8389, as and the Attorney General. So far as the said Executiry of the Treasury as amended, is concerned, "the proclaimed list Executive Order No. 8389 , authorized by this proclamation is merely a list of certain nations with espect to whom and with respect to whose property interest persons with specifically put on notice that the provisions of such executive puble is applicable, and the fact that any person is not named in such list shall in no wise be deemed to mean that such person is not a national of a foreign country designated in such order, within the meaning thereof, or to affect n any manner the application of such order to such person or to the property interests of such person
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of July, in he year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Forty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
By the President:
SUMNER WELLS
Acting Secretary of State.
President Roosevelt Signs Ship Warrants Act
The signing by President Roosevelt of the Ship Warrants Act was announced on July 15. The bill provides for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interest of national defense. This measure gives the Maritime Commission power to issue priority warrants to vessels in return for compliance with Commission control over voyages, rates and cargoes. The ships holding priority warrants would receive preferential treatment in port facilities, repairs and other accommodations. The completion of Congressional action came on July 7 when the Senate and House approved a conference report, referred to in aur issue of July 12, page 182. House passage of the bill was on May 20 while the Senate approved it on June 28. Stating that the newly enacted legislation gives the Maritime Commission "persuasive authority of the most compelling nature to enforce reasonable freight rates and to effect priorities in transportation of vital defense cargoes." The Washington "Post" of July 16 added:
The powers vested in the Commission by the new law are applicable to both domestic and foreign ships. They include authority for the Commission to issue warrants entitling vessels to preferential claim for fuel, lighterage, ${ }^{\circ}$ harbor, docking, repair and other terminal facilities in return for agreement by the ships' operators to engage in the services and follow
the routes desired by the Commission.

Price Control Legislation Covering Rents, Food and Clothing Expected to Be Sent to Congress Next * Week-President Roosevelt's Remarks

President Roosevelt revealed at his press conference on July 15 that methods of controlling rents and prices generally during the national emergency were under consideration, while Congressional leaders said, following a conference on

July 16, that legislation affecting these matters will probably be introduced in both houses next week. It is believed that separate bills rather than omnibus legislation has been agreed upon. Reports indicate that, while foods, clothing and rents in some areas will be covered by the price control legislation, no provision has been made for pegging wages. The President when asked about wages on July 16 said that the Administration was trying to keep things pretty much in balance.
Concerning the President's remarks on July 15 the Associated Press reported:
In connection with prices, Mr. Roosevelt specifically discussed rents. Some were opposed to touching rents at all in the Washington area or other areas in which there is a shortage of housing and rents have already risen, areas in.
One method of dealing with the problem was to fix a maximum increase for such areas, he continued. This could be done, his explanation ran, by raking a base period such as 1938, 1939 and 1940 and limiting any increase to some percentage of the level for those years. The maximum increase, he said, might be $10,15,20$ and $25 \%$, whatever seemed best.
Asked whether it was better to control prices by freezing them or by Rixing a ceiling, Mr. Roosevelt replied that it depended on the article and the locality

## Opposition to Any Change In Federal Income Tax Law

 Affecting Returns of Husband and Wife Voiced By Merchants Association of New YorkIn a report made public on July 14 by its Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue, of which Laurence Arnold Tanzer is Chairman, The Merchants' Association of New York opposes any alteration of the present provision of the income tax law with respect to return by husbands and wives. The report states that the effect of this proposal would be to increase heavily the burden of the surtax upon married couples when both husband and wife have income and further that the situation does not in any way justify an attack upon one of the most fundamental of institutions, the family, by discriminatory tax calculated to discourage matrimony under the guise of raising revenue to defend the American way of life.

President Roosevelt Asks Congress for Authority to Establish Daylight Saving Time in any Area in Interest of National Defense-Also Urges Governors in Southeast to Take Action to Conserve Electrical Energy
President Roosevelt recommended to Congress on July 15 the enactment of legislation which would permit him to provide daylight saving time "upon such a regional or national basis, and for such part, or all, of the year, as he might deem necessary in the interest of our national defense." In identical letters to Speaker Rayburn and Vicefense. In identical letters to Speaker Rayburn and VicePresident Wallace, the President said that additional elec-
tricity for national defense is important and the daylight tricity for national defense is important and the daylight
saving time is a "practicable method of conserving electrical energy."
The President also sent letters to the Governors of eight Southeastern States telling them "the country is faced with a serious power shortage that is impeding the national defense program," the shortage being particularly acute in Alabama, Virginia, Temnessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. He asked the Governors to issue proclamations, if it is legally possible to do so, regarding the necessity for establishing daylight saving time.

The text of the President's letter to Congress follows:
The electrical energy of the country is to a large extent the prime energy of our national defense effort. In these times of emergency it is, therefore, essential for ps to ensure the conservation of electricity in all possible ways. The performance of our work upon the basis of daylight saving time is a practicable'method of conserving electrical energy.
Summer daylight saving time is already in effect in many of the high industrialized areas of New England and the Middle Attantic and North Central States. The Government agencies primarily interested in the fullest utilization of electricity for national defense-the Federal Powe Commission, the Department of the Interior and the Office of Production Management-have advised me that there is immediate need for the extension of this daylight saving time to other parts of the country,
including in particular the Southeastern States, and that there is also including in particular the Southeastern states, and that there is also a around daylight saving time.
The Federal Power Commission has investigated the further saving of electricity-in addition to the summer daylight saving now being securedthat would result from the establishment of year-round daylight saving; and the following table indicates the probable reductions in peak loads and consumption of energy which year-round daylight saving time would accomplish.
Probable effect of year-round daylight savings:

| Region | Expected Peak <br> Load (1941) <br> (Kilowatts) | Probable Reduction in Peak (Kilowatts) | Probable Annual Reduction in Eneroy (Kilowatthouts) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Northeastern_ | 10,690,000 | 372,750 | 137,910,000 |
| Southeastern. | 4,733,000 | 50,000 | 104,500,000 |
| Middle West--------- | 11,625,000 | 287,520 | 292,353,000 |
| Mountain and plains..-- | 1,881,000 | 9,390 | 43,000,000 |
| Pacific Northwest.-..-- Pacifle Southwest.-. | 1,960.000 | 9,500 | 39,355,000 |
| Pacifle Southwest | 3,133,000 | 11,000 | 119,164,000 |
| Total major systems in United States | 34,022,000 | 741,160 | 736,282,00 |

It will be seen from this table that the possible reductions of electricity vary from region to region. These reductions would depend upon the proportion and the nature of industrial, residential and commercial loads M, to some extent, upon the habits of the consuming puble.
pally-owned systems, reported that daylight saving time might seriously
cut their revenues and jeopardize the interest and amortized payments on bonded indebtedness.
Thus, while it is important that additional electricity for national defense be made available by the establishment of daylight saving time, it is also important that such a program have sufficient flexibility to meet varying regional conditions.

I am, accordingly, recommending the enactment of legislation, along the lines of the attached draft bill. that would permit the President to provide daylight saving time, upon such a regional or national basis, and for such part, or all, of the year as he might deem necessary in the interest of our national defense.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Changes In Tax Bill Requested By President Roose-velt-House Committee May Act Today-President Predicts Possibility of New Tax Measure Yearly During Emergency
A request by President Roosevelt that the House Ways and Means Committee revise the present tax program to conform to the Treasury Department's invested capital plan of computing corporation excess profits taxes was expected to be laid before the Committee on July 16, but, according to advices July 17 from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" action on the President's request was postponed by Committee until copies of the bill are ready for its consideration. From the July 17 advices to the "Journal of Commerce" we also qưote:
Chairman Doughton (Dem., N. C.) announced that prints of the bill are expected to be ready Saturday and that the Committee would meet to begin expected to be ready Saturday and that the Committee would meet to begin reading the bill at that time. It was not conen on the request at that time.
At a recent White House conference, the President proposed to Chairman Doughton that the Committee reconsider its earlier vote to retain the present law principle of allowing corporations the right to choose between the average earnings formula and the invested capital method of computing excess profits.
He expressed support for the Treasury scheme for abandonment of the average earnings method and limiting the filing of returns under the invested capital plan on the grounds that this would close a loophole in the law which permits many corporations to escape the full burden of exces profits taxation.
The Committee rejected the Treasury scheme early in its deliberations on the tax bill by a 20 to 4 vote. It was believed doubtful that in view of this heavy vote the Committee would reverse its action.
The President's suggestion was made at his White House conference on July 15 with Chairman Doughton, Representative Cooper (Dem.), of Tennessee, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan. According to the "Journal of Commerce," following the President's suggestions, it was reported that Secretary Morgenthau was invited by Chairman Doughton to appear before the Ways and Means Committee in further explanation of the proposal to limit corporations to returns on invested capital, but he is said to have declined.
Under date of July 16 it was noted in Associated Press advices from Washington that:
Under the Committee proposal a corporation would be allowed an untaxable excess profits credit equal to either $8 \%$ of the first $\$ 5,000,000$ or its nvested capital plus $7 \%$ of invested capital above $\$ 5,000,000$; or $95 \%$ of its average earnings during a four-year base period, 1936-1939,'inclusive. The excess profits tax rates would range from 35 to $60 \%$.
The Treasury proposed a formula setting $10 \%$ of invested capital as the maximum a corporation could earn without being subjected to an excess profits levy of 33 to $65 \%$.
According to United Press accounts from Washington on July 15, President Roosevelt, incident to his White House conference, warned of even heavier taxes, and said that it might be necessary to draw up a new tax bill every year during the war emergency to raise revenue. The United Press added:
He said that the conference did not explore the possibility of boosting he new revenue objective beyond the $\$ 3,500,000,000$ now contemplated, but he reiterated that a new tax bill would have to be drafted next winter to raise even more funds.
In times like these, he added, a new tax bill may have to be drafted each year.

In our issue of a week ago (page 181), it was indicated that on July 10 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau at his press conference stated that the present tax program drafted to yield $\$ 3,500,000,000$ might have to be re-examined in view of the Administration's request for additional appropriations for the Army, Navy and British aid needs.

Secretary Knox Says Navy Has Not Engaged in Combat with Any German Units-Tells Senate Committee, However, Depth Bomb Was Dropped to Warn Submarine
Secretary of the Navy Knox was reported to have told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on July 11 that the United States Navy had not engaged in combat with German naval units but that on one occasion an American patrol vessel had dropped a depth bomb to warn an approaching submarine. Secretary Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, had been called to testify before the committee on a resolution by Senator Wheeler, Democrat of Montana, calling for an investigation of published reports of so-called "shooting" incidents in the Atlantic.
Concerning their testimony United Press Washington advices of July 11 said:

Secretary Knox was represented as having told the Committee that some time ago a destroyer attached to the patrol was rescuing survivors from a torpedoed British ship in the Atlantic when its detectors picked up the vibrations of an approaching submarine.
Depth charges were dropped and a few minutes later the vibrations ceased, Secretary Knox was reported to have testified. He was said to have assured the Committee that a depth bomb was not effective at a distance of more than 100 feet and that the submarine was farther away than that from the destroyer.
The incident took place at dusis and the destroyer was afraid the submarine might release a torpedo, according to the version of Secretary Knox's testimony given to the United Press.
Secretary Knox reportedly assured the Committee, too, that no American patrol vessel had opened fire knowingly on a German ship.
Mr. Stark, it was said, told the Committee that he had no knowledge o the submarine incident until he read about it in a syndicated column. on confirmed that the incident had taken place.

Hearings Before House Committee on Proposed St. Lawrence Seaway Project-New York Shipping Interests Hold It Unsound-Mayor La Guardia Approves-Buffalo Interests in Opposition-Views of Gen. Robins
The assertion that the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project was unsound both commercially and economically was made in Washington on July 16 before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee by representatives of New York maritime and commercial organizations. It was contended also that the project would prove a detriment to national defense. Regarding the hearing on that day, advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau July 16 said:
Spokesmen from New York included representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York, the American Merchant Marine Institute, the Assoritime Association of the Port of New York and the West Side Association of Commerce of New York. Other New York organizations will be heard later.
In addition, there were representatives of Mobile, Ala., and Galveston Texas, who also took a stand against the proposed seaway
Building of the proposed st. Lawrence seaway would be detrimental to United States shipping, Francis s. Walker of New York City, speaking for the American Merchant Marine Institute, said.
"It is our belief," Mr. Walker declared, "that the construction of the seaway will result in the diversion from American ship operators to foreign operators of almost all of the traffic which would be shipped via the seaway."
Cornelius H. Callaghan, Manager of the Maritime Association of New York, said that the project proposed holds a harmful possibility to the greater part of the United States and is not an improvement that would be helpfur fore ionsound " would impose "inordinate tax burdens without corromicall benefits " $"$ and would divert traffic from railroads, steamship lines and inland benefits," an
National defense and the economic welfare of the country would be adversely affected by the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project, George H. McCaffrey, research director of the Merchants' Association of New York, contended. Confining his testimony chiefly to the power aspect of the venture, Mr. McVaffrey stated that the project could be of no help to the United States during the present emergency.
S. P. Gaillard, Sr., of Mobile, Ala., representing the Alabama Depart ment of Docks and Terminals, asserted that in his opinion the seaway would adversely affect the port interests of Mobile and Alabama and would disrupt the free flow of traffic through existing ports. He read a letter from Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama contending that the proposed seaway was not essential to national defense.
F. W. Parker of Galveston, General Manager of the Galveston Wharves, expressed the view that the seaway would adversely affect the growing port raffic in the Lower
At the hearing also on July 16 James W. Danahy, VicePresident and Managing Director of the West Side Association of Commerce of New York City, taking issue with Mayor La Guardia of New York, predicted that the St. Lawrence seaway would do irreparable damage to the Port of New York. From the Associated Press advices from Washington York. From the A
July 16 we quote:
He Mr. Danahy; testified that if the seaway turned out to be the success its proponents predicted, it would divert from New York $\$ 275,000,000$ worth of import and export business in grain, automobiles and sugar. He added that hundreds of other commodities might be diverted from the port. Mr. Danahy criticized the report of the Department of Commerce that in the long run "the commerce of New York Harbor w
Mayor La Guardia, who was heard by the Committee on July 9, stated that the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and hydro-electric power project would not hurt the commerce of the Port of New York and certainly would produce lower electric rates for its inhabitants. Advices to the New York "Times" from Washington July 9 indicating this also said in part:
Opening his statement with an admission that an advisory committee appointed by him had recommended opposition to the project, the Mayor nevertheless defended it forcefully through a two-hour session.
Mr. La Guardia said he would not be endorsing the waterway project
if he had "the slightest idea" it would harm his city's port business. Fear if he had the slightest idea it would harm his city's port business. Fear that it would, expressed by some groups, he asserted to be only a cover for the opposition of private power interests, who dread the availability of publicly produced power at rates much lower t
private companies serving the Northeast area
"If no navigation improvements were involved, you would have the same opposition, but with different reasons," he added. "The project may divert some port traffic from New York at first, but the general increase of trade in our area due to lower power and transportation costs will quickly wipe that out and more than wipe it out."

The hearings before the Committee have been under way since June 17, as was noted in our June 21 issue, page 3900. On July 14 representatives of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier opposed the project, contending that it was "economically unsound and would be disastrous to the entire economic structure of this country." From Associated Press advices from Washington we quote:

Urging the House Rivers and Harbors Committee to defer action on legislation to authorize the seaway until further studies were made, Fred M. Renshaw, Traffic Manager of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, declared:

We contend that the savings in transportation costs that might accrue from a deep waterway to the sea are insignificant and far over-shadowed by not only the costs of such a venture but by the damage that might be done to existing American transportation agencies."
Others from the Buffalo area who testified in opposition to the development were Ernest F. Hughitt and John A. Ulinski, members of the Buffalo City Council, John J. Northrop and George S. Grimm, members of the Niagara County Board of Supervisors, Representative Butler and Frederick K. Wing, city engineer of Buffalo.
Mr. Wing estimated that necessary outlay on Buffalo Harbor as part of the seaway would be $\$ 46,000,000$, as compared with the estimate of $\$ 1,000,000$ by Brig.-Gen. Thomas M. Robins, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers.
H. L. Bodman, New York grain trader and representative of the New York Produce Exchange, said he believed that any savings in transportation costs on grain occasioned by the seaway would accrue to foreign buyers and
not to the American wheat farmer.
As to the hearing on July 15, Associated Press Washington accounts said:
The House Rivers and Harbors Committee was told today that while the principal demand for the St. Lawrence seaway came from the Middle West, at least half the cost of the $\$ 285,000,000$ project would fall on four Eastern States which had no need for the development.
"New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware would contribute approximately $50 \%$ or more of the total cost for the complete project," said Frederick W. Burton of Rochester, manager of the transportation bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.
"This for a waterway and power project for which they have no need. From the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota comes the greater part of the public support for the project, but not the cash to pay for it."
Mr. Burton said that the Rochester chamber was opposed to the seaway because it felt that the project was not justified either as a defense or as a peacetime commercial undertaking. He contended that shipbuilding and power needs would be adequately supplied without it
William Knudsen, Director-General of the Office of Production Management, is one of those who has voiced support of the project; his views were presented to the Committee on July 2. On July 1 Mayor Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit and Mayor Carl F. Zeidler of Milwaukee advocated construction of the seaway, and on July 3 Governor Stassen of Minnesota and Governor Moses of North Dakota concurred in President Roosevelt's contention that a St. Lawrence seaway and power development was vital to defense and the economic welfare of the Nation.
At the same time John H. Ross, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Waterways Association, Inc., testified that his organization was unalterably opposed to the seaway.

On July 8 Brig.-Gen. Thomas Robins, Assistant Chief of Army Engineers, told the House Committee that it would be virtually impossible to destroy locks or dams in the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and hydro-electric project through any enemy action. Associated Press advices (July 8) likewise reported:
Gen. Robins estimated an expenditure of $\$ 8,000,000$ to $\$ 9,000,000$ would be sufficient to deepen major Great Lakes harbors to handle initial oceangoing commerce from the seaway. He said that many Great Lakes ports already had channel depths of 25 feet or more in outer harbors. The depth
proposed for the seaway is 27 feet. He mentioned Duluth-Superior, Indiproposed for the seaway is 27 feet. He mentioned Duluth-Superior, Indi-
ana Harbor, Ashtabula and Buffalo as ports already equipped with deep uter harbors.
In response to a question by Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, Gen. Robins said that the cost of the $\$ 285,000,000$ project would be proportionately greater were the power development to be undertaken without navigation.
He estimated the cost of the power development alone at $\$ 239,124,000$,
which he said would make the power cost about which he said would make the power cost about the same as power produced by steam plants. He estimated this cost at about four mills a kilowatt hour.
Under the proposed plan to develop both power and navigation teature Under the proposed plan to develop both power and navigation features 1.7 mills a kilowatt hour at $80 \%$ load factor. This power, he said, could be distributed in a 300 -mile radius at a transmission cost of he said, could a kilowatt hour additional.

At the earlier hearings Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce (on June 23), testified before the Committee in support of the bill, and on the same day endorsement came from Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, through the Chairman of its Transportation Committee, declared before the Committee on June 28 that the proposed St. Lawrence waterway was "undesirable from the standpoint of the country at large and would be seriously detrimental to Cleveland.

## Suits Filed in Dayton, Ohio to Test Wheat Marketing Quota Section of AAA-Farmers in Various States Revolt Against Penalty of 49 Cents a Bushel on Revolt Against Penalty of 49 Cents a Bushel on Excess Wheat-Comment by Secretary Wickard The right of Cat-Comment by Secrets in excess of quotas set under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program was challenged on July 14 in two suits filed in the Federad District Court at Dayton, Ohio, as to which Associated Press accounts from Dayton said;

Both actions called the legislation unconstitutional, fconfiscatory and unenforceable, and asked permanent injunctions.
Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard and Chairman Dale Williams of Hollansburg, state AAA Chairman, were made defendants in both suits.
Montgomery County AAA committeemen were named in one and Preble County committeemen in the other.
The action followed county farmer meetings throughout the State, sponsored by the Farmers Protective Association, whose attorneys, Webb R. Clark and former Congressman Harry Routzohn, filed the suits. Ohio farmers voted against imposition of wheat marketing quotas although the national referendum vote in May approved the plau.
The AAA Act set at 49 cents a bushel the penalty for harvesting wheat
acreage larger than individual farm quotas, although farmers planting acreage larger than individual farm quotas, although farmers planting less than 15 acres were exempted.
Excess wheat can be stored on Government loan or donated to relief
without penalty
without penalty.
One of today's suits was filed in behalf of Amos Mattix, owners, and his
tenant, George Mikesell, of Preble County, and declared that the two raised tenant, George Mikesell, of Preble County, and declared that the two raised wheat only to feed live stock.
It added that their wheat was almost ready for harvesting at the time of the referendum and that the county AAA committee had determined their excess wheat at 128.5 bushels out of 394 raised.
The other suit was filed for Roscoe C. Filburn of near Dayton, Mont gomery County, who raises wheat to sell. His 1940-41 crop totaled 462
uit charged.
On July 8 a group of Oklahoma farmers joined groups in two other States in a revolt against an AAA penalty of 49 cents a bushel on excess wheat. Reporting this action, Associated Press accounts from Enid July 8 added:
Farmers in 13 Northwest Okląhoma counties and one in Southern Kansas organized, joining hands with a kindred group already formed in 9 Kansas and 2 Oklahoma and Missouri counties.
A Federal Court suit, attacking validity of the Federal penalty, was filed at Oklahoma City. A participant said it would become a rallying point and a similar action in Omaha, Neb., would be dropped.
The penalty, based on half the Government's loan rate, came into being when farmers voted May 31 in 37 State referendum to invoke strict marketing quotas on this year's wheat crop. Farmers of both Oklahoma and Kansas approved the quotas by more than the necessary two-thirds majority.
According to the "Oklahoman" of July 8 constitutionality of the penalty was questioned in a suit brought by W. M. Johnson, Kingfisher County (Okla.) wheat farmer.
The belief that 100,000 to 150,000 farmers "are waiting to join a national protest organization" to oppose the penalty of 49 cents a bushel on excess wheat was expressed at Indianapolis on July 12 by Alva O. Bitner, who, said the Associated Press, farms 250 acres nearWendell Willkie's Rush County property. Mr . Bitner is said to have based his estimates on communications from other States. The Indiana Marketing Quota Protest Association, of which he is Secretary-Treasurer was planned as a nucleus of such a movement, according to the press advices.
In Jackson, Mich., it was reported that a Jackson County farmer, rebelling against what he terms is "too much government dictatorship on crops," was burning his 17-acre wheat field. The Associated Press said:
Marion Hatt began destroying the wheat yesterday when Halbert Bernstein, a Federal Conservation Service official, refused to give him a wheat-marketing permit because he exceeded the Government quota by two acres.
Told that he would have to store the grain or pay the Government a penalty of 49 cents a bushel for the excess acreage before a permit would be issued, Hatt retorted:
"I'll burn the whole thing before I'll let the Government tell me what I can do with it. This is my farm and my wheat. I did not vote to come under the marketing quota and I'd rather burn the wheat than have to come under the quota to be able to sell it."

From Camden, Ind., July 12, the New York "Times" reported Secretary Wickard as follows:
Asked about the rising revolt against the AAA penalty of 49 cents a bushel on over-quota wheat, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, vacationing on his farm near here, said:
"The Executive Branch of the Government merely carries out the laws that Congress passes."
"Without the progra
"Without the program, farmers wouldn't be getting over 40 cents a bushel for wheat," he added, "There is no export trade now. Canada has enough wheat for two years' export trade, and yet our farmers are getting $\$ 1$ a bushel."
With many farmers protesting against the 49 cents a bushel penalty on excess wheat, the Department of Agriculture on July 13 announced today a 12 months' extension of the period during which such gain may be stored under Governloan and thereby opened a way for growers to avoid the penalty, said Washington Associated Press accounts July 13, which also had the following to say:
Farmers having excess wheat-that produced on an acreage in excess of their AAA planting allotment-may do one of three things under marketing quotas approved at a recent grower referendum. They are:
(1) Pay the 49 cent penalty on the excess.
(2) Store the grain under Government loan at $60 \%$ of the rate allowed that restrictions upon sale or use of such grain may be lifted within hope or so.
(3) Give the grain to the Government for relief use.

Under original regulations, the Government offered loans for a period ended April 30, 1942. Regulations announced today extend the date until April 30, 1943.
take it from storage that a farmer storing excess wheat under loans could take it from storage and sell it free of penalty in event that:
Quotas were lifted by 1943.
hear's excess.
He suffered a crop loss next year, in which case this year's excess grain could be sold as part of the 1942 crop without penalty to the extent that 1942 production fell below his quota.

Farmers taking advantage of the extended loan will be allowed 12 cents Farmers taking advantage of the extended loan will be
bushel storage allowance for grain stored on their farm.
In this issue of our paper, in the pages devoted to cotton and breadstuffs, mention is made of the announcement of the Department of Agriculture extending to April 30, 1943 loans on wheat defined as excess wheat under marketing loans on wheat defined as excess wheat under marketing
quota provisions. An item on the results of the referendum quota provisions. An item on the results of the referendum
on wheat marketing quotas appeared in our issue of June 7 , on wheat marketing quotas appeared in our issue of June 7,
page 3566 . On page 3735, in these columns June 14, we gave the text of the resolution, signed by President Roosevelt on May 26, providing for Government loans on basic crops as $85 \%$ of parity, and stipulating the penalty for marketing excess of quotas.

## Action Toward Curbing Instalment Credit Taken by Electric Home and Farm Authority in Case of Purchases of Appliances Through It

What is regarded as initial steps toward restricting instalment buying and reducing any tendency toward uncontrolled expansion of consumer credit was taken recently by the Fedderal Loan Administrator, Jesse Jones, who on June 25 announced that effective July 7 terms would be tightened on the purchase of appliances through the Electric Home and Farm Authority. The New York "Journal of commerce" in reporting this from Washington, under date of June 25, said:
In announcing the tightening of credit restrictions on appliance pur chases through the facilities of the EHFA, Mr. Jones expressed the hope that it would contribute to national defense by diverting materials and labor to defense production. The action was taken, he added, in lin with the Authority's policy of tightening credit in times of increased

From the same
the following: Whether the step will be followed up by other steps in this direction have been studying the problem of consumer credit and the danger involved from an over-expansion of credit growing out of the huge expenditures of the Government for defense.
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been chiefly concerned with this problem and its experts have been giving it attention rom both the point of view of the degree of effectiveness of the use of the present powers of the President under the unlimited emergency and from the viewpoint of need for further powers through an Act of Congress. Prior to the unlimited emergency it was the general concensus of opinion that instalment credit could be curbed to some degree by a tightening up of bank credit to finance companies and other institutions in the personal loan field. Such authority, however, was not believed sufficient to maintain an effective and complete control over the situation and it was fert that an Act of Congress was needed bolstering present powers.
Since the President's proclamation, however, it is conceded that added authority is in the hands of the Government to meet the situation, although officials say that it would be better to have a specific law on
the statute book so that the scone of the Authority would be clearly the statut
apparent.

Defense Program Hampering Some Lines of Business,
Says H. H. Heimann of Association of Credit MenWage and Tax Factors in Costs Other Concerns of Businessmen-Comments on Instalment Credit Restrictions
Although production is rising and consumer demand is greatly increased, some lines of business are seriously feeling the pinch of the defense program, Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, points out in the Association's "Monthly Business Review," made available July 14. "Unable to carry on in their regular operations because of defense program restrictions on their sources of materials or their markets for sales," says Mr. Hiemann, "they are likewisa unable to fit theanselves into the production of defense goods on any important scale. They are faced with prospects of neither important scale. They are faced with
To the work of the credit executive whose firm is supplying such fields, there is added the problem of analyzing that more recent "c" of credit acceptability : conditions. Capital, capacity, character, and coverage, as to insurance protection, may be present in sufficient degree, but conditions
beyond the control of the particular customer can be as hampering as the beyond the control of the particula
lack of any of the other factors.

Mr. Heimann also comments on the fact that "two of the many subjects in the headlines in recent weeks have been the matter of prices and the drive to alter down parments and payment periods in instalment selling." He goes on to say:

These are not, of course, the only concerns of today's business man, but they are particularly significant. They reflect the high degree of Government policy that is involved in daily business transactions. They are two additional signs of the impact a defense economy is bound to make on our domestic scene.

Extension of Government control in the price field, even beyond present limits, is reported in the offing. Rising prices will not be curbed by here-and-there steps, however, as past weeks have revealed. Nor will it be possible to avoid
or finished goods.
The influence of wage and tax factors in costs must not be overlooked. And farm prices cannot be given the green light by legislative fiat at the same time that industrial prices are pegged.

The recent price rises were not unexpected. While it is a worthy objective to try, through education and cooperation, to keep price rises limited, it is not safe to assume prices can be equally controlled by legislative Act or administrative decree. Such control may be legally possible, but
it inevitably will result in placing the burden unduly on one or more it inevitably will result in placing the burden unduly on one or more

The earnings of our corporations do not permit a rigid price structure without consideration of rising cost factors, even though it were attempted through the exclusion of stockholder returns, which have not been munificent, by any means, in the past decade.

Instalment Curbs
With defense demands on industry rising and a big upturn in consumer income coinciding with those demands, there has been advocacy of policies designed to check inflationary tendencies and aid defense production by
restrictions on instalment selling. It appears to be rather generally restrictions on instalment selling. It appears to be rather generally
accepted that we will witness some type of Federal control or pressure in the direction of larger down payments and somewhat shorter periods of payment.
Effective July 7 terms on the purchase of appliances sold through the Electric Home and Farm Authority were tightened. That this was as much a matter of national example as it was a case of EHFA policy was emphasized in the accompanying statement that the new instalment credi restrictions were expected to contribute to national defense by diverting labor and materials from regular to defense production channels.
With the reported interest in "forced savings," with higher taxes being urged both as a means of meeting defense costs and curbing rising purchas ing power, with defense bonds on sale for similar reasons, the atmosphere appears conducive to success for a move toward less liberal instalment policies.

Consequently it is well for all who have any interest-direct or remotein instaments to ponder this trend. But if such controls are to be set up, this must not be done because of a mistaken notion that instalment selling is vicious and uneconomic per se.
Abuses have been existent in this as in any fast-growing business development, but on the whole these abuses have been largely corrected through cooperation within the industry and with interested outside groups. I was, of course, a matter of self-protection to correct them.
On the other hand the contribution made to
costs through greater production and distribution of of ent, by lower unit costs through greater production and distribution of goods, and to the
raising of our standard of living has been exceedingly worthwhile and has far outweighed any specific abuses within that field.

## Bank Directors Who Perform Services on Committees

 of Banks Are "Employees" for Social Security and Employment Tax Purposes, Internal Revenue Bureau Rules-Ruling Does Not Require Payment of Taxes With Respect to Services Prior to Jan. 1, 1941Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, issued a memorandum on July 15 to collectors of internal revenue and others concerned reminding them that in a ruling dated Jan. 15,1941 , it was held that the legal relationship of employer and employee exists between banks and the directors thereof with respect to services performed by them as members of various committees and, accordingly, that such individuals are employees for social security and employment tax purposes. The notice was issued in response to inquiry made of the Bureau. Mr. Helvering's memorandum follows:
Inquiry has been made of the Bureau whether directors of banks who serve on various committees, such as executive committees, discount comof Titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act and sub-chapters A and C, Chapter 9, of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, with respect to the services performed by them in their capacities as committee members.
The by-laws of a bank generally provide that the board of directors ma appoint from its own members an executive committee, a discount committee, an examining committee, and such other committees as are deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the business. The executive committee is authorized to exercise the power of the board of directors in the management of the business affairs and property of the bank during intervals between the meetings of the board of directors and that committee is required to keep minutes and to submit a report of its actions at every regular meeting of the board. The discount committee meets once a week and with respect to the to make under such direction and supervision as it shall der equired examination of the affairs of the bank at least every six montermine an often if required by the board, and to make a report thereof to the board with such recommendations as may seem desirable. In some cases members of a committee are compensated for their services
Section 402.204 of Regulations 106 and Section 403.204 of Regulations 107, issued pursuant to subchapters A and C, respectively, of Chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, provide that a director of a director who performs services for the corporation other than those required by attendance at and participation in meetings of the board of directors may be an employee of the corporation. Regulations 91 and 90 , issued pursuant to Titles VIII and IX, respectively, of the Social Security Act, contain similar provisions.
In a ruling dated Jan. 15, 1941, it was held that the legal relationship of employer and employee exists between banks and the directors thereof with respect to services performed by them as members of the various committees and, accordingly, that such individuals are employees for social security and employment tax purposes.
Pursuant to the authority
Pursuant to the authority granted in Section 3791 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, the above ruling holding directors of banks to be employees with rablect only to services performed on or after of con 1,1941 was made applicable onlyent of the taxes require paymerial Security Act and subchapters A and C I Cles Social security Act and subchapters A and C, Chapter 9, of the code, as amended, with respect to services periormed prior to such date. However, for the purpose of maintaining proper wage records, every bank which Jan. 1, 1941, and which did not include such amounts as wages on returns filed pursuant to Title VIII of the Social Security Act and subchapter A, Chapter 9, of the Internal Revenue Code, will be required to file with the Collector of Internal Revenue for its district statements on Form SS-1c The ruling set forth above should not be construed as authorizing refund, credit, or other adjustment of any taxes paid by reason of a bank having considered that directors serving as members of committees were its employees for social security and employment tax purposes.

Wool Products Labeling Act Becomes Effective-Law Requires Designation of Products According to Types of Material Used
The Wool Products Labeling Act, providing for the disclosure of true fiber content of wool products, became effective on July 14, nine months after President Roosevelt signed the measure. This period of time was given manufacturers and dealers in order to conform with its provisions, and afford the Federal Trade Commission time within which to set up the machinery to administer the law. The purpose of the measure is "to protect producers, manufacturers, distributors and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures." Regarding the law, Associated Press Washington advices of July 13 said:
"Scrupulous business and the consuming public are the large beneficiaries of the legislation." the Commission said in a statement today. Purchasers should look for the label, for it is their protection."
Henry Miller, director of trade practice conferences which will administer the Act, said the attitude of the wool industry "by and large" has
been one of cooperation. However, he warned those with unlabeled merchandise either to label it suitably or make sure that it does not go into interstate commerce. The Act applies only to merchandise sold across interstate co
The Act places no restrictions on the type or character of wool products that may be manufactured, provided they are correctly labeled. It defines wool as fleece of the sheep or lamb, hair of the angora or cashmere goat (which may include so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama or vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felt wool product.
Reprocessed wool is material that has been woven or felted into a wool product without having been utilized in any way, and reused wool is defined as reprocessed wool spun, woven, knitted or felted into a wool product after having been used by a consumer.
A violation of the law is subject to a maximum fine of $\$ 5,000$ and one year in prison.
Signing of the measure by the President and the congressional action on it were referred to in our issue of Oct. 19,1940 , page 2283.
The American Wool Council has issued on July 15 the following statement for the information and guidance of the public in purchasing labaled wool products:
There are many grades of reprocessed and reused wool. There are, likewise, many grades of new wool. The grades of reclaimed wool vary according to the new wool from which they originally came.
Reprocessed and reused wool. as defined in the present law, are commercial products possessing established, intrinsic values. Good and serviceable fabrics, particularly in heavy materials such as men's suitinge, overcoatings, blankets, and so forth, are being produced. The quality of these products is, of course, variable, and depends on the grade of reprocessed and reused wool which is used and, as in all textiles, care and skill in manufacturing. The index of value for any raw material, however, ncluding wool, is the new material, not the material recovered from manufactured and used products for whatever percentage of original useful properties that remain.
The important accomplishment of the Wool Products Labeling Act is that information of commercial value which has long been a normal trade requirement in the buying and selling of raw materials, is now made vailable to consumers. With this information they can determine intelliill bet mect their particular neels at the pres and other min best mect their particular needs at the prices they can or are willing -

## FSA to Aid Milk Producers Whose Hay and Grain Crops Suffered from Drought

The Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture on July 8 adopted a four-point plan to aid immediately milk producers whose hay and grain crops were cut to critical levels by the drought. The following regarding the plan was reported in Associated Press advices from Upper Darby, Pa.:
J. H. Wood FSA regional director for the Northeastern States, said the action was necessary to prevent distress among farmers and FSA families and to avert a sharp reduction in the milk supply at times when even more
milk and its products might be sought for Government defense and British milk.

## The plan would:

1. Assist cooperative farmer groups to obtain sufficient hay (several hundred thousand tons) needed to carry them through fall and winter.
2. Aid present FSA families with emergency loans for replacing feed scorched to destruction.
3. Expand a normal program to care for families who had become eligible for FSA assistance due to drought.
4. Make emergency short-term loans to those higher income farmers who may be unable to obtain immediate credit elsewhere.

Agriculture Department Reports $\$ 506,179,199$ in Soil Conservation Payments Made to over 5,000,000 Farmers for Complying with 1939 AAA Program
Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced on July 7 that $\$ 506,179,199$ in soil conservation payments were distributed among 5,576,240 farmers who cooperated in the 1939 Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. The list sent to Congress included 43,454 persons and concerns who received $\$ 1,000$ or more each.

Total cost of the 1939 program was $\$ 520,360,802$, of which $\$ 14,181,603$ was used for local and national admisintrative expenses, Secretary Wickard reported. United Press advices from Washington July 7 further reported:

Administrative expenses consisted of:
Field and State offices, $\$ 8,608,947$, Washington, $\$ 3,094,007$, other offices of the Agriculture Department, $\$ 1,520,269$. transfer to general accounting Treasury and other cooperating agencies, $\$ 958,380$
parity payments to $5,475,000$ persons who cooperated in the 1900,000 in
program. Payments to bring farm income up to $75 \%$ parity were made on cotton, corn, wheat, and rice.
Insurance companies received the largest payments for the New York and New Jersey areas. In the former, Equitable Life Assurance Society received $\$ 65,784$, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. $\$ 96,332$, while $\$ 21,358$ was paid to New York Life Insurance Co.
New Jersey payments included $\$ 75,836$ to the Mutual Benefit Insurance Co. of Newark and $\$ 133,191$ to Prudential Insurance Co. of America Newark.

## Reserve Feed Program for Northeast States Announced

## by Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture announced on July 16 a plan to store reserve supplies of milled feed on farms in Northeastern States in order to avoid possible shortages that would hamper efforts to increase dairy, poultry and livestock production required for the National Defense Program. The plan according to the announcement is designed to assure adequate supplies of feed in the area in the event shortage in transportation-which may develop in connection with the Defense Program-limits shipments of grain from the producing areas in the Mid-West or limits shipments of milled feed within the area. The announcement ments
Producers and dealers in this area at' present often maintain less than one week's supply of feed, whereas under the program participating farmers would maintain approximately three months' supply. The plan, by distributing grain to farms for storage in the form of feed, would also mak available in grain-producing areas additional storage space needed for the 1941 grain crop.
To facilitate accumulation of these reserves, Commodity Credit Corpora tion and Farm Credit Administration are making arrangements with farmer-cooperatives in the Northeastern States whereby grain owned by the CCC will be sold to cooperatives for milling purposes. The cooperative will store the milled feeds on the farms of their members under an arrange ment protecting the farmers against price declines.
The feed is to be owned by the cooperative placing it in storage and the participating farmers agree to maintain reserve supplies on the farm by continuing to purchase their usual feed requirements. They also agree to use the first feed stored in order to keep their supply fresh.
from the date the feed is placed in storage to the price of feed ingredients from the date the feed is placed in storage to the date it is released. Loans
will be made available to cooperatives for the feed purchases through the will be made available to cooperatives for the feed purchases through the
Farm Credit Administration. It is also planned to work out arrangements Farm Credit Administration. It is also planned to work out arrangemente py which commercial feed dealers or individuals may participate in the program, although only cooperatives will be eligible for loans through Farm ing agencies agree that feed will be placed in storage and released from storage as requested by the CCC.
The plan will be initiated in the State of New York and adjacent areas by the Grain League Federation Exchange, Inc., a cooperative. Cooperatives in other States have plans to participate in the program under consideration.

Fears of Fertilizer Shortage Refuted by Charles J.
Brand of National Fertilizer Association-Warns Against Over-Production of Crops
Fears that acute shortages of fertilizer supplies, such as existed during the World War will confront the farmer in production of emergency crops for the coming year were refuted this week by Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, in addresses this week before meetings of fertilizer executives and agricultural workers, in Shreveport, Chicago and Connecticut. Mr. Brand said:
Consensus of estimates of Government and industry authorities made in recent days is to the effect that there will be no such shortages of fertilizer materials as we experienced in the last World War. Nitrogen, which is necessary for munition manufacture as well as fertilizer, can largely be supplied by our own plants. The difference between whether we have adequate supplies or experience a moderate shortage is dependent in a large measure upon whether or not we can obtain ships for transportation of nitrates from Chile. Potash, for which we were dependent upon foreign sources exclusively during the World War, is now produced
There is enough phosphate rock in the country to supply the demand for fertilizers for the next 3,000 years. The efficiency of the industry's plant capacity is such that it can today produce twice as much as it has ever been called upon to put out-this without any Government manufacture whatsoever.
However, shortage of shipping facilities entailing increased transportation and handling costs as well as wage increases will be reflected in the price of fertilizer which has through the years been abnormally low, compared to other commodities which the farmer buys.
"The program for accelerating production of dairy products, now under way, meets a national need," said Mr. Brand, commenting upon the emergency and the farmers. He continued in part:

Our national diets never have included enough of these health-building foods. The demands of the emergency and the Lease-Lend measures bring further call upon the milk-producing industry. The extent to which dairy Colleges, in areas affected by drought and low fertility that farmers fertilize their starved and drought-affected pastures in order to rehabilitate the grass and extend the grazing season.
Farmers have not to this day recovered from the suicidal overexpansion of their agricultural plant during the World War. We can look with a cautious eye upon temptations to produce beyond the minimum indications of emergency needs.

Power Expansion Program to Meet Defense Needs Submitted to President Roosevelt by FPC-Would Cost About $\$ 470,000,000$ Annually for Five Years
The Federal Power Commission, in a special report submitted to President Roosevelt on July 16, disclosed plans
for a vast expansion of the Nation's power facilities to meet defense needs during the next five years. The Commission's program, designed to add $13,440,000$ kilowatts to the Nation's output, at the rate of about $3,500,000$ kilowatts annually, would cost an estimated $\$ 395,000,000$ to $\$ 470,-$ annually, would cost an estimated $\$ 390,000,000$ to $\$ 470,-$ advanced by a subsidiary of the Reconstruction. Finance Corporation, such advances being made to both private and public projects on a self-liquidating basis.
The Commission's report was made to the President by its Chairman Leland S. Olds, who participated in a White House conference on the defense power situation.
Regarding the report Washington advices of July 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
"As the result of recent conferences with representatives of major public and private utility systems and equipment manufacturers." said the Power Commission report, "we are convinced that the time has come for the Fed financing the additional a larger share acity required of 1943 , 1944 1945 and 1946, in accordance with the Commission's plan.
The plan, as summarized briefly by Chairman Olds, follows:
(1) Orders should be prepared for steam and hydro-turbine generators sufficient to assure for the next five years continuous capacity operation of the portion of the electrical equipment factories reserved for manufacture of commercial generator units. Financial commitment should be made immediately for units to be completed in 1943 or 1944.
(2) The resulting annual production of approximately $2,500,000$ kilowatts of new steam and $1,000,000$ kilowatts of new hydro-generating station units will make possible orderly priority arrangements. It will assure power supply for the maximum defense effort as presently conceived, assuming approximately $30 \%$ displacement of normal loads.
(3) The orders should be based on the Commission's detailed program for the location of new capacity, subject to modifications dictated by the Office of Production Management's program of defense production.
(4) Responsibility for the placing and financing of these orders should be assumed by the Government through a subsidiary financed by the RFC acting upon recommendation of the FPC. Utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, should be given an opportunity to undertake the comwhich will be provided for their respective systems. The Commission should which will be provided for their respective systems. The Commission should be authorized to supervise the plan and to make such arrangements
transfer of generating units to the systems as the situation may require.
(5) The United States Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and such other agencies as are concerned should construct a series of river basin projects, calling for installation of approximately $1,000,000$ kilowatts a year, in accordance with the program and schedule prepared by the FPC on the basis of the regional needs of the defense program.
The self-liquidating funds to be advanced by the RFC's subsidiary to keep equipment companies producing turbine generator units at full capacity would not exceed $\$ 150,000,000$ to $\$ 200,000,000$ a year.

The total investment in steam stations will average about $\$ 75,000,000$ to $\$ 100,000,000$ a year in addition to the cost of the generator units included above.
The total investment in hydro projects, including dams, reservoirs, power houses, \&c., but exclusive of the cost of generating units included above, will average about $\$ 170,000,000$ a year, of which more than onethird will be allocable to flood control, navigation and other benefits.

Second Draft Lottery for 21-Year-Old Men Held in Washington-Army Selectee Picks First Number After Secretary of Navy Knox Yields
The second national lottery to determine the order, in which 750,00021 -year-old men will be subject to call for military service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was held in the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, on July 17. The first number was scheduled to be drawn by Secretary of the Navy Knox but he stepped aside to let one of the selectees, who was inducted into the Army under the first lottery, pick the first of 800 capsules. The number was 196. Secretary Knox drew the second number followed by Under-Secretary of War Robert P Patterson. They in turn were followed by Army, Navy and Marine officials, Congressional Military Committee heads, representatives of various veterans' organizations, and finally by a group of non-commissioned trainees. The entire ceremony took only about $21 / 2$ hours as contrasted with a $171 / 2$ hour lottery last October when $16,500,000$ men between the ages of 21 and 36 received their order numbers. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Selective Service Director, presided over the ceremony. In a brief talk opening the lottery Gen. Hershey said:

- The selective service lottery of last October determined the order in which the original $16,500,000$ registrants would be selected for service. This lottery tonight will determine the order in which these 750,000 registrants, the ciass among their fellow registrants of last year.
Together, these men the new and the old, are America's hope for pro tection now and security for the future.
More than $18,000,000$ strong, these men will make America secure.
Through the selective service process, each man registered is called upon to serve in the defense of his country.
Tonight, blind chance will decide when each man will be called to serve. After tonight, a selective service local board of his neighbors will decide how each man will serve.
Of the $750,000 \mathrm{men}$ whose future will be affected by this drawing tonight, many will be selected for service with our armed forces.
Many will be selected for service in their present occupations, or in training and preparation for occupations that are necessary in order to equip and to feed our armed forces and our nation.
To the local board in each community will fall the vital task of selecting each man for the service he is best fitted to do for the defense and protection of $130,000,000$ Americans.
Plans for this lottery were discussed in our issue of July 12, page 183 .

Navy Orders Reservists Held for Duration of Emergency Enenate Group Rejects Plan to Extend Service of Enisted Men
Secretary of the Navy Knox on July 16 ordered that the more than 37,000 enlisted naval reservists now on active duty be held in service for the duration of the national emergency. Naval reservists under the present law may be called for unlimited periods. Secretary Knox's order also prohibits reservists now on duty from resigning even though their four-year enlistments expire.
The reservists were ordered into active service last October; this was indicated in these columns of Oct. 12, page 2122. With respect to the Navy Department's plan to hold enlisted men in service beyond their terms, the Senate Naval Affairs Committee on June 27 rejected this proposal, feeling that it would be a breach of contract with the men. The Navy had sought to have this provision added to a bill requiring that future volunteers could be held in service after their enlistment terms if Congress so decided. The Senate group approved this measure.
The Navy's request to retain enlisted men was referred to in our issue of June 28, page 4055.

President Roosevelt Favors Legislation Extending Service Period for Army Men-Puts Problem up to Congress-Gen. Marshall Says Demobilization Might Mean "National Tragedy"-Move to Use Men Outside Western Hemisphere Abandoned
President Roosevelt declared on July 15 that the Army faces disintegration unless Congress passed legislation extending the period of service of selectees, National Guardsmen and Reserve Officers, and he disclosed yesterday (July 18) that he will send to Congress next week a special message urging passage of the extension legislation. At his press conference on July 15 the President put the responsibility of this problem squarely up to Congress. Regarding his remarks United Press Washington advices said:
The President. who yesterday persuaded reluctant congressional leaders to open a drive for retention of the Army's temporary soldiers, said the dispute boils down to this question: in times like these do we want to disintegrate the Army of the United States?

The decision, he said pointedly, is up to Congress
If the law is not changed, he said, the Army - which he described as one of the smallest in the world - soon will be disintegrated, with two-thirds of its personnel returning to private life and their places filled by raw recruits. serve only 12 months in the Army unless, in the interim, Congress declares a national emergency. In that event the President can extend their service until the emergency ends.
House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack Jr. (Dem., Mass ), and other opponents of the move, contend that a time extension now would constitute a violation of contract with the trainees
The President insisted that no such breach of contract is involved. He explained that it was impossible for Congress to foretell a year ago, when the Act was passed, what the international situation would be today.
It was for this reason, he argued, that the legislators reserved the right to revise the law and inserted the provision about the President's power when Congress declared an emergency.
and extension of service was implicit in its terms.
The President held a conference at the White House on the previous day (July 14) with congressional leaders of both parties at which it was agreed to abandon, at least temporarily, the War Department's original proposal to seek the removal of the ban restricting use of the trainees to the Western Hemisphere.

This provision had been included in the one of three bills introduced in the Senate on June 10 by Senator Reynolds, Democrat of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, at the request of the War Depart ment. The other two bills would empower the President to prolong the service of any Army man for the duration of the national emergency

In his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Com mittee on July 9, made public July 10, regarding the retention of selectees and guardsmen, Gen. George C. Marshall Army Chief of Staff, said that demobilization of the Army at this time might involve a "national tragedy." Reporting on his testimony United Press advices said:
He pointed out that selectees and guardsmen are integrated with regula Army men in practically al units. He added that to immobilize them virtually would destroy the efficiency of many units.
"It is difficult at this time to determine the exact requirements of the national interests with respect to the military personnel," he sald.

However, in view of che international situation and Its rapidly increasin threat to our security. I submit, on the basis of cold logic, that the virtual disbandment or immobilization of two-thirds of our trained enisted strength and three-fourths of our tral:"
He emphasized throughout his testimony that the Selective Service Ac called for 12 months of active duty "except that whenever the Congress has declared thai the national interest is imperiled, such 12-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense.'

Gen. Marshall's report urging the retention of selectees and authorization of their use outside this Hemisphere was referred to in our issue of July 12, page 183

Gen. Marshall also appeared before the Senate group on July 17 to again emphasize the emergency facing the United

States and to urge passage of the bills retaining the men in the armed services.

## Defense Spending in Last Half of June Raises Total Since Last July to $\$ 17,265,232,961$

Defense spending in the second half of June totaled $\$ 1,020,587,072$ for the Army, nothing for the Navy, and $\$ 124,315,075$ for miscellaneous agencies. The total of defense contracts and expenditures in the period July 1, 1940, to last June 30 of all agencies and departments aggregated $\$ 17,265,232,961$, 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 30, 1941

| Service | July 1 to <br> June 15 | June 16.to June 30 | July 1 to <br> June 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Army contracts | $\begin{gathered} \text { \& } \\ 6,933,463,359 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{8}{1,020,587,072}$ | $\underset{7,954,050,431}{\mathbf{8}}$ |
| Navy contracts. | 7,167,388,899 |  | 7,167,388,899 |
| U. S. Maritime Commission-d Emergency Ship Program | 726,674,500 |  | 726,674,500 |
| Farm security Administration (Agri.)- (Defense housing)................... | 4,543,995 | 178,428 | 4,722,423 |
| Clvil Aeronautics Administration (Com.) (Airport Expansion Program) | 7,509,659 | 2,188,432 | ,698,091 |
| WPA Detense Projects (FWA) - | 266,323,350 |  | 266,323,350 |
| Detense Housing-FWA, CHA, ADA, and AHA.B. | 7.319,500 | 13,616,216 | 20,935,716 |
| USHA Defense Housing Projects (FWA) | 52,243,739 | 2,099,802 | 54,343,541 |
| Public Building Administration, Defense Housing (FWA) | 73,745,499 | 2,869,840 | 76,615,339 |
| Office of Education Def. Tr. (FSA) --- | 57,506,583 | 2,617,104 | 60,123,687 |
| National Youth Administration (FSA)(Def. Training Funds for 1941) | 52,440,375 |  | 52,440,375 |
| Defense Plant Corporation (FLA)-h i.- | 580,748,750 | 98,219,592 | 678,968,342 |
| Reconstruction Finance Corp. (FLA) | 190,422,806 | 2,525,661 | 192,948,267 |

a As of June 2, 1941.
b In addition, the Navy Department has allccated approximately $\$ 1,000,000,000$ c Includes $\$ 100,315,682$ aws being constructed in private yards.
patrol craft, not available on State basis.
e Includes $\$ 35,354,306$ for defense training and records.
$f$ As of Feb. 28, 1941.
\& Fourteen projects: Federal Works Administrator controlled projects in Callornia (2), Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey (2), North Carolina, Tennessee (2), and Texas (2); Cincinnati Housing Authority and Akr
Alley Dwelling Authority in District of Columbia.
h Includes $\$ 32,422,140$ for unnamed manufacturers of machine tools.
i $\$ 10,000$ deducted due to reduction in original agreement.
Petroleum Committees Appointed by Defense Oil Coordinator Ickes to Advise on Industry Activities for Defense-Eastern States Asked to Reduce Consumption of Petroleum Products by $20 \%$
Defense Petroleum Coordinator Ickes announced on July 12 the appointment of committees to advise and consult with his office "on matters relating to the proposed coordination of the activities of the petroleum industry for national defense." The committees were named for the production, refining, transportation and marketing branches of the industry. There will be four committees for each of the five districts into which the country is divided in addition to which one general committee for each zone will be named. About 240 names were included in the list of appointments which were made from nominations submitted by the industry
On July 9 Mr . Ickes called on the Governors of 16 Atlantic Coast States to lead "a voluntary effort having as its aim a reduction in the consumption of petroleum products by at least $20 \%$." He explained that voluntary rationing is necessary to avoid or at least delay, compulsory rationing in view of the threatened shortage of petroleum in the Eastern States.

Mr. Ickes' letter said, in part:
Our essential problem is one of transportation. The transfer of 50 tankers to the British shuttle service and the diversion of others to the use of the American Navy have made heavy inroads on the Atlantic Coast's customary means of receiving petroleum products. We are endeavoring
to overcome this transportation deficiency by every possible means to overcome this transportation deficiency by every possible means.

United States and Other Countries of Western Hemisphere to Purchase Exportable Surplus of Mexican Strategic Materials
Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, announced on July 14 that the Agency, acting through Metals Reserve Co. and the Defense Supplies Corp. in conjunction with the State Department, has completed arrangements which, for the next 18 months, will make available to this country or other countries of the Western Hemisphere the exportable surplus of Mexican strategic and critical materials. The announcement further said:
Included among the materials covered by this agreement are antimony, copper, graphite, lead, mercury, tungsten, tin, zinc, and henequen. All of these materials are needed in the defense program. Under the arrangement, Metals Reserve and Defense Supplies will buy, at the market current to prityate industry in the surplus or these strategic commodities not sold ment has issued a decree providing that exports of these commodities may ment has issued a decree providing that exports of these
be made only to points within the Western Hemispherc.
The arrangement represents the sincere wish and desire of the two Governments to cooperate fully in assisting each other's defense and economy during this difficult period.

Mr. Jones announced on July 18 that the Metal Reserves Co. has arranged to buy up to 225,000 short tons of Canadian and Mexican lead during the remainder of 1941.

## Manufacture of Consumers Goods Must Give Way to Defense Program-Secretary of the Treasury

 Morgenthau DeclaresImmediate steps to curb production of consumers goods were advocated July 17 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on the grounds that, otherwise, no more than half the amount appropriated for defense can be spent during the current fiscal year. Washington advices of July 17 to the New York "Times" bearing on Mr. Morgenthau's remarks said:
Mr. Morgenthau based his estimate some months ago that $\$ 3,500,000$, 000 more taxes would be needed to cover this year's expenditures on an overall figure of $\$ 19,000,000,000$. The Bureau of the Budget has since estimated that $\$ 22,000,000,000$ would be spent. Congress before the end of the last fiscal year had appropriated $\$ 30,000,000,000$ but the total program for defense spending at the end of June had reached $\$ 49,583,000,000$, of which British contracts amounted to $\$ 3,671,000,000$, according to th office of Production Management. Actual United States and British con tracts awards were $\$ 27,318,000,000$.
New heavy bomber schedules brought the figure of airplanes up to $\$ 11$. 000,000 . The program for naval ships and parts came to $\$ 6,430,000,000$ while contracts had amounted to $\$ 8,034,000,000$ while awards for ordnance totaled $\$ 4,738$, amounted
000,000 .
Mr. Morganthau said today that he hoped he was wrong but declared that despite such figures he would stick to his original nineteen-billio estimate for actual 1941-42 fiscal year expenditures.
"If we continue to permit the manufacturers of automobiles and other non-defense commodities to make them and don't ration civilian consumption I think my figures are still pretty good," he said.
"We have just so many factories which can produce so many goods. I favor immediate steps to curb the manufacture of civilian commodities. It is up to Leon Henderson (Director of the Office of Price Control and Civilian Supply) to decide which. If Mr. Henderson has a chance to do what he has in mind defense production can go ahead. Automobiles are a glaring example of what I mean, but there are hundreds of others.
Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that inn $88080000,000 \mathrm{had}$ been spent on defense, in May, $\$ 837,000,000$, in June, $\$ 808,000,000$, July 1 to 15 , $\$ 461$.000,000 . In other words, defense production had dropped, not increased from May to June.

## Haiti to Plant Rubber for United States Under Agricultural Expansion Agreement

The Republic of Haiti is expected in the future to supply a part of United States rubber requirements, the Department of Agriculture says in an article appearing in the July "Agriculture in the Americas." Although Haiti grows no commercial rubber now, an eventual planting of 70,000 acres of high-producing Hevea (rubber) trees is planned, Thomas A. Fennell, agricultural adviser to the Haitian Government, writes in the current "agriculture in the Amer icas," monthly publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The immediate objective is to establish rubber plantations totaling 7,500 acres, he says. The Department's announcement likewise says:
The production of rubber, Mr. Fennell adds, has been made the chief objective of the United States-Haitian agricultural expansion agreement announced May 6 by the Department of State. In an introduction to the article, President Elie Lescot of Haiti terms the agreement "one of the most far-reaching economic steps in our national history," and cites it as an exampie of "democracy in action."
The Haitian agreement is the latest step in the Department of Agriculture project to reduce United States dependence on rubber sources outside the Western Hemisphere. Since August, 1940, Bureau of Plant Industry survey parties have inspected potential rubber-producing areas in 15 Latin American republics, of which Haiti is the smallest. Several experiment stations and nurseries have been established, among them one at Marfranc, Haiti, which is the source of the high-producing rubber trees for the Haitian program.
The Haitian plan also calls for immediate establishment in Haiti of banana plantations totaling 6,500 acres, and for increased production of cacao, oils, spices, fibers, and other tropical crops. It is also proposed to develop small Haitian-owner craft industries. United States capital
and technical assistance will help make the expansion possible.
According to Mr. Fennell, "the supervising agency for the new program will be a Government-owned corporation . . . authorized to carry out in every way a large business whose purpose is to foster agricultural and crafts enterprises in Haiti. It may grow, process and buy and sell for local and export markets all types of agricultural products, except that it will not buy nor export bananas." Mr. Fennell also states:
The corporation expects to encourage the planting of improved strains of high-yielding rubber plants by local growers and to furnish yearly, within three years, a sufficient number of budded rubber plants to plant at least 2,500 aores annually for 10 years. In return for this service the Haitian Government agrees to give to the corporation the exclusive right to purchase, for domestic and export markets, all rubber produced in the republic.

## OPM Recommends Five Companies to Manage Seven Government Aluminum Plants-Annual Capacity Would Be Increased 600,000,000 Pounds

Plans to increase the annual aluminum capacity of the United States by $600,000,000$ pounds were revealed on July 14 when the Office of Production Management forwarded to the War Department for approval the names of
five companies to operate seven Government-owned aluminum plants. The construction of these plants would raise the aluminum capacity to $1,400,000,000$ pounds annually, with imports from Canada further increasing this amount by $200,000,000$ pounds. The following regarding this expansion program was reported in Washington advices of July 14 to the New York "Times":
The Aluminum Co. of America was recommended to manage three plants with a total capacity of $340,000,000$ pounds. Alcoa also was recommended to operate another Government-owned plant for the production of 400, 000,000 pounds of alumnia annually. Production of alumnia from bauxite is a preliminary step in the manufacture of aluminum
The program sent to the War Department by W. L. Batt, OPM deputy production director, called for these new plants
Aluminum Co. of America, Massena, N. Y., $150,000,000$ pounds.
Alcoa, Arkansas, $100,000,000$ pounds.
Alcoa, Bonneville-Grand Coulee area, $90,000,000$ pounds.
Union Carbide \& Carbon Co., Spokane, Wash., $60,000,000$ pounds.
Reynolds Metals Co., Lister, Ala., $100,000,000$ pounds.
Bohn Aluminum \& Brass Co., Los Angelee, 70,000,000 pounds.
Olin Corp., Tacoma, Wash., $30,000,000$ pounds.
Officials had planned previously to put an additional plant in North Carolina, but it was shifted to Tacoma because of a power stringency in the Southeastern area.
The OPM said that Alcoa. which until recently was the sole producer of aluminum in the United States, had agreed to design and supervise the construction of the plants to be operated by the Union Oardibe \& Carbon Co. and the Olin Corp. and do this without profit to itself. It was said that Alcoa had agreed to cooperate in the training of technical staffs for the operation of new plants.

## OPM Reports Aluminum, Cork and Copper Head List

 of Scarce MaterialsIn a recent report on major shortages of materials for civilian purposes it was disclosed that aluminum, cork and copper are the scarce'st materials. The report, prepared by Robert E. McConnell, chief of conservation and substitution for the OPM, noted a sudden rise of copper to prominence on the list of shortages, and the marked easing of the zinc scarcity of three months ago. Washington Associated Press advices, July 5, said:
On the basis of present production, Mr. McConnell's figures showed, only 300.000 tons of copper will be available annually for civilian purposes ivilion $1,250,000$ tons. Normal is about two tons available for every five tons of demand.
Zinc. extensively used for galvanizing other metals to prevent corrosion and rust, has been conserved by thinner coatings on such items as garbage cans. buckets and fences. There is still a shortage, Mr. McConnell said, but a stimulation of production, such as could be induced by a slight price upturn, would virtually eliminate it. He said the metal could then be removed from the priorities critical list.
Mr. McConnell's report showed the civilian demand for aluminum is $\mathbf{1 5}$ times greater than the available supply after defense needs have been met.

## Report to OPM Says Tin Consumption Could B

Be Reduced by Three-Fourths by Substitution
A special committee of the National Academy of Science reported to the Office of Production Management on July 9 that it believes that at least three-quarters of the tin ordinarily used in the United States could be replaced and that Bolivia could supply most of the remainder. Regarding this report a Washington dispatch of July 9 to the New York "Times" said:
Recommended hy the committee as the most ready means to bring about further conservation of the metal in actual emergency or to facilitat accumulation of an adequate stock pile, was the suggestion that silver be substituted for tin in solder.
Sixty-six million ounces of silver annually would effect all-out replacement of tin in solder, the committee told OPM, and supply a solder at about the same cost. Forty to fifty pounds of tin may be replaced by two and one-half to five pounds of silver, the committee added, and at present prices the raw material cost for $21 / 2 \%$ solder is practically identical with that of solder composed of $45 \%$ tin and $55 \%$ lead.
"By all-out substitution in every possible line," the committee said, "which would require construction of much special equipment and at least temporary hardship. it is believed that at least three-quarters of the tin ordinarily used could be replaced. This means that domestic smelting of Boilivian ore would supply most of the irreducible minimum."
The committee estimated replacement of tin in solder, plus the reduction in use already being made by can manufacturers at request of OPM, would ower total tin consumption by $25 \%$.
It was said the tin stock pile could be brought to such size that in the event of emergency interrupting imports from without the Western Hemisphere it would be adequate to meet essential needs while new equipment was being built and new techniques adopted.
Other conservation steps recommended by the committee included the following:
Expand use of class containers where feasible.
Decrease the total amount of tin allotted to the can-making industry,
orcing substitution.
Restrict use of new tin for cast or wrought bronze.
Adapt bearings in new types of machinery and new models of old types Adapt bearings in new types of machinery and new models of old types
to use lead-base babbitt.
Reduce amount of tin allowed for solid tin tubes and avoid tinfoil for wrapping purposes.
Eliminate tin for pewter and probably in galvanizing.
The request for can manufacturers to reduce their use of tin was referred to in these columns May 10 , page 2957.

OPM Revises Machine Tool Priority System-New Plan to Rate Orders by Urgency
A netw priorities plan designed to speed delivery of machine tools was announced on July 8 by the Office of

Production Management. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Director of Priorities, said that a new listing of "urgency standings" had been adopted, to be called a "master preference numerical list," which would be applicable to machine tool orders only.
Describing the plan, Washington advices, July 8, to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
In this way contractors on the list who have ordered machine tools would he rated according to their relative standings as to urgency.
One of the reasons assigned for the new set-up is that it will give to British orders an equal standing with Army and Navy orders. Heretofore some British orders have not carried preference ratings high enough to
assure delivery when needed. Therefore. it has been decided to "freeze" the British tool orders hitherto placed and make sure that deliveries are made when needed.
To minimize interference with existing delivery schedules, Mr. Stettinius said, the new high-rated orders will not become mandatory until the expiration of a specified "period of grace"-30 days for some tools and 60 days for others.

## OPACS Gives Preference to Manufacturers of Repair and Maintenance Parts

The Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply ordered on July 12 that makers of repair and maintenance parts for automobiles, trucks, tractors and household equipment be given preference in obtaining materials over manufacturers of other civilian goods. The allocation program, to be administered by the OPM, "is expected to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience to the public caused by diversion of raw materials to defense needs, with resultant curtailment of consumer durable goods production. By main taining supply of repair and maintenance parts such goods now in existence can be kept in operation."

Items covered by the program include:
Passenger automobiles, trucks and tractors, household refrigerators, stoves, ranges, water heaters, plumbing fixtures and furnaces, including oil stoves, ranges,

## Employees of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J. Strike

A strike was called on July 11, at the Air Associates plant at Bendix, N. J., by members of Local 700, United Automobile Workers of America, Aviation Division C. I. O. in protest against an alleged lockout of one hundred union members and an alleged illegal layoff of seven workers.

More than 80 members of the U. A. W. of America picketed the plant of the Air Associates, Inc., manufacturers of the plant of the Air Associates, Inc., manufacturers of
airplane accessories on July 12, but a good part of the day airplane accessories on July 12,
shift reported for work as usual.

Representatives of the Office of Production Management and the conciliation division of the Labor Department arrived on July 12 to confer with both sides.

## Employees of the New York City Omnibus Corp. and the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. Win Pay Increases

The 3,500 bus drivers, conductors, garage workers, mechanics and maintenance men employed by the Fifth mechanics and maintenance men employed Oynibus Corp. and its affiliates will receive improved working conditions and wage rises ranging from two to eight cents an hour under an arbitration award made public on July 16, 1941, by William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board.

In reporting the Mediation Board's award to the employees the New York "Times" of July 17, said:
Mr. Davis's appointment by Mayor La Guardia on March 22 ended the 12-day bus strike that tied up $90 \%$ of surface transportation in Manhattan and deprived 900,000 persons a day of bus transportation. The strize hill oen called by the Transporlective bargaining agreements to replace contracts that expired on Feb. 28. The terms of the Davis award will be in corporated in new agreements that will run through April 30,1942 , and will be retroactive to March 1, 1941.
The Davis award granted a rise of two cents an hour for the 1,200 bus drivers and conductors of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co., increasing the top rate for drivers to 83 cents and that of conductors to 76 cents. The union had demanded a top of $\$ 1.01$ for drivers and 93 cents for conductors. On the New Yoris City Omnibus lines the drivers, clock men, fare collectors and tally men obtained a rise of four cents an hour, increasing the top rate to 94 cents, compared with the $\$ 1.12 \frac{1}{2}$ asked by the union.
Mr. Davis made public his awards without comment and without explanation of the process by which he reached his decisions. Nor did the text of the awards disciose the additional operating costs imposed upon the companies. The terms of the strike settlement agreement stipulated that the awards must not add more than $\$ 750,000$ a year to the expenses of the New
York City Omnibus Lines or more than $\$ 250,000$ a year to those of the York City Omnibus
The terms of the awards were explained by officers of the union at a mass meeting of bus employees in Manhattan Center, Eighth Avenue and 34th St. The award is binding and does not require ratification by the bus St. The award is binding and dies not require refer
employees. Before the meeting Michael $J$. Quil, International President of the union, hailed Mr. Davis's decisions as ample vindication of the 12 -day strike of last March.
Under the awards the Fifth Avenue drivers and conductors will work the nine-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, straight hourly rates for swing time exceeding two hours a day and other concessions. On the New York City Omnibus lines time and one-half will be paid drivers and other transportation department workers for time in excess of eight hours a day and straight hourly rates for swing time in excess of one hour a day.
In the mechanical departments, shops and garages of the Fifth Avenue system the award granted wage rises ranging from four cents an hour for
helpers, cleaners, oilers, elevator operators, and other workers, to eight
cents for blacksmiths, electricians and other classes of repair shop men. On the New York City Omnibus lines garage mechanics, electricians, battery repair mechanics and truckmen will get eight cents an hour more.
Officers of the union and the companies are computing the total increases in operating costs due to the awards. The employees are entitled to pay rises dating from March 1, as well as time and one-half for all overtime lines and the eight-hour day on those of the New York City Omnibus system.

A previous reference to the strike appeared in our issue of March 22, 1941, page 1847.

No Real Aluminum Shortage Evident in Airplane and Other Defense Producing Plants, According to Survey by National Association of Manufacturers
Despite the obvious need for aluminum in civilian, nondefense industries, Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, on July 14 revealed that no real aluminum shortage has been evident in airplane and other defense producing plants. "A nation-wide telegraphic survey of 20 airplane and other defense production centers indicates that production and delivery of vital armament equipment has not been delayed to date by a shortage of the white metal," Mr. Fuller asserted.
Warnings have gone out from suppliers of a possible temporary shortage, Mr. Fuller made known, even though those aluminum producers are optimistic and manufacturers state there is enough aluminum either on hand or guaran teed to them to fill virtually all defense orders now in process."
Mr. Fuller's statement was predicated upon a two-fold investigation of both aluminum producers and those manufacturers employing aluminum in fabricating defense equipment.
In commer:ting on the survey, Mr. Fuller said :
There has been a great deal of confusion in the public mind over the controversy in the press whether defense production has been held up or is being seriously delayed by the reported shortage of aluminum
There is no assurance that such a shortage might not develop in the uture as the defense program expands, however, and the mere finding there is no current shortage should not be interpreted as an effort to discourage collection of aluminum household utensils or other methods of onserving the civilian use of this much-needed metal.
Aluminum Co. of America, through its Pittsburgh office, reported to the N. A. M. that ingot production this month would total $54,000,000$ pounds, $4,000,000$ pounds above its most optimistic production estimate, and forecast a production of $55,000,000$ pounds of ingots in August.
In addition, the company stated that it has a backlog of $5,000,000$ pounds of standard size, high alloy sheet aluminum for airplane "skins" crated, inspected and stamped, waiting order from the different airplane manufacturers. This "backlog" is kept at $5,000,000$ pounds, supplies being replaced the day after an order has been filled.
J. Louis Reynolds, Vice-President of Reynolds Metals Co., reported:
Production and fabrication of aluminum for national defense purposes, as far as this company is concerned, has been achieved with amazing speed and is constantly attaining ever greater volume. We have erected and fully equipped an alumnia plant and two metal reduction plants. The first of these, completed in less than six months, is already in volume operation, producing aluminum mctal of premium purity During Jume our Louisville fabrication plant produced 1,500,000 pounds of high quality strong aluminum alloy sheet for the aviation industry and our custom rod mili, the same month, produced and shipped $1,000,000$ pounds. Aluminum shipments for all defense purposes last month exceeded $4,000,000$ pounds, a production which this company will multiply four times by fall. The Reynolds Metals Co. pledges all facilities now, as it has since 1939, to the end that American defense industries will not lack this vital metal.

Reports from defense producing areas are as follows: Larger connpanies, more familiar with priorities procedure and in "looking ahead" have been able to keep stock for current orders, while a few
of the smaller concerns, failing to obtain proper priority rating, are experiencing some difficulties in getting delivery of the metal, the survey showed.
Practically no aluminum is being obtained by non-defense industriee, the check showed, with manufacturers either laying off employees or turning to substitute metals or plastics.

National Association of Manufacturers Forms Economic Policy Committee to Study Problems of Manufacturing Industries Not Engaged in Defense Production
Confronted with problems created by the effect on thousands of manufacturing plants not engaged in defense production due to shortage of working materials, the newlyorganized Committee on Economic Policy of the National Association of Manufacturers last week opened a series of discussion and study sessions with leading economists in New York City. Thomas B. McCabe, President of Scott Paper Co. of Chester, Pa., who announced his acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee, revealed the scope of the chairmanship of the committee, revealed the scope of the committee's considerations with the assertion that "the impact of guns, shells, tanks and planes upon our heretofore peaceful butter and egg economy may have greater xepercussions than any bomb deliberately fabricated to create havoc. It is not at all improbable that hundreds, or even thousands of manufacturing plants will be shut
down within the year unless they are able to convert their production to defense work." Vice-chairmen of the large committee, comprising 63 members from all parts of the country, are Stuart W. Cramer Jr., President Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Malcolm Muir, President and pubMills, Cramerton, N. C.; Malcolm Muir, President and pub-
lisher of "Newsweek"; Roy E. Tomlinson, President National Biscuit Co., New York.
Describing the committee's objectives, Mr. McCabe stated:
The committee is particularly interested in the economic aspect of cur ent defense production as it relates to the post-armament situation wh:c may exist, those violent dislocations which are occurring today and may increase in the near future.
In this connection it is making recommendations as to policies which should be followed now by industry, labor and government in order to minimize any post-armament depression. It is now analyzing these problems in greater detail and will presumably make recommendations as to policies which should be followed when the armament period is over. The committee is especially concerned over the problem of civilian industries, that is, those industries which are not producing for direct defense
 page or serious curtailment be Hillman shortage of materials. In Production More inder hat the of ture control of labor supplies The reutt is that may be in for or defense-created depressions in other industries and communities
The Economic Policy Committee is now endeavoring to study the extent and implication of these problems and to make sugcestions for meeting them in a manner which will best serve the interests of consumer labor and employer while at the same time enabling the defense effort to continue at its present accelerated pace.

## American Silver Producers' Research Project Makes Progress Report After Year of Activity at Bridgeport Plant of Handy \& Harman

The American Silver Producers' Research Project, sponsored by several of the leading silver producing companies in the United States, has completed a year of activity at the Bridgeport (Conn.) plant of Handy \& Harman. The project, formerly located at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., was reorganized June 1, 1940, and the research program and activities were transferred to the laboratories of Handy \& Harman. The report, issued July 11, follows, in part:
The field of electroplated coatings continues to show promise as an outlet for silver and the project's pilot plating plant has been kept busy recently plating drums, pails and cans. At the present time one of the supply house in the do cooperating Atilver prodect and a chemical supply house in the development of a silver lined can for packaging chemicals. This work, still in the early stages, is progressing satisfactorily
and shows promise. Containers with a silver plated'coating also have and shows promise. Containers with a silver plated coating also have been packed with different commodities and some experimal units have been put into service. The results reported so far have varied and at the
present time it has not been determined why containers, in have been quite satisfactory and in others products have been sontaminated One of the criticisms of silver lined containers appears to be that they do not give sufficiently superior advantages over those now in use to do not give sufficiently superior advantages over those now in use to
warrant the additional cost. For the general run of containers this at warrant the additional cost. For the general run of containers this at specialized products. In some instances silver lined containers are being seriously considered and tested for packaging corrosive materials because the corrosion resistance of other metals and lacquers is not adequate.
In recent months the scarcity of many base metals has focused attention on the use of silver as a substitute for aluminum, nickel and tin. In places where sheet or foil aluminum has been used, for its corrosion resistance or high reflectivity, it is apparent that silver plating on available metals can be substituted since it possesses these qualities, for most purposes, to an even better degree than aluminum. Silver electrodeposits are being investigated as a substitute for nickel, as an undercoating for chrome plating. A series of experiments are under way to determine what advantages may be derived from the use of a corrosionresistant electroplate of silver followed by a hard, wear-resistant chromium deposit. It is hoped that the two metals, aluminum and nickel, badly needed for national defense, which are used in refrigerator shelves, ice cube trays, toasters, waffle irons and others, can be replaced at least in part by silver.
The project has also conducted experiments to determine the strength of extruded tubing made from a $3.5 \%$ silver $-96.5 \%$ tin alloy. A bursting strength of 2,500 pounds per square inch, or almost double that of pure tin, was obtained, and this is apparently far in excess of any working pressure encountered in distilled water lines where this material is finding commercial use. Tests on threaded joints showed that the alloy had a tensile strength $25 \%$ greater than joints made with pure tin tubing. For certain installations it would seem feasible to use threaded connections in
distilled water lines if the tubing were made of the silver-tin alloy. Both the $3.5 \%$ silver and $5 \%$ silver-tin alloys are finding applications as the $3.5 \%$
solders.

Interest continues in the possibilities of using lead-silver solders in place of the standard lead-tin alloys in automatic can making machines. There are many reasons for this, and important among them is the fact that a large saving in the use of the strategic metal tin would result by this substitution. The $21 / 2 \%$ silver-lead alloy is cheaper than the standard
$50-50$ solder and joints equally as satisfactory can en $50-50$ solder and joints equally as satisfactory can be obtained. Many of the larger can manufacturers are actually carrying on experiments with tests.
Announcement is also made that the Silver Project's Fellowship at Lehigh University has continued with the corrosion studies of silver. The corrosion tests made, it is stated, include not only a study of different chemicals but also a study of a large number of different commercial products which may be manufactured in silver equipment or packaged in silver containers.

Impact of Defense Activity Heavy on Dwelling Use and Widespread on Industrial Construction, Finds National Association of Real Estate Boards in Semi-Annual Survey
Real estate prices are higher today than they were a year ago in $58 \%$ of the cities of the country, and in $70 \%$ of all cities in areas designated by President Roosevelt as "defense areas," according to confidential reports from 211 cities made to the National Association of Real Estate Boards in its thirty-seventh semi-annual survey of the real estate market, made public July 12. Turnover is more active in $71 \%$ of the cities of the country and in $83 \%$ of cities in defense areas.
Impact of defense activity shows itself most plainly in residential and industrial real estate use is registered by the survey in these important ways:

1. Increasing absorption of dwelling space, particularly in those areas presidentially-designated as defense areas.
2. Practically universal rise in residential construction costs.
3. Rise in residential rents, but one which in $62 \%$ of all cities reporting and in $59 \%$ of defense area cities is still insufficient to justify residential building for investment at today's construction costs.
4. A tremendously significant shift of the great volume of present-day home building to the $\$ 3,000-\$ 4,500$ price range, with the under $\$ 3,000$ house already the commonest type of construction in $7 \%$ of the cities, a development of creat importance both to defense housing and to the future of American cities.
5. New industrial construction going on within the past year in $59 \%$ of ail the reporting cities and in $75 \%$ of those that are in defense areas. But usable industrial space still available in $91 \%$ of the cities in defense areas and in $84 \%$ of all cities reporting.
6. Business space less affected. Office space comparatively unaffected. But business rentals in central districts up as compared to a year ago in well over one-fourth of the cities of the country. Office space up in $13 \%$ of reporting cities.
7. Thoughtful programs under way in the individual cities to make full use of existing residential and industrial space, keep healthy balance between housing demand and supply.

Real Estate Interests Urged to Act to Prevent Excessive Rent Increases, Thus Avoiding Rent Control Laws Suggestion Made in Defense Housing Survey Published by Twentieth Century Fund
The real estate profession should take the lead in preventing excessive increases in rents if it wishes to avoid arbitrary rent-control laws. This is one of the suggestions for solving defense housing problems made in a recent survey, "Housing for Defense," published by The Twentieth Century Fund. The Fund, which was established in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene and endowed by him, is a foundation for research in current economic problems. According to the report, one of the knottiest problems connected with defense housing is the question of rent control. As a general policy, the committee presenting the report recommends that laws establishing arbitrary control of the rentals of privately-owned property "be adopted only as a last resort, where a sufficient supply of reasonably-priced housing cannot be provided." Before this condition makes drastic action necessary the committee urges two main alternatives:
a. Efforts of local real estate boards and property owners' associations to bring about voluntary acceptance of reasonable rental scales.
b. Denial of registry privilege by official or quasi-official agencies to owners of properties where rentals are deemed exorbitant.
Among the points of real estate policy recommended in the Fund's report for communities faced with the problem of providing housing for workers in defense industries are the following:
More intensive use of existing lots, existing housing and public service facilities before development of new districts or communities.

Campaigns for repair and conversion of older properties
Systems of voluntary rent controls: revision of zoning laws where necessary.
Simplified procedure for foreclosing tax liens and clearing, tax titles.
On the question of making use of existing resources in housing the report of the research staff, which was headed by Miles L. Colean, says:
Nearly all of cur cities have been laid out well in advance of anticipated growth. . . . Much expansion remains as completely vacant subdivisions, in which large investments in streets, sewers and other public utilities lie idle in the ground. . Ill-advised and haphazard as much of this development may have been, it has created important resources, which may halp to lessen the impact of the emergency.
The research findings, says the announcement from the Twentieth Century Fund, July 13, were reviewed by a special Committee on Housing, which used them as a basis special Committee on Housing, which used them as a basis committee is Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, Professor of Business committee is Dr. Henry E. Hoagland, Professor of Business
Finance at Ohio State University and formerly member of Finance at Ohio State University and formerly member of
the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. In outlining specific policies for communities in areas of defense activity, the committee urges four main stens;

1. The establishing of a recistry service for vacant dwellings and for vacant rooms through the services of public and private local agencies. 2. Local campaigns, through the same media, to encourage householders to make vacant rooms available to the market.
2. Repair and conversion campaigns, utilizing the facilities of Federal agencies, local lending, institutions and municipal building departments in a coordinated endeavor.
3. Stimulation of the development of additional transit facilities to assure that full advantage may be taken of the widest possible commuting area.
From the announcement in the matter we also quote:
The Fund's Housing Committee says that local agencies and local committees should be made use of in these steps, and points out that modifications of present laws may be necessary in some communities to assure full that State and local community resources by:
a. Revising zoning ordinances to make available, exclusively for housing,
surplus lands now designated, but not required, for commercial and industrial use.
b. Instituting meas for quieting tax titles and for liberalizing the
powers of muncinalities to acaire, lease or powers of municipalities to acquire, lease, or dispose of lands; and for reass. Developing land control regulations to facilitite the development of stable neighborhoods of low-cost dwellings.
most advanced methods the cose matters and to stimulate use of the mosal Government fields.

In addition to Chairman Hoagland the members of the Committee on Housing are:
Lillian M. Gilbreth, engineer and Professor of Management, Purdue University.

Frank P. Graham. President of the University of North Carolina.
Henry I. Harriman, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
Arthur C. Holden, architect, of Holden, McLaughlin \& Associates and Vice-President New York Building Congress.
John A. Lapp, formerly National Referee International Building Trades Unions.
William I. Mvers, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University, and formerly President of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

## Use of Existing Industrial Buildings to Speed Defense Program Urged at National Conference of Society panded In

 Shoud Be Made NowA national conference on industrial real estate sponsored by the Society of Industrial Realtors was held in New York City on July 10 and 11, at which time the present situation in respect to industrial real estate supply and industrial real estate use as it relates to the defense emergency and to the future of American industry was reviewed. Walter S. Schmidt, President of the society, emphasized the need of scientific location of industrial plants both to make the location helpful to the industry and to stabilize cities in relation to their industries. J. S. Bradley, President of the J. S. Bradley Co., Toledo, Ohio, urged the immediate undertaking of a country-wide study to see that ways and means are developed for using the expanding industrial facilities after the present crisis is past. The discussion on July 10 also brought out the following:
Industrial real estate is experiencing the liveliest demand it has known for 10 years, with increasing prices and with rapid absorption going on of the most-wanted "stream-line" one-story type of factory buildings, but with extensive amounts of usable manufacturing and warehouse space still available, a national asset which, to speed the defense program and to keep the national economy in balance, should be put to use, minimizing the need of resort to new construction.

## Sir Kenneth Lee, Representative of British Industrial

 and Export Council, Speaking at Meeting of National Foreign Trade Council, Discusses Aid Under Lend-Lease Act-Main Purpose of British Agency to Increase TradeIn the United States, as the representative of the British Industrial and Export Council, Sir Kenneth Lee addressed a luncheon meeting in India House, New York City, on July 10, as the guest of the National Foreign Trade Council, and in explaining the object of the organization which he represents he stated that "the Industrial and Export Council, which was set up by the Prime Minister in February, 1940, is the central authority responsible for ensuring the maximum possible export development under war-time conditions, and for dealing with questions relating to the allocation of raw materials for export industries and other similar questions. As it was impossible for the Export Council to deal with individual firms, each industry has Council to deal with individual firms, each industry has that "there are now some 200 groups already organized (or that "there are now some 200 groups already organized (or
in course of formation), and these groups include textiles, hosiery, boots and shoes, lace, carpets, apparel, pottery, glass and glassware. The policy of the Export Council is to give preference to those measures to assist export which involve the least interference with existing channels and established practices." He further said that "another side of the work of the Export Council is to let people know what British goods are available and where they can find them. We have already received very valuable help from many goodwill organizations in this country."

In references which he made during the course of his address to the lend-lease measure, Sir Kenneth said, in part:
Since mv arrival in America I have often been asked why it is Great Since mv arrival in America I have often been asked why it is Great
Britain still needs to sell goods here after the passage of the lend-lease
enactment, and how it is that Great Britain is still able to export goods to the United States of America, seeing that we are supposed to be short of everything.
When France collapsed last June our position might well have appeared desperate. We lost the help of the great French armies, of the French fleet, of French monetary resources, of French industry, all at a blow. France had been taking an equal share with us in the economic field up till then-she had indeed somewhat greater resources of gold than we had. Thereafter we had to fight alone over a great part of the globe, and our expenditure was doubled precisely when Allied resources had been halved. Moreover, our valuable export trade to France and Scandinavia was lost An important part of our supplies had come from those countries, and had been paid for by the export of British coal and other standard British exports.
We can no longer make these exports, but at the same time we cannot do without the supplies, which we have to import from North America, in addition to an enormous supply of war materials of every kind. To pay for these vast imports from North America, by which alone the victory of democracy could be assured, we were ready to sacrifice all our accumuand by midwinter the same year as midsummer had ean take them, and by were in sight of having pledged all our readily seeliz France collapse, we were in sight or havig pledged all our readiy realiz that exhaustion of our dollars should not end the help which America was prepared to send us.
That was a great. far-seeing decision, but it still leaves us to pay for our commitments previously incurred, and, of course, to build up arain some modest reserve to pay for recurrent obligations, our existing capital esources having been pledged to pay for our commitments prior to the merely by the loss of France. Scandinavia, and other valuable markets, but by the heavy transfers of available machinery and work-people from the export trade to war industries. Thus the reasons why we must export to United States are that we still have very large old commitments to meet, and must build up a fund to meet recurrent obligations, and, so long as that is so, every dollar counts.
It cannot be emphasized too often that in this war we are more dependent than ever on the United States and Canada, as they are (practically speaking) the nearest countries from which we are able to get any supplies. I hope that I have made it clear why it is that Great Britain must not only maintain but increase its exports to the United States!
The answer to the second question, "How is it that Great Britain can xport goods, seeing that she is supposed to be short of everything?" is that severe Government regulation of the life of the people at home has ade it possible.
Rationing is of course one of the most important measures, but there are also other factors such as the concentration of industry, mass production, working longer hours, and working harder, saving waste, and of course the fact that there are now very few markets abroad to which w an sell coods, so that the small quantity available for export can be sent o the countries like United States and Canada, from which we require to purchase most of our requirements.
When we talk about making more goods available to the United States it America we hope you will understand that this does not mean that we shall be attempting to cut into the trade of United States manufactures. you are short. We certainly hope that the increased sales we are able 0 achieve will help to replace the shortages in this country of European goods due to the war.
There have been appearing in the pages of the press and in other connections recently a varicty of charges to the general effect that articles or materials which are being lend-leased to Great Britain are either being themselves reexported by the British, perhaps in more advanced form, to oreign markets which Great Britain customarily supplies, in some cases in ompetition with American export trade; or else are being used in Great Britain to replace similar articles or materials which the British are thereby enabled to export to foreign markets.
The first thing that needs to be said in reply to these charges is that as the Lend-Lease Act was only passed in March, it has not been in effect long enough for any such reexport of lend-lease materials to have been made, or for any replacement to have occurred on any considerable scale. Secondly, I cannot think for one moment that it should be assumed hat the mere lat that we are exporting goods of one sort or another which nay me more ore obtaining rom America under the Lend-Lease Act, is in any sense contrary even to the spirit of the Lend-Lease Act
I am sure the fact that we are obtaining American aid under the Lend-Lease Act dops not mean in the minds of Americans that Great Britain should completely abandon its export trade. It would not be in the interests of Americans for us to do so. To the extent that we can arn dollars by maintaining as large a flow of exports as is feasible in and the burden of defense from the standpoint of Americen is lessened, correspondingly reduced.

As to British exports to South American markets Sir Kenneth said:
I should like now to say something about the British exports to the South American republics. From none of these countries are we able to procure essential war supplies under lend-lease conditions. To pay for what we import from them-and their supplies are essential to us-we must export to them. In practice the countries concerned are limited to South Anierica, since we no longer have trade with any part of Europe outside the Iberian Peninsula. Even to South American countries restriction of our industrial production to war purposes. added to shipping hortages, had cut down our exports to only two-thirds of normal by the end of 1940 . Bv now the cut is far steeper, probably to one-half of normal, and this applies even to exports to the Argentine, a country from which our imports are very great and very important. It is scarcely too to the extent necessary to is to export merchandise to South America only ments from thecessary to enable us to pay for our essential war require them, it would bountries. Once we have got our essential supplies from balances in currencies which cannot be converted balances in currencies which cannot be converted into dollars. Thus, in American countries, the British Government were over exports to Latin to prohibit excent under license the export of all clases March lact Brazil, Chile, Peru and Colombia, these being countries which of gools to hert of sterling.
We have, therefore, withdrawn a great part of our competition in South American markets. leavinz a clearer field there for United States tranprs. It is trerefore to be hoped that American exporters may be in ates tranprs.
to fill the gap in order that the people in South America may be supplied with their requirements.
James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in introducing Sir Kenneth at the meeting said, in part:
The presence in this country of a representative of the British Board of Trade provides a most favorable opportunity for a review of problems arising out of competition in foreign markets, both during the war and after. We in the Council share the view that it should be possible to bring the business men of the United Kingdom into the same close economic relationship and understanding with American business men, as Canada and America enjoy through joint conferences. The practice of unilateral action in trade relations had been found to be incompatible policy making for the elimination of differences that provoke trade policy ma
reprisals.

Following the conclusion of Sir Kenneth's remarks Fugene P. Thomas, President of the Foreign Trade Council, advised the speaker that the National Foreign Trade Council will gladly cooperate with him in furthering his "efforts to maintain trade with the United States and to establish a good understanding between the business men of both countries."

Charles A. Lindbergh in Letter to President Roosevelt Offers to Appear Before Any Committee to Discuss Activities-Denies Foreign Connection and Asks for Apology from Secretary Ickes
Charles A. Lindbergh, in a letter to President Roosevelt made public July 18, denied that he had any connection with any foreign government and asked for an apology from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes concerning statements recently made by this member of the President's cabinet. Mr. Lindbergh had reference to Mr. Ickes's implication, that he is connected with the interests of a foreign government and the Secretary's criticism of him for accepting a decoration from the German government in 1938. Asserting that he will willingly open his files to any 1938. Asserting that he will willingly open his files to any
investigation the President might authorize concerning his investigation the President might authorize concerning his
present and past activities, $\mathbf{M r}$. Lindbergh said that, unless charges are made and proved, he believes that the customs and traditions of the country give him as an American citizen, the "right to expect truth and justice from the members of your cabinet."

Secretary Ickes's most recent statement against Mr. Lindbergh came at a Bastille Day celebration in New York City on July 14.

Mr. Lindbergh's letter to the President was sent from his Huntington, Long Island, home on July 17 and later made available to the press, as follows:
My Dear Mr. President:
I address you, sir, as an American citizen to his President. I write con cerning statements made by an officer of your Cabinet, the Secretary of the Interior.

For many months, and on numerous occasions, your Secretary of the Interior has implied in public meetings that $I$ am connected with the interests of a forelgn government, and he has specifically criticized me for accepting a decoration from the German government in 1938.
the Interior that I was decorated by the German Socretary of the futerior that I was decorated by the German government while I was unfair of me to ask that you inform your Secretary gover is decoration in the American Embassy in the presence of your Ambed and that I was there at his request in order to assist in creating a better relationship between the American Embassy and the German government which your Ambassador desired at that time?
Mr. President, if the statements of your Secretary of the Interior are true, and if I have any connection with a foreign government, the American people have a right to be fully acquainted with the facts. On the other hand, if his statements and implications are false, I believe that I, as an American citizen, have a right to an apology from your Secretary.
Mr. President, I give you my word that I have no connection with any foreign government. I have had no communication, directly or indirectly with any one in Germany or Italy since I was last in Europe, in the Spring of 1939. Prior to that time my activities were well known to your embassies in the countries where I lived and traveled. I always kept in close contact with your embassies and your military attaches, as the records in your State Department and War Department will show.

Mr. President, I will willingly open my fiies to your investigation. I will willingly appear in person before any committee you appoint, and there is no question regarding my activities now, or any time in the past, that I will not be glad to answer
Mr . President, if there is a question in your mind, $I$ ask that you give me the opportunity of answering any charges that may be made against me. customs and traditions of our country give ane pr an merican citizen the right to expect truth and justice from the members of your Cabinet.

Respectifully,
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH
The Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

## New Defense Savings Bond Radio Program to Be Broadcast Tuesday Evenings

A new Defense Savings Bond radio program featuring operatic and concert singers will be broadcast every Tuesday evening for a year, beginning July 22, the Treasury Department announced on July 13. The broadcast will go on the air from 7:30 to 8 p. m., E.S.T. over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co. Entitled "For America We Sing", the new program is designed as a "musical Amer-
icana". A 44-piece NBC orchestra and chorus, under the baton of Frank Black, NBC's musical director, will accompany the artists. The radio time and the services of the artists are being donated by NBC. Reference to another Treasury radio program in support of the National Defense Savings campaign was made in our issue of July 12, page 187.

## Death of Former Congressman A. D. Sanders

Archie D. Sanders, Representative in Congress from western New York's 39th District from 1917 to 1932, died in Strong Memorial Hospital at Rochester, N. Y. on July 15. He was 84 years old. Advices from Rochester July 15 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
Mr. Sanders had been in public life since 1887, when he was appointed Stafford, N. Y. Town Highway Commissioner. President McKinley appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue, with offices in Rochester, in 1896, and he held the post for 16 years. He served briefly in the State Assembly and the State Senate before his election as Representative. He retired from the latter office in 1932 in favor of former Senator James W. Wadsworth, of Genesee.
Mr. Sanders was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896, a member of the Republican State Committee in 1900 and 1901 and Genesee County Republican Chairman at the time or his dea. He was Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of Batavia.

Meeting in Washington of Joint Economic Committees of Canada and United States-Seek to Coordinate Defense Requirements
On July 16 the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States concluded a two-day session held in Wash. ington. This, their initial meeting, was "devoted largely to organization of the committees and their staffs and to plans for research in the two fields of inquiry assigned to them by their respective governments-more closely coordinated collaboration for the output of defense requirements, and plans for facilitating the adjustment to post-war conditions." An announcement in behalf of the Commission on July 16, from which the foregoing is quoted, further stated:
Discussion proceeded on a frank and cordial basis and topics on which recommendations may later be made were assigned to individual members and sub-committees for investigation and report at the following and subsequent meetings. The next meeting of the Committees will take place in Ottawa early in August.
The announcment also stated:
Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, consultant of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, presided at the meetings in his capacity as Chairman of the United States committee. The Canadian representatives included Dr. W. A. Mackintosh of the Department of Finance; J. G. Bouchard, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Alex Skelton of the Bank of Canada; H. L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs, and H. F. Angus, Liaison Officer of the committee. R. A. C. Henry, Economic Adviser of the Department of Munitions and Supply and Chairman of the Canadian Committee, was prevented from attending by illness.
Members of the United States Committee, in addition to Mr. Hansen, included A. A. Berle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; .W. L. Batt, Deputy Director of Production of the Office of Production Management; E. D. Durand of the Tary Dommishon, H. D. D. Stinebower Dep Monetary Research, Teeary Depar ent, and L. D. Stinebower, Department of tate, Liaison officer.
The establishment of the Joint Economic Committees was noted in our issue of June 21, page 3902. It was officially announced at the time that "this joint inquiry marks one step further in the implementation of the declaration made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Hyde Park on April 20, 1941," mention of which was made in these columns April 26, page 2634.

Special Committee Named to Arrange for 173rd Annual Banquet of New York State Chamber of Commerce
Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, has appointed the following business executives to serve on a special committee to arrange for the 173 rd annual banquet of the Chamber, which will be held in November:
Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman of the Board, Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Chairman, George L. Harrison, President, New York Life Insurance Co., Henry S. Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer, Morgan Stanley \& Co., Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and Publisher, New York Times, Roy E. Tomlinson, President, National Biscuit Co.

Harry Hopkins, Lend-Lease Supervisor, Flies to Lon-don-Sits in at Cabinet Meeting
Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Lend-Lease Program, has made another trip to London, it became known July 15. He arrived there on July 17, after flying the Atlantic in an American bomber being delivered to the Royal Air Force, and later the same day was closeted with the British War Cabinet, as the guest of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. No official statements were made either in

Washington or London concerning the purpose of Mr . Hopkins' trip, the second he has made to England this year.

According to press advices from London Mr. Hopkins' meeting with the War Cabinet marked the first time a nonally of Great Britain has ever been admitted to such a conference.

Reference to Mr. Hopkins' trip to England earlier this year, appeared in our issue of Feb. 22, page 1223.

## Robert H. Jackson Takes Oath of Office as Associate

 Justice of United States Supreme CourtRobert H. Jackson was sworn in as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on July 11 at a ceremony in President Roosevelt's office. The retiring Attorney General received the confirmation of the Senate on July 7; this was indicated in our issue of July 12, page 188. The oath of office was administered by Charles EImore Cropley, clerk of the Supreme Court. Among those witnessing the brief ceremony were Associate Justice James F. Byrnes, who was sworn in on July 8, members of the President's Cabinet, several Senators, officials of the Department of Justice and numerous friends.

The President sent the nomination of Mr. Jackson to the Senate on June 12 together with that of Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Associate Justice Byrnes. Chief Justice Stone took the oath of office on July 3.

## R. C. Patterson Jr. Named Chairman of Defense Saving

 Committee for New York StateThe appointment of Col. Richard C. Patterson Jr. as Chairman of the Defense Savings Committee for New York State was announced on July 13 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Col. Patterson, a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and now Chairman of the Board of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., will devote his full time to stimulating the sale of Defense bonds and stamps. RKO is lending Col. Patterson to the Treasury Department for the duration of the national emergency.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co. Named by President Roosevelt as Brigadier General-Was Recalled by War Department Last October as Chief Statistical Officer
Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President-on-leave of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio was nominated by President Roosevelt on July 10 for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. Col. Ayre's career in the United States Army, active and reserve, has extended over several decades. Ćol. Ayres, a veteran of World War I, in which he was chief statistical officer of the United States Army and the American Expeditionary Force under Gen. John J. Pershing, again is filling the same post as the Army's chief man of figures in World War II. The Cleveland statistician, who is nationally known as an economist and analyst of business trends has been a full Colonel since October, 1918, when he was in France. Col. Ayres was called to duty again last October in the double job of director of the War Department statistics branch and coordinator of all War Department statistics; this was reported in our issue of Oct. 19, 1941, page 2264. Col. Ayres' nomination was approved by the Senate on July 15. It had previously been indicated that he had made a favorable impression on members of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees. Every two or three weeks a lecture class has been held by Col. Ayres at which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and other high-ranking officers gather with the members of the Military Committees of Congress.

Mortgage Bankers Association to Again Sponsor Exposition of Building, Industry and Services
For the fifth consecutive year the Mortgage Bankers Association of America will sponsor the Exposition of Building, Industry and Services to be held in conjunction with the organization's 28th annual convention in New York, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, Dean R. Hill, President, announced on July 12. The Exposition, the only one of its kind in the country, is created to show the mortgage lenders who supply the bulk of the private mortgage money, the newest developments in building and related fields. Because of the great activity in home building, it is expected the show will be considerably larger than any previously held. In the past four years about 50 corporations have participated each year.

Mr. Hill said:
Technical advancement in new building, particularly residential construction, is moving very fast these days. The Exposition is a part of the Association's effort to keep mortgage bankers abreast of these trends.
Developments in defense housing will be emphasized wherever possible, he said. A feature of the Exposition this year will be a greatly enlarged section devoted to machine accounting and bookkeeping systems.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks
In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for May 31, 1941, with the figures for April 30, 1941, and May 31, 1940:
STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA


Note-Owing to the omission of the cents in the oftcial reports, the footings in

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

Arrangements were made on July 15, for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $\$ 1,000$, unchanged from the previous sale on May 13. Present market is no bid, offered at $\$ 1,000$.

The appointment of Harry T. Johansen Jr. as an Assistant Secretary of Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co. of New York, was announced this week. Mr. Johansen is connected with the 42 nd Strelet Office of the company.

Horace P. Bromfield and Donald M. Elliman have been appointed Assistant Secretaries of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, it was announced July 16 following a meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Federation Bank and Trust Co, New York City, reported as of June 30 total deposits of $\$ 12,344,968$ and total assets of $\$ 15,259,597$, compareld, respectively, with $\$ 12,395,-$ 614 and $\$ 15,134,614$ on March 31. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $\$ 3,231,605$, against $\$ 4,022,086$; holdings of United States Government securities, to $\$ 415,188$, against $\$ 436,095$, and loans and discounts to $\$ 7,701,906$, against $\$ 436,095$, and loans and discounts to $\$ 7,701,900$, against $\$ 6,257,638$. Capital and surplus were unchanged at were $\$ 244,926$, against $\$ 236,293$ at the end of March.

John F. Flaacke, Assistant Secretary of Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, began on July 12 his 71st year of continuous service with the bank. In point of service, he is the dean of New York bankers and as far as is known, for length of continuous service with one institution he holds the record for the entire country. Mr. Flaacke was born in New York City on Aug. 22, 1855. He entered the bank's employ on July 12, 1871, during the Presidency of John Quentin Jones, and has served under seven of the ten Presidents which the bank has had in its 118 years of existence. Mr. Flaacke was one of the organizers of the existence. Mr. Faacke was one of the 1890 and was also Bank Clerks' Building \& Loan Co. in $18 \% 0$ and was also active in organizing the New York Chapter of the American
Institute of Banking, of which he was the first Treasurer.

Harry E. Ward, President of Irving Trust Co., of New York announced on July 17 the election of Reid L. Carr, President of Columbian Carbon Co., to the Irving's Board of Directors. Mr. Carr was born in Cornwall, Vt., and is a graduate of Middlebury College and New York Law School. Admitted to the Bar in 1903, he was a member of the law firm of Clark, Carr \& Ellis from 1921 to 1940, when he was elected head of Columbian Carbon Co. Mr. Carr is also President of the Southern Carbon Co., the Southern Gas Line Inc., and Coltexo Corp., and a director of many companies, including Interstate Natural Gas Co., Mississippi panies, Fuel Corp. Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America, Texoma Natural Gas Co., Magnetic Pigment Co., Frederick Texoma Natural Gas Co., Magnetic Pigment Co., F
H. Levey Co., Inc., and D. Appleton-Century Co.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, Robert M. Catharine was elected President and Howell T. Manson was made Chairman of the Board. Mr. Catharine, who is also a Trustee of the bank, was formerly Executive Vice-President. The Dollar Savings Bank is one of the nation's largest mutual savings institutions, serving 147,000 depositors and with resources exceeding $\$ 137,000,000$. The main office is located Third and Willis Avenues at 147th St., with a branch on Grand Concourse at Fordham Road.

James L. Mitchell, a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Reynolds, Fish \& Co., died on July 14 at change firm of Reynolds, Fish \& Co., died on July 14 at of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mitchell was graduated from Yale University in 1907 . He was associated with a St. Paul (Minn.) bank before coming to New York in 1929 to join Reynolds, Fish \& Co.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of The National City Bank of New York, on July 15, Louis Naetzker, formerly assistant Vice-President, was appointed a Vice-President, and Pedro L. Schellens, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed an Assistant Vice-President. Both are associated in the administration of the Bank's affairs in the Caribbean District. The bank's announcement states:
Mr. Naetzker, who joined National City in 1920, became head of the Foreign Loan Supervision Department after serving for several years in the Havana Branch. In 1925 he was assigned to the Caribbean District and on Jan. 5. 1926 was made an Assistant Cashier and Assistant VicePresident Feb. 5, 1929. A graduate of New York University, he was President Feb. 5, 1929. A graduate of New York University, he was
commissinoed $a$ second lieutenant in 1917 and served 15 months with the U. S. Army in France.
Mr. Schellens began with National City as a clerk in 1916. Subsequently he served in the Santiago and Havana, Cuba branches, in the latter as Manager. He was made an Assistant Cashier Feb. 18, 1936. at the bank's Head Office, 55 Wall Street, New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., held July 17, Joseph Michaels $J r$. was elected a Trustee of the Company, filling a vacancy on the Board. Wallace H. Sloat, Secretary of the Company, was elected Vice-President and Secretary, and Alfred G. Ruehle, who had been an Assistant Secretary since March 21, 1940, was elected a Vice-President.
Mr . Michaels is President and Treasurer of Michaels \& Co., Inc., one of the oldest installment furniture houses in Brooklyn which was founded by his father, the late Joseph Michaels Sr., in 1886. From the announcement issued in the matter we quote:
Mr. Michaels entered his father's furniture establishment, then known as J. Michaels, Inc., in 1919. After serving in various capacities, he was VicePresident and Secretary in 1936, when he succeeded to the Presidency upon his father's death. The elder Joseph Michaels had been a Trustee of the Brooklyn Trust Co. for several years after 1929, when he joined the Board
as a result of the merger of the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, of which he had been a director.
Mr. Sloat has spent his entire business career with the Brooklyn Trust Co., having been first employed by it in 1912. He is a v eteran of the World War, having served overseas with the Signal Corps in the 77 th Division. He returned to the employ of the Company in 1919, and after successive promotions, was appointed an Assistant Secreta
In April, 1940, he was elected Secretary of the Company.
Mr. Ruehle joined the staff of the Company in 1929 as a credit investigator. As a result of promotions, he became successively credit supervisor, regional credit manager, regional manager, and, in December, 1938, was appointed credit manager at the Main Office of the Company. In March, 1940, he was appointed an Assistant Secretary. Prior to his connection with the Brooklyn Trust Co., Mr. Ruehle had been a credit investigator on the staff of the old Farmers Loan \& Trust Co. He is a Director of the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corp.

Frank R. Terwilliger, Treasurer of the Albany (N. Y.) Savings Bank, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the First Trust Co., Albany, N. Y.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Ssytem ecently announced that the United States Trust Co. of Newark, Newark, N. J., a State member bank, absorbed the Chancellor Trust Co., Irvington, N. J., effective June 28. In connection with the absorption a branch was established in Irvington.

The Peoples Bank \& Trust Co. of Westfield, N. J., announces that at a meeting on July 10, Gordon T. Parry was elected Treasurer and Vice-President of the institution, and at the same time, Donald McDougall was appointed Secretary and Trust Officer and Miss Helen H. Pierson was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

In a report to members for the six months period ending June 30, 1941, First Federal Savings \& Loan Association of South Philadelphia, reports total assets of $\$ 5,010,689$ compared with $\$ 4,800,773$ as of Dec. 31,1940 . Advices regarding the report state:
The report shows first mortgage loans amounting to $\$ 4,544,118$ against $\$ 4,411,339$ six months previous. Cash on hand amounted to $\$ 274,515$ gainst $\$ 267,184$, and United States Government obligations including 31,000 in United States Defense Savings bonds totaled $\$ 51,940$ on June 30, 1941. compared with $\$ 21,670$ at the end of 1940 .
Members' shares as of June 30,1941 increased to $\$ 4,089,011$ from $\$ 3,766,-$ 849 six months previous and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank months period.
In a statement made by David Shapiro Assistant Secretary of the association, First Federal Savings and Loan Association of South Philadelphia is the first Federal savings and loan association in Pennsylvania to pass the five million mark in total assets and is the largest association of its kind in the State. It is added :
Current dividends on investment share certificates and members' share accounts are being paid at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum. Mr. hapiro also pointed out that the association during the six months period a recent innovation in the association's facilities has been the establishment of special accounts whereby members who are making rezular monthly payments may increase the amount of their payments each month to build up an additional cash balance with which to pay income taxes becoming due in March of 1942.

Howard A. Loeb, Chairman of the Tradesmen's National Bank \& Trust Co. of Philadelphia, announced on July 11 the appointment of William A. Mueller Jr. as Assistant Vice-President. Mr. Mueller formerly was Assistant Cashier.

Directors of the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago, Ill., voted on July 11 to to add $\$ 5,000$,000 to surplus and to pay a dividend of $\$ 2$ a share to stockholders. The dividend, payable on Aug. 1, will amount to $\$ 3,000,000$. The increase in surplus raises that item to $\$ 45,000,000$ and brings the combined capital and surplus to $\$ 95,000,000$. This is the bank's sixth addition to surplus since the end of 1938. The bank's statement of condition as of June 30, 1941 was referred to in the columns July 12, page 191.

The Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit in its state ment of condition as of the close of business on June 30, 1941, reports total assets of $\$ 212,609,107$ and total deposits of $\$ 202,776,685$, compared with $\$ 186,531,348$ and $\$ 176,888,855$ relspectively, on Dec. 31, 1940. The chief items comprising the resources in the current statement are: cash, $\$ 105,234,-$ 725 (against $\$ 90,453,047$ ) ; United States Government obligations, $\$ 58,932,011$ (compared with $\$ 48,289,786$ ), and loans and discounts, $\$ 34,694,003$ (against $\$ 34,049,741$ ). The bank's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $\$ 3,000,000$ and $\$ 4,500,000$, respectively, while undivided profits as of Jund 30 are reported at $\$ 1,398,408$, against $\$ 1,281,458$ on Dec. 31, 1940.

The Citizens' National Bank of Jasper (Tex.) was recently merged with the First State Bank of Jasper, according to the Houston "Post" of July 6, which also declared:

The First State Bank will operate under its present charter. That of the Citizens' National Bank will be dissolved.
Present officers and directors of the First State Bank are: C. C. Pool, President; C. T. Bledsoe, Vice-President; W. L. Polley, Cashier, and Directors, M. Pool, Mr. Bledsoe, B. Morgan, C. A. Morgan, B. S. Ratcliff and A. L. Black of Jasper and J. D. Wickline of Kirbyville
When the two
When the two banks were merged the deposts or the Citizens' National Bank were $\$ 336,658.95$, and the deposits of the First State Bank $\$ 688$, 31.16. After the merger the deposits stood at $\$ 1,024,690.11$.

New high levels in denosits and in resources were shown by the June 30th statement of condition of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco, released at the call of the State Superintendent of Banks. Total deposits on June 30 amounted to $\$ 323,839,883$, compared with $\$ 316,708,451$ on Dec. 31, 1940 and with $\$ 290,545,352$ on June 29, 1940. Total resources stood at $\$ 349,302,054$ at mid-year, as against $\$ 342$, 919,238 at the 1940 year end, and $\$ 313,455,081$ at mid-year 1940. Holdings of United States Government securities on June 30, 1941 aggregated $\$ 187,544,478$, a gain it is stated of $\$ 23,845,997$ over the June 29, 1940 figure. Cash amounted to $\$ 69,409,792$, an increase of $\$ 4,364,104$. Loans and discounts totaled $\$ 39,209,288$, a gain of $\$ 4,585,746$. Undivided profits of $\$ 2,923,195$ represented an increase of $\$ 114,816$ over a year ago.

## THE CURB MARKET

Narrow price movements with the industrials and public utility stocks sharing the advances were the outstanding features of the Curb Market trading during a goodly part of the present week. There was a reduced volume of dealings on Monday but the turnover gradually improved as the week advanced. Oceasional periods of profit taking were apparent from time to time but the advances were quite pronounced until Wednesday when the market was generally unsettled. Aircraft stocks moved within a fractional range or were unchanged. Paper and cardboard shares were generally irregular and the oil issues moved within a narrow range.
Price variations were narrow and trading was comparatively quiet during most of the short session on Saturday. There were some new tops among the petroleum issues and in the public utility preferred stocks but with the exception of a small number of major gains scattered through the list, the changes were largely in minor fractions. Paper and cardboard issues were quiet or unchanged, shipbuilding stocks failed to appear on the tape, and the aircraft shares were generally unsettled. In the Aluminum group, Aluminum Co. of America advanced a point to 122, but Aluminum Co. of America preferred was unchanged at the close.

Industrial stocks and public utilities attracted a goodly part of the speculative attention on Monday but the volume of sales was considerably reduced from the last full session, while the advances were small and without special significance. Pratt and Lambert was one of the strong stocks and advanced close to its top for the year with a gain of $21 / 2$ points to $221 / 2$. Oil issues were moderately active and a selected list of stocks sold at their best prices for the year Seranton-Spring BrookjWater Service $\$ 6.00$ preferred forged ahead 5 points to 95 at its top for the day but later moved back, to 92 [and closed with a net gain of 2 points. Oil issues were, active and aircraft stocks moved within a narrow range.
Moderate advances $\$ among the public utilities and industrials were again the noteworthy features of the trading on Tuesday. Some profit taking was in evidence from time to time and the transfers climbed up to approximately 112,000 against 106,000 on the preceding day. Pennsylvania Salt was one of the most active stocks and climbed upward 5 points to 175 . In the public utility group, Minnesota Power \& Light $7 \%$ preferred surged forward 8 jpoints to 90. Aircraft stocks weakened with most of favorite trading issues down or unchanged. Shipbuilding shares were somewhat unsettled, Todd |Shipyards advancing fractionally while New York Shipbuilding (founders shares). sagged. Paper and cardboard ${ }^{\text {stocks }}$ were quiet.
Renewed activity was apparent on Wednesday, but price changes were mixed due in part to occasional periods of profit taking. The transfers climbed up to approximately 127,000 shares against 112,000 on the preceding day. Chesebrough was one of the strong issues as it forged ahead 3 points to 95. Aircraft stocks moved up and down within a narrow range, while the Áluminum group was fractionally higher. The paper and cardboard shares were unsettled, St. Regis preferred slipping back a point to $961 / 2$, while Brown Co. preferred moved up a point to a new peak for 1941 at its high for the day.

Mixed price changes dominated the trading during a goodly part of the dealings on Thursday. Some profit taking appeared from time to time and as the day advanced there was a sharp decline in the volume of sales, the total transfers dropping to approximately 88,000 against 127,000 on Wednesday. Aircraft shares were quiet with only minor changes. In the paper and cardboard group, Brown Company was moderately lower while Great Northern and International Paper \& Power Warrants and Taggart were unchanged. Aluminum shares were unsettled, Aluminum Company of America slipping back 2 points to 121, and Aluminium Ltd. was unsettled. Shipbuilding shares were lower or unchanged.
The market developed a firmer tone on Friday, and while the gains exceeded the declines as the session ended, there was a fairly long list of exceptions at the close. Trading was slow, the turnover dropping to approximately 71,000 shares against 88,000 on Thursday. Paper and cardboard issues were down or unchanged, and the shipbuilding stocks failed to appear on the tape. Public utility preferred shares were higher, industrial issues were inclined to sell off and the aluminum stocks were unsettled. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were lower, American Cyanamid Friday of last week, prices were lower, American Cyanamid
B. closing last night at $397 / 8$ against $401 / 4$ on Friday a week B. closing last night at $397 / 8$ against $401 / 4$ on Friday a week
ago, Babcock \& Wilcox, $293 / 8$ against $301 / 4$; Bell Aircraft $191 / 2$ against $211 / 8$; Creole Petroleum, 17 against $171 / 2$; Gulf Oil Corp., $363 / 8$ against $377 / 8$ and United Shoe Machinery $603 / 4$ against $595 / 8$.
daily trangactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week EndedJuly 18, 1941 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestlc ${ }^{\text {F }}$ Foo | Foresgn overnment | Foreson Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 44,330 | \$326,000 |  | \$43.000 | \$369,000 |
| Monday | 105.513 | 687.000 | \$5,000 | 82.000 | 774,000 |
| Tuesday .....-...... | 111,520 | 874,000 | 3,000 | 2.000 | 879,000 |
| Wednesday ...-...-- | 127,145 87770 | 746,000 628,000 | 1,000 10.000 | 6,000 8,000 | 753,000 646.000 |
| Triday | 87,775 | 628,000 789,000 | 10,000 17,000 | 8,000 | 646,000 <br> 806,000 |
| Total | 547.653 | 4,050,000 | \$36,000 | \$141,000 | \$4,227,000 |
| sales at New York Cutb Exchange | Week Ended July 18 |  | Jan. 1 to July 18 |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |  | 1940 |
| Stocks-No. of shares_ Bonds | 547,653 | $3 \quad 369,430$ | 13,887,712 |  | 27,821,472 |
| Domestic_..........-- | \$4,050,000 | \$3,674,000 | 0 \$144,420,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 185,915,000 \\ 1,370,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Foreign government.-- Foreign corporate. | 36,000 141,000 | 35,000 <br> 111,000 | 0 $2.330,000$ <br> $1,554,000$  |  |  |
| Total...-...---. | \$4,227,000 | \$3,820,000 | \$148,304,000 |  | \$191,463,000 |

## 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."


* Announcements this week. $\quad x$ V. 152 .


## 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
JULY 12, 1941, TO JULY 18, 1941, INCLUSIVE

| Country and MonetaryUnit | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 12 | July 14 | July 15 | July 16 | July 17 | Julv |
| Euro | s | 8 | 3 |  | 8 | \$ |
| Belsium , belg | a | a | a | a | a | a |
|  | a | a | a | a | d | a |
| Denmark, krone.-. | a | a | a | a | a |  |
| Otficial | 4.035 | 4.035600 | 4.035000 | 4.035000 | ${ }_{4}^{4.035000} 4$ | 4.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Finland }}$ Pree Markz |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 068 | ${ }^{4.03093}$ | 4.031875 |  |
| France, trane | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Germany, relchs |  | a | a | a | a | a |
| Greece, drachm | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Hungary, Dens | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Italy, lira. | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Netherlands, gullder- | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| Norway, krone | a | a | a | a |  |  |
| Poland, zloty | a | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | a | a |
| Portugal, escud | c | c | c | c |  |  |
| Rumania. leu. | a | a | a | a | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Spaln, peseta. | a | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | a |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Swedteriland, tranc. | ${ }_{c}$ | ${ }_{c}$ | ${ }_{c}$ | c |  | c |
| Yugoslavia, dinar-:- | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| China- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hankow (yuan) dol | ${ }_{05218 *}^{\text {a }}$ |  | .052243* | . $052393 *$ | . $053550 *$ | .052856* |
| Shanghai (yuan) doil | . 52218 | .052293 | .05243 |  |  |  |
| Hongkong, dollar- | . 244218 | . 244468 | .$^{244343}$ | ${ }^{2} 244688$ | . 245218 | . 245218 |
| India (Britlsh) rupee- | ${ }_{234390}^{.301283}$ | ${ }_{2}^{301283}$ | ${ }_{.234390}$ | ${ }_{234391}{ }^{3121283}$ | . 2343890 |  |
| Straits Settlem'ts, do Australasia- | . 471600 | . 471600 | . 471600 | . 471600 | . 471600 | . 471600 |
| Australla, pound- | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 | 3.228000 |
| Free. | 3.211250 | 3.211250 | 3.211250 | 3.212708 | 3.213541 | ${ }_{3.215833}$ |
| New Zealand, pound. | .223833 | 3.223833 | 3.223833 | 3.225125 | 3.225958 | 3.228291 |
| South Afrrica, pound_3 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 | 3.980000 |
| North America- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada, dollar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free... | . 881406 | 881171 | 881250 | 881250 | .882142 | 882500 |
| exico, peso | .250425* | .205425* | .205425* | 205440* | .205425* | 205425* |
| Otriclal | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 | . 909090 |
| Free- | . 879062 | . 878593 | . 878750 | . 878750 | . 879375 | .880000 |
| South amer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oftical.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free...- | .237044* | 237044* | 237044* | 237044* | .237044* | 237044* |
| Otriclal.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Free | .050600* | . $050600 *$ | .050600* | . $050600^{*}$ | .050600* | .050600* |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Export. |  |  |  |  |  | * |
| Colombla, peso_ |  | 980 | 80 | 退 |  |  |
| Controlled | .658300* | .658300* | .658300* | ${ }^{658300 *}$ |  |  |
| Non-controlled.- | .437566* | .437566** | 437566* | 437566* | 437566* | 437566* |
| * Nomlnal rate. | rates a | avallable. | c Tempora | arily o |  |  |

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, July19) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $21.3 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 7,016,297,413$, against $\$ 5,786,635,681$ for the same week in 1940. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $20.5 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Cleartngs-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending July 19 | 1941 | 1940 | Per Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | \$2,827,703,070 | 32,346,307,564 |  |
| Chicaso- |  | $\begin{array}{r}270,642,285 \\ 363,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +28.1 |
| ${ }_{\text {Phiston }}$ | $437,000,000$ <br> 260,915 | ${ }_{207,350,801}^{363,00000}$ | +20.4 |
| Kansas City | 117,884,398 | .93,224,853 | +26.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ste }}^{\text {St. Louis }}$ Stis | $111,300,000$ $169.710,000$ a |  | +10.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 146,459,817 | 115,566,458 | +26.7 |
| Detroit | 160,997,344 | ${ }^{93,825,920}$ | +71.6 |
| Cleveland | $149,252,373$ $93,059,441$ | $100,613,444$ $66,558,229$ | + ${ }_{+}^{48.8}$ |
| Ileven cities, | \$4,821,084,706 | \$3,899,469,554 |  |
| .. | 5,829,805 |  |  |
|  | \$5,846,914,511 | \$4,751,460,714 | + ${ }^{23.1}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total all cities for week...... | 87,016,297,413 | 85,786,635,681 | +21.3 |

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 July 12. For that week there was an increase of $29.2 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to

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$\$ 6,837,006,264$ ，against $\$ 5,464,093,610$ in the same week in 1940．Outside of this city there was an increase of $29.2 \%$ ， the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of $21.3 \%$ ．We group the cities according to the Federal Re－ serve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District（including this city）the totals show an improvement of $21.4 \%$ ，in the Boston Reserve District of $23.9 \%$ and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $27.4 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve Dis－
trict the totals are larger by $22.6 \%$ ，in the Richmond Reserve District by $44.2 \%$ ，and in the Atlanta Reserve District by District by $44.2 \%$ ，and in the Attanta Reserve District by
$43.9 \%$ ．In the Chicago Reserve District the totals record an increase of $30.4 \%$ ，in the St．Louis Reserve District of $36.1 \%$ and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of $23.9 \%$ ． In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals register a gain of $12.5 \%$ ，in the Dallas Reserve District of $23.7 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $37.2 \%$ ．
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts：

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

| Week End．July 12， 1941 | 1941 | 1940 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec } \end{array}$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists． | S | \＄ | \％ |  |  |
| 1 lst Boston．．．－－12 cities | 308，843，623 | 249，323，693 | ＋23．9 | 253，774，757 | $262,330,415$ |
| 2d New York－12 ${ }^{\text {2d }}$ ． | $3,561,376,803$ $510,24,880$ | $2,933,269,293$ $400,501,892$ | ＋21．4 | 2， $2777,219,503$ | ${ }_{366,613,414}$ |
| 4th Cleveland．－7 | 403，211，287 | 328，887，482 | ＋22．6 | 300，336，001 | 266，392，1 |
| 5th Richmond． | 228，660，994 | 158，614，578 | ＋44．2 | 142，134，014 | 131，001，848 |
| 6th Allanta．．．－10 | 236，230，763 | 167，176，103 | ＋43．9 | 160，486，030 | 144，156， |
| 7th Chicago．．．． 18 | 636，712，180 | 488，290，620 | ＋30．4 | 476，480，263 | 444，623，638 |
| 8 8th St．Louls－1 4 | 198，520，724 | 145，800，059 | ＋36．1 | 143，825，166 | ${ }^{137,136,578}$ |
| 9 9th Minneapolis 7 | 141，248，117 | 113，957，237 | ＋23．9 | 111，855，517 | 105，212，887 |
| 10th Kansas Clty 10 ．＊ | －${ }_{\text {l }}^{177,650,960}$ |  | ＋12．5 | 159，624，266 | $151,338,385$ $68,554,178$ |
| 11th Dallas＿－．－．${ }^{6}$ 6an | $\begin{array}{r}83,650,937 \\ \hline 350,655,999\end{array}$ | $67,688,585$ $255,642,393$ | +23.7 +37.2 | $72,900,901$ <br> $253,264,797$ | 258，507，499 |
| Total．．．．．．． 112 citles | 6，837，006，264 | 5，464，093，610 | ＋25．1 | 5，369，355，378 | 5，847，975，669 |
| Outside N．Y．City ．－．－－ | 3，402，258，207 | 2，633，014，221 | ＋29．2 | 2，552，752，90＋ | 2，432，050，277 |
| Canada．．．．．．．．． 32 citles | 432，735，813 | 329，599，338 | ＋31．3 | 291，475，693 | 293，339，909 |

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

| Clearings at－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc．of Dec． | 93 | 1938 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { S Dist } \\ \text { Reserve Dren } \\ 8,647,254 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | \％ |  | $8$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Firet F Fedal } \\ & \text { en } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { rict-Boston } \\ 636,127 \end{array}$ | ＋25．8 | $\begin{array}{r} 512,467 \\ 2,328,043 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | 210，780，735 | ＋34．3 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,122,388 \\ 213,951,558 \end{array}$ |
| Mass．－－Bost | 257，792，946 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 25,941,043 \\ 215,941,632 \\ \operatorname{coc}, 192 \end{gathered}$ | 21， 632,353 |
| Riv | ＋ 434758 | ${ }^{353,674}$ | ＋21．9 |  | 457 |
| w Bedto |  |  | ＋23．6 | ${ }^{72087} 384$ |  |
| ringtield |  |  |  | $3,087,431$ <br> $2,159,667$ <br> 1 |  |
| orcest |  | 2，436， | ＋40．0 |  | $\begin{array}{r}14,928,396 \\ 4.707281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | $13,040,874$ <br> $5,536,697$ |  |  | $11,203,015$ <br> $4,178,177$ |  |
| － | － | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 11，144，000 } \\ \hline 155,273\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 12,045,000 \\ 490,822 \end{array}$ | $18,447,100$518,496 |
| r |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +62.0 \\ +28.8 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| （12 cities） | 8，843 | ， 32 | ＋23．9 | 253，774，757 | 262，330，415 |
|  | Reserve D | istrict－671．552 |  |  | 7314.048 |
|  | ${ }^{7}$ 7．675， |  |  |  | 7，314，048 |
|  | $1,219,6$43,000 |  | ＋18．8 | $\begin{array}{r}1,062,368 \\ 31,700.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31．700 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { miala }}$ |  |  | ＋30．4 | $\begin{array}{r}634,798 \\ 858 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |  |
| mir | 3，1．117，136 | ${ }^{8} 811^{856,598}$ |  |  |  |
| w | 3，434，748，060 | ${ }_{\text {2，831，}}^{8,5259.330}$ | ＋+31.3 | 2，816，602．474 9 |  |
|  | 5.649 |  |  |  | 4，596，141 |
|  |  | 4，9897．756 | ＋13．2 | ${ }^{4}, 41268,8897$ |  |
| 硡 | 4，967，067 | 4，4177，186 | $\begin{array}{r} +1.9 \\ +26.6 \\ +28.2 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,206,836 \\ & 21,986,117 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 22，887，497 |  |  |  |
|  | 3，561，376，803 | 2，933，269，295 | ＋21．4 | $\underline{2,917,334,160}$ | 3，516，703，526 |
| Third Federal | Reserve Dist | rict－Philad |  |  | ， |
| －Alt |  |  |  |  | 389，530 |
| Bethle |  |  | ＋+ ＋28．4 | $\begin{array}{r} 337,962 \\ 1,254,497 \end{array}$ |  |
| ester－ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,50,362 \\ 494,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,143,6968 \\ 387,000,000 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{35,200}^{1,246704}$ |
| Lancaster |  |  | +27.6+51.2 | $365,000,000$$1,601,107$1, |  |
| ead | $\begin{array}{r} 494,000,000 \\ 2,161,744 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $387,000,000$ $1,429.764$ |  |  | ${ }^{352,026.619}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2,975,4525 \\ 1,46,88 \\ 1,760,106 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,276,501 \\ 1,268925 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +2.25+16.6+25.2 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2，113，895 } \\ & 1,004,988 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{880,411}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $1,299,957$$3,733,700$ |  |
| J． | $\begin{aligned} & 1,760,106 \\ & 4,383,100 \end{aligned}$ | 退 $\begin{aligned} & 1,405,553 \\ & 4,466,600\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{+-1.0}^{+25}$ |  | $1,638.691$ $5,054,400$ |
| Total（10 cities） |  |  | ＋27．4 | 7，219 | 66，613， |
|  | al Reserve D | $\begin{aligned} & \text { istrict-CIevele el } \end{aligned}$ | eland－ |  | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 9 , 5 7 1 , 7 8 3} \\ 142,921,758 \end{array}$ |  | +21.4 +28.9 |  | ．463 |
| vela |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,429,700 \\ 1,904,566 \\ 1,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -7.9 \\ +7.9 \\ \hline+0 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Columbus | 10，529．700 <br> 2，055，470 |  |  |  | $1,450,546$2.098,491 |
|  |  | 133，09 | ＋+ | 115，551，614 |  |
|  | 403，211，2 |  |  | 300，336，0 |  |
|  | Reserve Dist | $\underset{\text { rict－Richm }}{\substack{\text { P36，606 } \\ \text { Ond } \\+44.7}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}364,659 \\ \hline, 154,000\end{array}$ |  |
| W．Va．－Hunt |  |  |  |  |  |
| Va．－Norfolk | $\begin{array}{r} 5,397,000 \\ 56,703,719 \end{array}$ | 40，3 | $\begin{gathered} +44.7 \\ +42.1 \end{gathered}$ |  | 00 |
| ${ }^{\text {Rlchmond }}$ | 2，291，481 |  |  |  | 232，499 | lot．594 |
|  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 126,284,850 \\ 37,207,344 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $82,934,437$$29,648,319$ | +6.5+25.3+25.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,232,499 \\ 71,355,427 \\ 26,693,016 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 90，884 |  |
|  | 228，660 |  |  | 14，134， | 1，00 |  |
| th F | Reserve Dist | （rict－Atlant ${ }_{4,702,005}^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{3,981,611}$ | 17，466，225 |  |
| －K | －${ }^{5,955,447}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Na．－Atlan | 2，048，206 | ${ }_{60} 6$ | ＋54．0 | ｜${ }^{57,4290737}$ |  |  |
| Augu |  |  |  |  | 014，977 93193 |  |
|  |  | 19，865， |  | 17，155， | 14，671，000 |  |
| Birm | 29，933，091 | 22，993 |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 155，228 | 35，284，493 | ＋39．3 | 37，237，32 | 3，758，10 |  |
| Total（10 eities） | 236，230，763 | 164，176，103 | ＋43．9 | 160，486．030 | 144，156，12 |  |


| earings at | Week Ended July 12 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 It | Inc. or Dec. | 1939 | 1938 |
|  |  |  | $\%$ | $s$ | 5 |
| Seventh Feder Mich．－－AnnArbor |  |  | ＋69．5 | $\begin{array}{r} 416,029 \\ 92,166,976 \end{array}$ |  |
| Detroit－－－－－－ | 152，651，426 |  | +48.8 <br> +32.8 |  | $78,713,894$ 2，505．975 a |
| ${ }_{\text {Gransing }}$ Gran | 边 $1,837,243$ | 1，322，508 | ＋38 | ， $12,849,471$ |  |
| d．－Ft．W |  | 1，904，040 | ＋21． | 20，629，000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Indianapolis }}^{\text {Ind }}$ | $27,427,00$ $2,944,60$ | $20,798,000$ $2,216,500$ | ＋32． | 20，669，000 | 19，109，000 |
| Terre Haute | \％，225，77｜ | 5，920，045 | ＋22． | 5，403，251 | ${ }_{4,434,106}$ |
| Wis．－Milwa | $25,274,703$ $1,527,968$ | $21,380,256$ $1,226,123$ | ＋24 | $22,688,635$ <br> $1,187,302$ | ${ }_{1}^{21,27}$ |
| Des Moin | ＋11，309，965 | $\stackrel{9,652,}{1,226}$ | ${ }_{+17}$ | 8，142，34 | 8，148．435 |
| Sioux City | 4，962，7 | 4，167，9 | ＋19．1 | 3，677，2 | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{3} \mathbf{4} 530.313$ |
|  | － $384,113,676$ | －${ }^{304,788,781} 8$ | ＋26．0 | － $\begin{array}{r}331,588 \\ 306814,110\end{array}$ | 293，890，470 |
| ecat | 1，335，336 | －${ }_{\text {973，396 }}$ | ＋3i．2 | 1，078，758 | 995，998 |
| eoria | 4，946，638 | 4，450．231 | ＋11．2 | 4，403，5 | ， 877,647 |
|  |  | l ${ }^{1,444, .393} 1$ | +35.7 +8.9 | $1,147,782$ $1,64,819$ | 1，861 |
| Total（18 cities） | 636，712，180 | 488，290，620 | ＋30．4 | 6，480，263 | 4，628，6 |
| Eighth Federa | 1 Reserve Dis | trict－St | Is－ | 89，600，0 | 7，100，000 |
| Mo．－St．Louls | 119．200，060 | 90，500 | ${ }_{+34.7}^{31.7}$ |  |  |
| Ky．－Loulsville－－ | 50，673，370 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,921,703 \\ \mathbf{x} \\ 600,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +63.6 \\ +\mathbf{x} 0.7 \\ +60 . \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 18,220,016 \\ \mathrm{x},{ }^{2} 47,000 \end{array}$ |
| III．－Jacksonville | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{0} \mathbf{x}, 304 \\ 964,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total（4 cities） | ，520，72 | 5，860，0 | ＋36．1 | 143，885，166 | 137，136，578 |
| Ninth F | Reserve Disist | trict－Minne | apolis－ | 3，445．587 | 3，680，254 |
|  |  | ${ }_{74,185,632}$ | ＋29 |  |  |
| St．Paul． |  |  | ＋8．7 | 26．230，737 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,419,675 \\ 2,407,918 \end{array}$ |
| N．D．- Farg | ｜ |  |  | ${ }^{2,180,891}{ }_{785}$ |  |
| D．－Aberde | 1，139，149 | 2，523，843 | +27.3 +39.8 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,407,918 \\ 797,490 \\ 700,071 \end{array}$ |
| ont．－Billi Helena | 4，194，829 | 3，830，572 | $\begin{array}{r} +7.4 \\ +9.5 \end{array}$ | 3，472，761 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2，520，371 } \\ \hline 2.331\end{array}$ |
| Total（7 eities） | 141，248，117 | 113，957，237 | ＋23．9 | 111，855，517 | 105，212，887 |
| Tenth Federal | erv |  |  |  | 89,762183,935 |
| ，－Fre | $\begin{array}{r}118,393 \\ \hline 173868 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 114,166 \\ & 147,582 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} +3.7 \\ +17.8 \end{array}$ | 96,454 173,988 |  |
| Histing |  |  | ＋10．2 | 3，115，716 | 2，900，933 |
| Omaha | － $36,783,334$ | 31，934，883 | ＋${ }_{-26.2}$ | 31，229，170 | $31,649,393$2,3999799$4.123,41$ |
| an－Top | 2，262，082 |  | ${ }_{+}+26.7$ | －${ }_{4,008,181}$ |  |
| \％．－Kan | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5，287，} 2882 \\ 125,137,100\end{array}$ | 111，215，322 | $\begin{aligned} & +47.7 \\ & +12.5 \end{aligned}$ | 112，629，435 |  |
| st．Josep | 3，${ }^{3,202,957}$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline 9 & -9.8 \\ \hline & +7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 723,464 \\ & 733,707 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| olo.-Col.S |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 659,169 \\ & 636,564 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total（10 | 177，650，960 | 157，941，673 | ＋12．5 | 159，624，266 | 154，338，385 |
| Eleventh Fed | ral |  |  |  | 1，717．981 |
| A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Dort }}$ Darllas－－－ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 56,833,531 \\ 7,951,707 \\ 1,96 \end{array}$ | $8,477,199$$3,300,000$ |
| Galvesto | 2，180，000 | $2,238,000$ <br> $1,034,205$ | ¢-2.6 <br> +5 | ＋1，64，100 |  |
| Wichita Fu | $\begin{aligned} & 1,504,539 \\ & 3,818,282 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total（6．cites） |  |  |  |  | 68，554，178 |
| Twelfth Feder | al Reserve D | trict－San | Franc | 1sco－ | 36，318，914 |
| ash－Se |  | $43,372,211$ | ${ }^{+6.0}$ | ${ }^{1,108,375}$ |  |
| re．－Portland |  |  |  |  | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 31，940，651 }\end{array}$ |
| Utah－S．L．City | 17，736，104 | － $37,9898.683$ | +23.4 +15.6 | ${ }_{15011}{ }^{3,502}$ | 14，071，951 |
| Calit－L＇g Beach | $6,710,094$ $4,745,801$ | －$3,745.401$ <br> $3,393,877$ | ＋+ ＋99．2 | $4,789,706$ 4,399802 148 |  |
| San Francisco |  | 143，840，813 | ＋44．8 | 148，448，000 | 5， $151,105,000$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{3,126,238}$ | ＋41．3 | 3，209，697 |  |
| Santa Barbara． | － $\begin{array}{r}4,916,423 \\ 2,250,276\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,127,90 \\ & 1,477,969 \\ & 2,060,312 \end{aligned}$ | +52.3 +30.1 | ＋1，657，941 |  |
| Total（10 cities） | 350，655，99 | 255，642，393 | ＋ | 253，264，797 | 250，907，499 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand total (112 } \\ & \text { cities) } \end{aligned}$ | 6，837，006，264 | 5，464，093，610 |  | 5，369，355，378 | 5，847，975，669 |
| de N | 3，402，258，204 | 2，633，014，221 | ＋29．2 | 52，75 | ，050，27 |
|  |  | Week | Ended |  |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | Inc．or Dec． | 1939 | 1938 |
| Cana |  |  |  | 87.792 .845 |  |
| oronto | 119，496，955 | ${ }_{94,279,698}^{86,89,114}$ | ＋+14.7 | 97，425，857 | $\begin{aligned} & 98,654,7 \\ & 98,589, \end{aligned}$ |
| Winnipeg | 63，717，978 | 43，659，230 | ${ }_{+}^{+45.9}$ | － $35.322,629$ | 22，585，828 |
| Vancouv | － $196.049,095$ | － $40.490,404$ | ${ }^{5}+63.4$ | ${ }_{17} 1$ | ${ }_{16,74,04}^{10}$ |
| Ottawa | 5 $5,803,704$ | 5，520，470 | ${ }_{+5.1}^{5.1}$ | （ | ＋，756．867 |
| Halifax． |  |  | ＋8．8 |  | ${ }_{4,942,96}$ |
| Calgar | 5，779，091 | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 780,170$ | ＋23．0 | 4，4,043, <br> 1 <br> 800 | 3，800 |
| Stictoria | 2，${ }_{2,163,069}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,806,151}$ | ＋19．8 | ${ }_{1}^{1}, 912,8$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,734,60}$ |
| Londo | ${ }^{2,899,764}$ | ，${ }_{4}^{2,602,594}$ | ＋11．3 | （ ${ }^{2}, 1,157,398$ | ${ }^{2,4837,31}$ |
| Edmonto |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,071,088}$ | ＋13．6 | 3，267，607 | 3，306． |
| ${ }_{\text {Regina }}^{\text {Regandon }}$ | ${ }^{4}, 451,082$ | ${ }^{4,098,56}$ | ＋13．2 | 298，908 | 340, |
| Lethbriage | ${ }^{536,776}$ | ${ }^{4499,63}$ | ＋19．4 | 484,004 $1.088,199$ | 434,2 $1,071,2$ |
| Saskatoon | 1，401，526 | 1，400，651 | ＋3．${ }^{+6}$ | ${ }_{634}$ ，039 | ${ }_{535,6}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Mranttord }}^{\text {Moose Jaw }}$ | 1，158，041 | 1，052，841 | ＋10．0 | 869,0 | 834，6 |
| Fort William | ${ }^{996} 8965$ | 874，540 | ＋14．0 | $\begin{array}{r}551,146 \\ 627281 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6377}^{625}$ |
| New Westmi | $\begin{array}{r}879,172 \\ \hline 65537\end{array}$ | 740,59 21286 | ＋18．7 | －${ }_{220,065}^{627,281}$ | 190，22 |
| ${ }_{\text {Meter }}$ Mederbere | ${ }_{689} \mathbf{3 6 5 , 5}$ | 655，470 | ＋5．2 | 578，972 | 674，6 |
| Peterborou | ${ }_{850}$ |  | ＋4．7 | 727，992 | 678 |
| Kitchener | 1，200 | 1，071，3 | ＋12．1 | 893，845 | 1，024，370 |
| Windsor | 3，384，8 | 2，442，193 | ＋+38.6 | ， 9887,152 | ， 2787,020 |
| ince A | 396 | 1，047，885 | ＋${ }_{-9} 9$ | ${ }_{930,087}$ | 679,8 |
| Moncton | 811,8 | 1，727，340 | ＋11．6 | 573，241 | 695 |
| Kingsto | 762 ， | 608，80 | ＋25．2 | 522，420 | －520，22 |
| rnia |  | 508，529 |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{513}$ |
| Sudbury | 1，129，136 | 1，081，363 | $3+4.4$ | 1，600，974 | 1，139，97 |
| Total（32 cities） | 432，735，813 | 329，599，338 | 8 +31.3 | 294，475， | 293，389 |

July 19, 1941
Condition of National Banks April 4, 1941 -The statement of condition of the National banks under the Comptroller's call of April 4, 1941, has just been issued and is summarized below. For purposes of comparison, like details for previous calls back to and including Dec. 30, 1939, are included.
ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES ON DEC. 30, 1939, AND MARCH 26, JUNE 29 AND DEC. 31, 1040, AND APRIL 4, 1941

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

[^2]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 June, 1941 and 1940, and the 12 months of the fiscal years 1940-41 and 1939-40.

| [For footnotes see page 341] | Month of June |  | July 1 to June 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1940-41 | 1939-40 |
| ats General and Special Accounts |  |  |  |  |
| Recelipts- | $\xrightarrow{8,170,151}$ | ${ }_{463,785,552}$ | ${ }_{469,637,8}^{\text {¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 2,125,324,6 }}{\text { 8 }}$ |
| Miscellaneous internal revenne- | ${ }^{264.732,475} \mathbf{3}$ | 200, 8785 | 2,966,863,799 | - ${ }_{2}^{2,344,625,131}$ |
| Soclal security taxes-Employment Tax on employers of 8 or more. | 3,285,667 | $2,895,394$ $1,019,506$ | $690,554,67$ $97,676,58$ | ${ }^{604,694,2} 107,523,2$ |
| Taxes upon carriers and their emplo | 26,119,538 | 26,355,582 | 136,942,076 | 120,966.719 |
| Railiroad unemployment insurance contributions. | -1,632,150 | 1,478,331 | $6,814.718$ $91,870.013$ | $4,918,041$ 348950635 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Princtpal- 7 forelgn obligations |  | - ${ }_{166,865}$ | 96.996 | 79,730 334.017 |
| Other | 9,169,781 | 3,467,764 | 329,841,050 | 72,903,241 |
| Panama Canal toils, | ${ }_{7}^{933,821}$ |  | ${ }^{20,448,525}$ | 22,719,562 |
| Selgniorage--ale | $7,834,691$ $8,213,072$ | $2,882,323$ t51,647,095 | -67,906,884 | $43,929,955$ $+128,227,233$ |
| Total recel | 7,091,523 | 784,217,675 | 8,268,512,585 | 5,924,836,403 |
|  | 1,082,679 |  | 661,300,733 | 5,4,80, |
| Vet | 1,276,008,844 | 784,217,675 | 7,607,211,852 | 5,924,836,403 |
| Expendtures- General (licludiling recovery and relie)-Departmental | $65,432,913$$31,590,332$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,804,762 \\ & 42,595,489 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{967,762,919}$ | 809,765,120 $1,020,147,740$b119.599,918 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c1,561,107 | 1.345 | 7,134,426 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,744,836 \\ 2,046,447 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 19,599,988 \\ 4,078 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  | c ${ }^{\text {c7,1,125,738 }}$ |  |
| Farm Security Admi | 4,715,5488 | $12,293,597$ $4,502,302$ | $62,165,327$ <br> $27,287,959$ |  |
| Rural Eleetrincation A | +1,710,391 | - $4,61818.936$ | $24,187,152$ <br> $7,909,584$ |  |
|  | 6,608,240 |  |  |  |
| Department of the Interior (e)-Reclamation |  | $8,348,153$ $\times 12998.955$ | $85,596,484$ $30,000,000$ |  |
|  | 10,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{x} 12,998,055 \\ & \mathbf{c x} 2,129,664 \end{aligned}$ | 1,110,692,812 |  |
|  | - $10,048,992$ | $\begin{array}{r}30,545,547 \\ \hline 6,24\end{array}$ |  | 1,040,9355,697 |
| Treasury Department (e)-Interest on the |  | c $337,2 \overline{9}$ | $6,000,00$$10,199,322$ | $6,000,000$6887869$6,001,618$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | ${ }_{1164,219}^{\text {ctice }}$ | 10, ${ }_{4,019}$ |  |
|  |  | $22,581,780$$9,188,172$ | $\begin{array}{r}257,396,531 \\ 136 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}283,244,749 \\ 94,648,335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| National Youth Administration. <br> Social Security Board. | 19,553,536 |  |  |  |
|  | 16,092,147 | 11,342,712 | 136,352,725 <br> 423,157,379 | + $364.1244,595$ |
|  |  | 5,713,626 | - $128,651,300$ |  |
| Federal Works Alene Public Pubic eu | 5,014,876 |  |  | ${ }_{144,999,883}$ |
| (e) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pubilic Roads Administration- } \\ & \text { Pubic Works Adminstration_f }\end{aligned}$ | $12,044,894$ $3,807,556$ | \| $12,148,580$ | ${ }_{103}^{174,456,956}$ | 288,303,781 |
| United States Housing Authority Works Projects Adminitration. |  | 113,232, 360 |  | 1,477,538,908 |
| Other-n | $\begin{array}{r}25,938 \\ 964,275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $1,284,593,921$ 370,365 |  |
| Rallroad Retirement Board |  |  |  | $7,632,191$ 39,135754 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority River and harbor work and | $\begin{array}{r} 15,793,050 \\ 3,767,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,799,142 \\ 17,717,484 \\ 2,629,767 \end{array}$ | $51,175,171$ $218,517,752$ | $\begin{gathered} 39,855,7545 \\ 242,851,695 \\ 24,981,491 \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Panama Cerans }}$ Canal- Adminitration |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,629,767 \\ 45,875,557 \end{array}$ | $39,079,145$ $552,680,802$ |  |
| Veterans' Administration. | 721,639,013 | 730,177,721 | 6,564,421,635 | 7,177,654,439 |
| National Defense (p)-War Department $\qquad$ <br> Navy Department.--1-- <br> Nelictive Service (administration expenses) <br> Emergency ship construction (United States Maritime Commission) Defense aid (lend-lease) <br> National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)_n. | $\begin{array}{r} 507,124,814 \\ 246,762,961 \\ c z_{208}^{2}, 600 \\ 2,004,513 \\ 5,781,290 \\ 14,636,444 \\ z 31,317,048 \end{array}$ | $64,404,392$$88,510,200$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 3,635,508,149 \\ & 2 \\ & 216823163\end{aligned}$ | $667,138,363$$891,624,559$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { z103,104, } \\ 17,51674 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{11}^{11,600,861}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $21,394,691$ $z 41,981,536$ |  |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 807,508,470 | 152,914,592 | 6,047,929,293 | 1,558,762,922 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Revolving funds (net)-Farm Credit Administration <br> Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (capital stock reduction, Act June 25,1940 ) <br> Public Works Administration | $\begin{array}{r} 165,873 \\ \hline \text { c } 839,514 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{c} 101,972 \\ -3,526,864 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\mathbf{c} 59,093,505$$\mathbf{c} 100,000,000$$22,807,401$ | $\begin{gathered} c 5,520,025 \\ \hline 59,438,970 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c673,641 | 3,424,892 | c136,286,104 | 53,918,945 |
| Transters to trust accounts, \&c.-Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.h.-.-....- <br> Railroad retirement account <br> Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund <br>  <br> Repayment of advance Jan. 26, 1940.. <br> Adjusted service certificicate fund.- <br> Government employees' retirement funds (United States share) | ------------ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 124,350,000 \\ 7,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\mathrm{rs} 537,711,733$$120,650,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 7,500,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,000,000 \\ \mathrm{c} 15,000,000 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 92,75,000 | $87,203,400$ |
| Subtotal |  | 134,894,414 | 234,565,000 | $\frac{745,565,133}{129,184,100}$ |
|  | 17,128,400 | 47,362,650 | 64,260,500 |  |
|  | 1,545,602,242 | 1,068,774,269 | 12,774,890,324 | 9,665,085,539 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 269,593,398 | 284,556,594 | 5,167,678,472 | 3,740,249,137 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 269,593,398 \\ 17,128,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 284,556,594 \\ 47,362,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,167,678,472 \\ 64,260,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,740,249,137 \\ 129,184,100 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess of expenditures (excluding public debt retirements) <br> Trust accounts, increment on gold, \&c., excess of expenditures $(+)$ or receipts ( - ) | $\begin{array}{r} 252,464,998 \\ +\quad 259,439,107 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,193,944 \\ +61,499,748 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,103,417,972 \\ & +148,063,605 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,611,065,037 \\ -135,584,019 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total excess of expenditures <br> Total excess of expenditures - $n$ - $(+$ ) or decrease $(-)$ in general fund balance. | $\begin{array}{r} 511,904,105 \\ +728,773,708 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 298,693,692 \\ -138,928,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,251,481,577 \\ +742,430,921 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 4 7 5 , 4 8 1 , 0 1 8} \\ & -947,482,391 \end{aligned}$ |
| Increase in the gross public debt Gross public debt at beginning of | $1,240,677,813$ $47,720765,723$ | $\begin{array}{r} 159,765,384 \\ 42,807,765,654 \end{array}$ | $5,993,912,498$ $42,967,531,038$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,527,998,627 \\ & 40,439,532,411 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross public debt this dat | 48,961,443,536 | 42,967,531,038 | 48,961,443,53 | 42,967,531,038 |
| ust Acco |  |  |  |  |
| Recotpts- Trust Acco |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,285,667 | r141,000,000 |  | r 5000000000 |
| Less reimbursements to general fund. | 2,202,988 | 6,105,586 | 26,839,9 | 12,288,267 |
| Net appropriatio | 1,082,679 | 134,894.414 | ${ }_{6}^{661,300} 5$ |  |
| Interest on investmen |  | 40,1 | 5,958,2 | 42,488,828 |
| Net recelpts |  | 177, 134,553 | 717,259,011 | 580,200,561 |
| nemployment trust fund-Deposits by States---.-- Rallroad unemployment insurance account--Depo | $10,101,678$ $14,674,240$ | $12,253,639$ $12,521,985$ | ${ }_{61,347,272}^{892,023,224}$ |  |
| Railroad uncmployment insurance accoun- ${ }^{\text {Advance from Treasury (Act June }}$ 25, 1938) |  |  |  | $15,000,000$ $1,80,80$ |
| Transters from States ( Act June 20, 1938) |  | 811,2 | 104,099,951 | 1,800,818 |
| Transters from railroad unemploy. insurance admin. fund (Act Oct. 10 , | 26,127,714 | 20.086.813 | 482.952,550 | 37,725,799 |
| Iroad retirement accunt--Transters from general |  | 2,282,516 | 124,350,000 | 22,932,516 |
| Other trust a accounts | 84,359,422 | 60,839,884 | 524,637,840 | 365,483,281 |
| her funds and accounts-Increment resulting from reduction in t Selgnforage. | $\begin{array}{r} 21,947 \\ 1,601,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,343 \\ & 1,375,613 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 398,606 \\ 20,190,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 402,360 \\ 48,879,864 \end{array}$ |
| Total recelpts. | 195,181,237 | 287,327,634 | 2,503,293,164 | 2,076,537,745 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund-Investments Benefit payments. | $234,300,000$ $7,135,301$ | $172,900,000$ $2,630,407$ | $642,500,000$ <br> $64,341,884$ | $\begin{array}{r} 560,900,000 \\ 15,805,088 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |



## FOOTNOTES FOR TABLES ON PAGES 339 \& 340

a Includes $\$ 2,413,916.05$ for the tiscal year representing recelpts from "Social
ecurlty $t$ axes-Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1,1940 which are not security taxes-Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1, 1940, which are not
available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. b Represents capital impairment applicable to fiscal year 1939 but not appro-
priated by Congress until Aug. 9,1939 . priated by Congress until Aus
c Excess of credits (deduct). d Represents appropriations equal to "Soclal security-Employment taxes"
collected and deposited as provided under amendments of 1939 less reembursements to the general fund for admintstrative
expenses. Such net amount is reflected as net appropriations to the Federal oldexpenses. Such net amount is reflected as net
age and survivors insurance trust fund below.
e Additional expenditures are included in "Departmental" above.
f Additional transactions are Included in revolving funds, stated separately below. i Additional transactions are included in revolving funds, stated separately below. of governmental agencies, \&c. (net)", below.
h Includes transactions formerly classiffed under the caption "Old-age reserve
account." i The expenditures classified as "Speclal deposits (net)" were included pror to Jan. 2, 1941 , in the classification "Other trust accounts". Such expenditures rom July 1 to Dec. 31, 1940, aggregating a net credit of \$17,325,643.95, have been Transactions prior to the tiscal year 1941 were not segregated, and consequently the igures are not available.
j Exclusive of receipts amounting to $\$ 2,413,946.05$, reflected above for the fiscal year 1941, representing social security taxes collected prior to July 1, 1940, and there-
fore not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
$\mathbf{k}$ The balances in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United Etates as special agent for the redemption of obligations of governmental corporations were carried,
prior to
 quently the redempticn of the bonds was not reflected in the expenditures a
The redemptions of such bonds from July 1 to Sept. 30 , 1939 , were as follows: The redemptions of such bonds from Juil
Guaranteed by the Not Guaranteed b
Corporation-

| Guaranteed by the | Not Guaranteed or |
| :---: | ---: |
| Unted States |  |
| $\$ 677,00$ | the United State |
| $18,525,225$ | $\$ 2 \overline{1}, 15 \overline{0}$ |
| 99,$014 ; 400$ | $41,50 \overline{0}, 00 \overline{0}$ |


1 Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan
Corpation Corpcration, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Company,
Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plant Corporation, and Defense Supplies Rubber Reser
Corporation.
$m$ Excess of redemptions (deduct).
n The expenditures classified as "National defense housing (Federal Works n The expenditures classified as "National defense hausing (Federal Works Agency)" were included prior to Apriin, aggregating $\$ 1,674,410.53$ for the fiscal year
Ageny-Other." Such expenditures
1g41, have been deducted from "Federal Works Agency-Other" and are reflected 1941, have been deducted from "Federal Works Agency",
in "National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)."
wh Additional expenditures attributable to national defense, payable from funds which have supplemented regular appropriations of the clvil establishment, are
included under General expenditures above. included under General expenditures above.
r Revised to reflect adjustment of $\$ 1,000,000$ under the title "Transfers to Old-
Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund," and to bring classification into agreement Age and Survivors
with the accounts.
s Net of reimbursement for administrative expenses under Sec. 201 (f) of the Soclal
Security Act amendments of 1939, amounting to $\$ 6,105,586$ for June 1940 and $\$ 12,288,267$ for the fiscal year 1940 .
$t$ Includes $\$ 43,756,731.01$ representing repayment of amounts paid to the Comtal impairment
x Revised to classify a payment of $\$ 109,213.32$ as prior years instead of current
y The item "Postal deficiency" represents advances from the general fund of the Treasury to the Postmaster General to meet defficiencies in the postal revenues.
These figures do not reflect any allowances for offsets on account of extraordinary These figures do not reflect any allowances for offsets on account of extraordinary
expenditures or the cost of free maillngs contributing to the deficiency of postal expenditures or the cost of free mailings contributing to the deficiency of postal
revenues certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General purrevenues certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General pur-
suant to the Act of Congress approved June 9 , 1930, The figures for the current
tiscal year represent payments and repayments of $\$ 190,012.98$ and $\$ 125,965.05$, fiscal year represent payments and repayments of $\$ 190,012.98$ and $\$ 125,965.05$, respectively, on account of adjustments of grants for prior years, making a net excess
of payments of $\$ 64.047 .9$; the figures for the prior tiscal year represent payments and repayments of $\$ 111,166,84$ and $\$ 2,240,830.99$, respectively, making a net excess of repayments of $\$ 2,129,664.15$.
z Reflects adjustment to give effect to Sec. 5 , Act of Oct. 14,1940 ( 54 Stat. 1127),
by merging funds allotted to Federal Works Agency from aliocations made by the by merging funds allotted to Federal Works Agency from allocations made by the
President to the War Department for natlonal defense housing with funds appropriated to Federal Works Agency for the same purpose.

## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood June 30 , 1941, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury June 30, 1941.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Assets
Gold (oz.
GOLD

- $\$ 22,624,083,167.18$ Total
Liabuli I-1-1tes $\qquad$ \$22,624,083,167.18 Gold certificates-Outstanding (outside of Treasury) -.......-- $\$ 2,878,371,049.00$
Gold certificate fund-Board of Governors, Fed. Res. System_
Redem,497,287,510.80

 and $\$ 1,160,622$ of Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. Treas-
ury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treas-
ury
ury.
Exchange stabilization fund............................................. $1,800,000,000.00$
Gold in general fund:
Balance of increment resulting from reduo-
tion in the weight of the gold dollar....$\$ 22,340,577,194.09$
$\$ 143,173,774.44$
$140,332,198.65$
n working balance....................140,332,198.65 283,505,973.09
$\qquad$
Assets-
SILVER
Siver (oz. $1,110,585,993.1$ ) ........................................ $\$ 1,435,909,162.83$
Silver dollars ( $0 \mathrm{z} .380,545,485.1$ )
Total....
Silver certificates outstanding
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding 31,927,927,567.83

Silver in general fund $\$ 1,914,430,087.00$
$1,160,622.00$

Total
Assets-
GENERAL FUND
Gold (as above
Silver-At monetary value (as above)
Subsidlary coln (oz. 2866 . 531 .
Bullion-At recolnage value $(0$ oz, 1,203.7.
At cost value (oz. 1,349, 488, 885,7$) \mathbf{a}$
At cost value (oz.
Minor coin.
United States notes....
Federal Reserve notes.
Federal Reserve notes---1
National bank notees-....-
Unclassified-Collections,
$12,336,858.83$
$\$ 1,927,927,567.83$
$\qquad$

Deposits in:
 Spectal depositaries account of sales of
National and other bank depositarles:
$\qquad$
 Foreign depositaries-To credit of other Government officers
Philippine Treasury-To credit of Treasurer United States
Tatalite-.
 $\overline{\$ 2,812,491,308.50}$

Board of trustees, Postal Savings System:
$5 \%$ reserve. lawful money
$5 \%$ reserve. lawful money-
Other deposits $\$ 6,957,305.67$
$5,781,354.66$

$59,300,000.00$
$8,110,871.23$
$95,268,093.04$
$\begin{array}{r}3,899,621.79 \\ \hline 179,317,246.39\end{array}$
Balance today-Increment on gold (as above) - $\quad \$ 143,173,774.44$


2,633,174,062.11
$\$ 2,812,491,308.50$
Total. a The weight of this item of silver bullion is computed on the basis of the average
cost per ounce at the close of the month of May, 1941 . Note 1 -This item of seigniorage represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver 1934 and under the President's proclamatlon dated Aug. 9, 1934.
Note 2 -The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencies today
was $\$ 2,714,787,075.69$.

## TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first day of May, June, and July, 1941; also on the first day of July, $1940^{\circ}$

| Holdings in U. S. Treasury | July 1, 1941 | June 1, 1941 | May 1, 1941 | July 1, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net gold coin and bullion- | \$439,545,404 | \$387,132,495 | \$437,948,130 | \$341.919,042 |
| Net gilver coin and bullion | 677,622,802 | 673,113,300 | 686,644,170 | 665,363 |
| Net United States notes.- | 2,553,062 | 1,635,488 | 1,861,952 |  |
| Net National bank notes. | 441900 | 187,455 | 638,436 | 518,331 |
| Net Federal Reserve notes | 13,156,703 | 10,926,597 | 12,548,768 | 14,328,405 |
| Net Fed. Res, bank notes- | 348,514 | 5,428,444 | $280,553$ |  |
| Net subsidiary silver. | 3,962,760 | 5,430,615 $22,571,383$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 5,012,369 \\ 19,848,779 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,768,806 \\ \mathbf{1 8 , 7 6 2 , 9 5 4} \end{array}$ |
| Minor coln, de. | 21,541,721 | 22,571,383 | 19,848,779 | 18,762,954 |
| Total cash in Treasury- | *1159 172,866 | *1,101,423 | 1,164 783,157 | 3 |
|  | 156,039,431 | 156,039,43 | 156,039 |  |
| Cash balance in Treas | 1,003,133,435 | 945,384,346 | 1,008,743,726 | 890,907,84 |
| Deposit in special depositories account of sales of |  |  |  |  |
|  | 661,174,000 | 542,801,000 | 550,186,000 |  |
| Dep. in Fed. Res. banks.- | 1,024,085,234 | 469,502,597 | 909,781,020 | 53,934,903 |
| Deposited in National and other bank depositaries- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63,342,800 | 59,638 | 71,761,275 | 53,684,796 |
| To credit disb. officers | 58,995,358 | 59,809,722 | 56,677,664 | 32,321,992 |
| Cash in Philippine Islands | 1,477,009 | 1,572,162 | 1,356,337 | 1896,781 $\mathbf{1 8 9}$ 214 |
| Deposits in foreign depts. | 172 | 223,414 | 211,495 |  |
| Net cash in Treasury and in banks | 308 | 2,078,931,49 | 2,598,717,517 |  |
| Deduct current llabiilies. | 179,317,246 | 174,531,144 | 173,333,212 | $147,371,387$ |
| Avallable cash | ,633,174,0 | 1,904,400,3 | ,425,384,3 | 0,743 |

as Indicates on July 1,

## COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT <br> (On the basis of dally Treasury statements)

 on guaranteed obligathon
an adjustment of $\$ 625$.

## CURRENT NOTICE

-Cohu \& Torrey, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened an office in the Walgreen Building, St. Petersburg, Fla., under the management of Albert Roberts Jr ., who is becoming a general partner activity in the field of Florida municipal bonds.
Mr. Roberts attended Vanderbilt University, School of Law, and from 1925 until 1934 was associated with banks in Tennessee and Florida. For the past two years he has operated his own securities business in St. Petersburg under the names of Roberts \& Co. and Roberts-Willingham \& Co. Prior thereto he was associated with Ed. O. Wright \& Co. of St. Petersburg, Florida, as Vice-President.

## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of May 31, 1941, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for June 30, 1941.

As now computed, the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these agencies and corporations, as of May 31, was $\$ 3,387,664,079$, and that privately owned was $\$ 423,254,846$.
SUMMARY (d) OF COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOYERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT A GENGIES OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPILED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY *-MAY 31, 1941


|  | Llablittes and Reserves |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Excess of } \\ & \text { Assets over } \\ & \text { Liabilities } \end{aligned}$ | Proprietary Interest |  | Distribution of U. S. Interests |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inter-agency } \\ \text { Intereests } \\ \text { Net } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Guaranteed <br> by United <br> States $\mathbf{q}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Not } \\ \text { Guaranted by } \\ \text { United States } \end{array}\right\|$ | Due to Goott. Corp ns and Agencies | Total |  | Privately Oruned | $\begin{gathered} \text { Owned by } \\ \text { United } \\ \text { Sateses } \end{gathered}$ | Captal Stock | Surplus |  |
|  | 8 | \$ | s | 8 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Other-(Conoluded) <br> RFC Mortgage Co. |  | 1.585,201 | 47,227,915 | 48,813,116 | 25,266,715 |  | 25,266,715 | 25,000,000 | 266,715 | 47,227,915 |
| Tenn, Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc. t |  |  |  |  | 293,377 |  | 293,377 | 1,000 | 292,377 |  |
| Advances to Fed.Res bks. for indus. loans |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{23,546,311}$ |  | $27,546,311$ <br> 2360,900 | ${ }^{2} 27,546,311$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a25,212,578 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (tement of tax llab's |  |  |  |  | 60,166 |  | 60,166 | a60,166 |  |  |
| Securs rect rerd rom the |  |  |  |  | 2,101,000 |  | 2,101,000 | 101,600 |  |  |
| Eer-agency items:m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | a2,10, |  |  |
| Due from other go ernmental corpor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tions or agencies |  |  |  |  | 272,962,070 |  | 272,962,070 | a272,962,070 |  | b272,962,0 |
| mental corp'ns or |  |  | 39,169,131 | 39,169,131 | 39,169,131 |  | 39,169,131 | a39,169,131 |  | 39,169,131 |
|  | 6,401,026,711 | 3,657,269,456 | 991,507,091 | 11,049,803,258 | 4,262.659,925 | 423,254,846 | $\longdiv { 3 , 8 3 9 , 4 0 5 , 0 7 9 }$ | 3,302,950,375 | 536,454,704 | n451,741,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less: Inter-agency in- } \\ & \text { terests incl. above. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 991,507,091 | 991,507,091 | 451,741,000 |  | 451,741,000 | 450,741,006 | 1,000,000 |  |
| Total_------...-- | $\widehat{6,401,026,711}$ | $\overline{3,657,269,456}$ |  | 10,058.296,167 | 3.810,918,925 | 423,254,846 | 3,387,664,079 | 2,852,209,375 | 535,454,704 | 451,741,000 |

* These reports are revised by the Treasury Department to adjust for certain nter-agency items and
a Non-stock (or fncludes non-stock proprietary interest.s)
b Excess inter-agency assets (deduct).
c Deficit (deduct)
d The total assets and liabilities for each corporation and agency will include inter-
gency itemm, i. e., the amounts due to and due from other Government corporations agency agencies.
e Excludes unexpended balances of appropriated funds.
$f$ Also includes real estate and other property held for sale
g Adjusted for inter-agency items and items in transit.
h Also includes deposits with the RFC and accrued interest thereon.
i Shares of State building and loan associations, $\$ 37,280,410$; shares of Federal vings and loan associations, $\$ 145,575,950$.
j Also excludes contract commitments. As of May 31, 1941, the United States Housing Authority had entered into definite contracts cailing for maximum advances of May 31, 1941, against ioan contract commitments amounting to $\$ 378,235,500$. The Housing Authority has also agreed to disburse $\$ 235,685.000$ on additional loan contract commitments amounting to
securities issued by local housing authorities.


## PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

 UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1941The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States June 30, 1941, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:
Publlc Issues-Bonds-
3\% Panama Canal loan of 1961 .
3\% Conversion bonds of 1946 .- $\qquad$ $849,800,000.00$
1576100000

 | $117,407,880.00$ |
| :--- | Treasury bonds



## \% adjusted service bonds of 1945 Total bonds....................

Treasury Notes-Regular Serles-
$11 \%$ \% eries C-1941, maturing Dee. 15, 1941


| $\begin{array}{r} 3171,776,453.75 \\ 312,622,770.25 \end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| 406,281,183.25 |
| 489,695,88 |
| 808,963,151.25 |
| ,008,312,715.00 |
| 403,904,987.50 |
| 119,450,962.50 |
|  |
| $394, \mathrm{C12}$, |
| 132,288,744.57 |

$\$ 196,102,380.00$
,313,953,052.32

$\$ 204,425,400.00$
$426.349,500.00$
$\qquad$
 $342,143,300.00$
$232,375,200.00$
$629,113,900.00$
$420,971,500.00$
$1 \%$ series C-1943, maturing Sept. 15, 1943-:
\%\%\% geries D-1943, maturing Mar. $15,1943$.
$1 \% \%$ series A-1944, maturing June 15, 1944.
series B-1944, maturing Mar. $15,1944$.

National Defense Sertes-
$415,519,000.00$
$515,210,90000$
$\begin{array}{r}183,006,000.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\%$ serles D-1944, maturing dept. 15, 1944.- $\frac{\$ 4,532,565,400.00}{\$ 635,064,400.00}$
$\%$ serles B-1945, maturing Dec. $15,1945 \ldots 5$
$1,165,903,100.00$
$k$ Excluded are the following amounts in bonds and notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury, which are shown as inter-agency liabilitles: Tennessee Valley
Authority, $\$ 56,772.500$; U. S. Housing Authority, $\$ 75,000,000$; Commodity Credit Corporation, $\$ 140,000,000$.
m Represents inter-ageney assets and liabilities of the Treasury Department n Represents inter-agency holdings of capital stock and pald-In surplus items
which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid-in surplus of the corresponding organizations.
$p$ Includes cash in trust funds.
a includes accrued interest.
r Includes Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plan-s Includes capital stock and paid-in surplus of Government corporations and t Figures shown are as of April 30, 1941. Figures as of May 31, 1941, are not
vailable. Panama RR. Co. figures are as of March 31, 1941. available. Panama RR. Co. figures are as of March 31, 1941.
$\times$ Includes the assets and liabilities of the Federal Land banks of Loulsville, previously held by the Federal Government.

| Treasury bills (maturity value) <br> Spectal Issues-Bonds- <br> $41 / 2 \%$ adjusted service bonds (Govt. Hife Insur. fund serles 1946) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $500,157,956.40$ |
| Spectal Issues-Treasury Notes-Fed.old-age and survivors insurance trust fund |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $3 \%$ old-age reserve account serles, maturing June 30, 1942 to 1944 | \$1,052,500,000.00 |  |
| 21/2\% Federal old-age and survivors insur- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 44 and 1946 ....--.-.-.-.-.---.-.-.- $1,328,100,000.00$ |  |  |
| turing June 30, 1942 to 1945.............- $\quad 74,000,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 785,000.00 |  |
| $4 \%$ Forelgn Service retirement fund serles, |  |  |
| maturing June 30, 1942 to 1946.........- $4,713,000.00$ |  |  |
| turing June 30, 1942 to 1946 .-.......... $5,388,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| maturing June 30, 1942 to 1946.......... $1,005,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| June 30, 1942 to 1945 ......-........ $88,000,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| maturing June 30, 1943 to 1945-...- $30,759,000.0$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| maturing June 30, 1945 ...................- $\quad 2,800,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2\% Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation serles, maturing Dec. 1, 1943 to 1945 ..... $\quad 90,000,000.00$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 \%} \text { Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor- } \\ & \text { poration series, maturing June 30, 1945 }\end{aligned} \quad 5,050,000.00 \quad 3,327,606,000,00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $4 \%$ Adjusted service certifleate fund serles, maturing Jan. 1, 1942$19,300,000.00$ |  |  |
| $23 / 2 \%$ Unemployment trust fund series, mar turing June 30, 1942$2,272,000,000.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total interest-bearing debt outstanding...................-- $\$ 48,387,399,538.72$ |  |  |
| Matured Deot on Which Interest Has Ceased- |  |  |
| 1917 (excluding Postal Savings bonds).... $\quad \$ 3,739,100.26$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 23\% Postal savings |  |  |
| bonds of 1932-47 $\qquad$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $43 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38. $12,067,300.00$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Treasury notes, at various int. rates, reg. ser. $\quad 42,152,900.00$ |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ctiss. of Indebtedness, at varlous interest rates } & \mathbf{3 1 , 6 2 3 , 0 0 0} \mathbf{0 0} \\ \text { Treasury bills, regular series. }\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| National defense serles..-..................- | 44,169,000.00 |  |
| Treasury savings certiflicates .-............. $172,850.00$ - $204,999,860.26$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Deposits for retirement of National bank and $\$ 190,641,585.07$ |  |  |
| Dederal Reserve bank notes................ | 172,612,804.50 |  |
| Old demand notes and fractional currency.... | 2,023,963.16 |  |
| Thrift and Treasury savings | 3,765,784.00 | 369,044,136.73 |

Total gross debt-

## CURRENTNOTICE

-Josephthal \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have opened a Brooklyn office at 189 Montague Street, under the management俍 Associated with the Brooklyn office will be Lourt who will be in charge of the statistical department.

NATIONAL BANKS
The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department
July $7-$ The Terminal National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, in. Amt. of Inc.
From $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 300,000$. BRANCH AUTHORIZED
July 9 -The Citizens and southern National Bank of South Location of branch, 2026 Devine st., Columbla, s. C. Certificate No.

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | Sat. | M | Tues. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs. |  | 36/6 | 36/9 | 36/6 |  |  |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | 86/3 | ${ }^{85 / 9}$ | 855 | 8446 | ${ }_{8319}^{8319}$ |
| ${ }^{*}$ Cable \& ${ }^{\text {W }}$ ( (ord) $-\cdots$ |  | ${ }_{511} 81$ | E601/2 |  | ${ }_{\varepsilon 111}^{8601 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {E11/2 }}$ |
| Central Min \& Invest.- |  | 111 | 811 | ${ }_{311}$ |  |  |
| Cons Golatielde of SA . |  | ${ }_{31}^{37 / 9}$ | ${ }_{31 / 6}^{37 /}$ | ${ }_{31 / 6}^{37 /-}$ | ${ }_{31 / 3}^{37 / 6}$ | ${ }_{31 / \sim}^{37 / 6}$ |
| Coirsers |  |  | E71/4 |  | $\pm 7$ | $\pm 7$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Distlulers }{ }^{\text {c }} \text { O }}$ |  | $651 /$ | 65/3 | 65 | 65 | ${ }^{65 / 3}$ |
| ectric \& Musical Ind. |  | 12/- | 11/9 | 12 | 11/9 | 3 |
| Ford Ltd - ${ }^{\text {Hudsons }}$ Bay ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | Closed | ${ }_{24 / 18}^{20 /-}$ | ${ }_{24 / 6}^{20 /-}$ | $24 / 6$ | $24 / 6$ | $24 / 6$ |
| Imp Tob \& G B \& I . |  | 104/3 |  | 103/3 | 103/3 | 103/3 |
| *London MId Ry -.-.- |  | ¢14\%/8 | ¢143/6 | ¢14/6 | ¢133/8 | ${ }^{ \pm 13 \%}$ |
| Metal Box----.-.--- |  | 75/6 | 75/6 | 75/6 | 75/6 | 75/6 |
| Rand MInes |  | ${ }_{6}^{47}$ | E6/8 | E6/ | $\pm 6$ | 56/3 |
| R10 Tinto-. |  | 45/2 | ${ }^{85} 5$ | ${ }_{77 / 2}$ | 81/3 | $1 / 3$ |
| Rous Royce..-...... |  | 46/3 | 45/6 | 45/6 | 45/6 | 45/6 |
| United Molasses-..-- |  | 18/6 | 16/3 | $24 / 3$ $16 /-$ | 15/9 | $24 / 6$ $15 / 9$ |
| West witwatersiand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areas. |  | E4\%/6 | ${ }^{4} 4^{1} 16$ | ${ }^{4} 4^{7} 16$ | ${ }^{45_{16}}$ |  |

COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
The following statement of the public debt and contingent liabilities of the United States, showing also the Treasury's surplus position, all as of March 31, 1941, has been extracted from the Treasury's official report. Comparative debt figures of a year earlier are also shown:
 INTEREST'-BEARING DEBT OUTSTANDING

Tutle of Loan38 of 1961 Loan-
38 convertible bonds of 1946-1947 Certificeates of Indebtedness:
4s Ad justed Service Ctt. Fund-Ser. 1942
$\underset{\substack{\text { Interest Mar. } \\ \text { Payable }}}{\mathbf{3 1}, 1941}$ Mar. ${ }_{\$}^{31,} 1940$


CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 31, 1941

| Detall | Amount of Contingent Ltabulity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Princtpal |  | Total |  |
| Guaranteed by U. S. Unmatured OblloationsCommodity Credit Corp.: $5 / 8 \%$ notes, ser. D, 1941 $1 \%$ notes, serles E. 1941 \%\% notes, Serles F, 1943 | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $202,553,000$ $204,241,000$ | 1,636 210 | 204,241,210 |  |
|  | $289,458,000$ | 157 | 289,458,157 |  |
| Federal Farm Mtge. Corp.: $314 \%$ bonds of $1944-64 .-$ $2 \% \%$ bonds of $1942-47$. | d696,252,000 | 2,004 |  | 696,254,004 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $835,085,600$ $94,678,600$ | 495,234 <br> 3355 | 8, $935.013,718$ |  |
|  | $236,476,200$ $103,147,500$ | 275,786 62,482 | 236,751,986 |  |
|  | 103,147,500 | 62,482 | $\underline{\underline{103,209,982}}$ |  |
| Federal Housing Admin.: <br> Mutual Mtge. Ins. Fund: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3\% debs., series A...- | 5,027,005 | 168 | 5,027,174 |  |
| $2 \% \%$ debs., series B <br> $28 \%$ debs series B <br> Fifth called. | 49,250 | 158 | 49,408 |  |
|  | , 400 |  | 1,631,40¢ |  |
| Housing Insurance Fund: $23 \%$ debs., serles C.$23 \%$ debs., serles D.- |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 45,900 \\ 9,258,000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 45,900 \\ 9,258,000 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan Corp.: $3 \%$ bonds, ser.A, 1944-52 $214 \%$ bds., ser. $G$. '42-'44$5 \% \%$ bonds. series L. 1941 $11 / 2 \%$ bds., ser. M. ' $45-47$ | 16,011,555 | 327 |  | 2 |
|  | 778,578,200 | 697,186 | 779.275,386 |  |
|  | $875,438,625$ 190837900 | 136,711 | 875,575,336 |  |
|  | $190,837,900$ $754,904,025$ | 2,232 25,169 | 190,840,132 |  |
| Reconstruction F4n. Corp.: $7 \% \%$ notes, serles N. 7/7\% notes, serles P $7 \% \%$ notes, serles R . $1 \%$ notes, serles S . $\qquad$$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,599,758,75 | 861,299 |  | , 049 |
|  | 211,460,000 | 1,600 | 211,461,600 |  |
|  | 299,539,000 |  | 299,539,000 |  |
|  | 310,090,000 | 1,252 | 310,091,252 |  |
|  | 275,868,000 | 2,029 | 275,870,029 |  |
| Tennessee Valley Authority U. S. Housing Authority: $13 \% \%$ notes, ser. B, 1944$1 / 4 \%$ notes, series E, 1941 | b1,096,957,000 | 4,883 |  | 1,096,961,883 |
|  | c |  |  |  |
|  | 114,157,000 | 5,892 | 114,162,892 |  |
|  | 112,099,000 |  | 112,099,000 |  |
| U. S. Maritime Commission | ¢226,256,000 | 5,892 |  | 226,261,892 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total unmatured securites. | 5,904,623,205 | 2,043,029 |  | 5,906,666,234 |
| Matured Obltgattons- <br> Federal Farm Mtge. Corp.: $11 / 2 \%$ bonds of 1939 <br> Federal Housing |  |  |  |  |
|  | 153,000 | 287 |  | 153,287 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Federal Housing Admin.: Mutual Mtge. Ins. Fund: |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Losn Corp | 67,850 | 932 |  | 68,782 |
|  |  |  | 13.165 |  |
| $4 \%$ bonds of 1933-51 | $10,084,925$ | 396,709 | 10,481,634 |  |
|  | 71,000 | 5,220 | $\begin{array}{r}10,46,220 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ |  |
| $2 \%$ bonds, series $\mathbf{E}, 1938$ <br> 1 1/5\% bonds, ser. F, 1939 3/8\% bonds, ser. K, 1940 | 88,850 | ${ }^{688}$ | 89,538 |  |
|  | 454,400 | 140 | 454,540 |  |
| Total matured securitles | c10,699,175 | 415,924 |  | 11,115,099 |
|  | x10,920,025 | 417,144 |  | 11,337,169 |
| Total, based on guarantees. | 5,915,543,230 | 2,460,173 |  | 5,918,003,403 |
| On Credst of U. S.Secretary of Agrlculture. Postal Savings System: Funds due depositors... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,304,607,500 | 37,134,332 |  | h1,341,741,833 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority: <br> $216 \%$ $21 / 2 \%$ bonds, ser. A..... | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000,000 \\ & 5,300,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $3,000,000$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,300,000 | ------ |  | 8,300,000 |
| Total, based on credit of the United States | 1,312,907,500 | 37,134,332 |  | $1,350,041,833$ |
| Other Obltgations- <br> Fed. Res. notes (face amt.). | ---------- |  |  | 16,133,230,961 | a Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment a Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment

of outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed by the United States
b Does not include $\$ 134,710,442.03$ face amount of $1 \%$ nctes, Series Q-2, due
Jan. 1, 1942, and $\$ 124,741,000$ face amount of $1 / 4 \%$ notes, Series T, due Jan. 1 , 1942, held by the Treasury and reflected in the publle debt
c The following bonds having an aggregate face amount of $\$ 56,772,500$ issued under and reflected in the public debt: under section $15 \mathrm{a}, 21 \% \%$ bonds, series A , due Dec. 15, 1948, $\$ 272,500$; under Section $15-\mathrm{c}, 13 / 4 \%$ bonds of $1943-51, \$ 10,000,000$ $21 / 4 \%$ bonds of $1947-57, \$ 15,00$
bonds of $1955-69, \$ 16,500,000$.
d Does not include $\$ 85,000,000$ face amount of $1 / \%$ interim notes, seco
due Sept. 12 , 1941, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt
e Does not include $\$ 62,300$ face amount of bonds in transit for redemption on
March 31, 1941. f Does not include $\$ 10,000,000$ face amount of $14 \%$ notes, series $F$, due June 30 ,
1941, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt. h Figures shown are as of Dec. 31, 1940; figures as of
able. Offset by cash in designated depository banks amounting to $\$ 36$ are not avail which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the Regulations of the Postal Eavings Eystem, having a face value of $\$ 34,984,805$, cash in possession of ties with a face value of $\$ 1,218,706,030$, and other assets.
1 Held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
in Tractual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 9,828,308.36$ redemption fund deposited in banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $\$ 8,514,-$ payable in gold certificates, and 82 credits with the Treasurer of the United States

## CURRENT NOTICES

[^3]AUCTION SALES
The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

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


By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

| ares Stocks | \$ per Share |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 National Electric Power 6\% preferred. | \$1 lot |
| 30 National Liberty Insurance Co |  |
| 10 American Palace Car Co. cap | 1 lot |
| 100 Pneumatio Horse Collar Co |  |
| 100 American Alkall Co. preferred | 1 lot |
| 200 American Alkali Co., common | \$1 lot |
| 112 Palmetto Co. par \$25. | 2 lot |
| 4 Jefferson Coal Co. capital, par |  |
| 7 U. S. Loan Societ |  |
| 20 John B. Hendrickson, Inc., comn | 10 |
| 50 West Jersey Title \& Guarant |  |

\$500 participating interest, J. Edw. Jones Royalty Trust
\$500 participating interest, J. Edw. Jones Royalty Trust
$\$ 300$ participating interest, J. Edw. Jones Royalty Trust $\qquad$

## 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:
 $\frac{\text { Name of Company }}{\substack{\text { Oonnecticut Lisht \& Power, common (quar.) } \\ 53 / 2 \% \text { preferred (quar) }}}$
 Contanertat Oil ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$.
 Crovse $\&$ Blackweenn Co., 81 partic. 1st pref-:-:-:
Crown Cork \& Seal Co. Inc Crown Cork \& Seal Co., Inc
Crunden-Martin MIg. Co,
Culver \& Port Clinton RR. Co, (s.-a, Culver \&
Oumberland ©o. Power \& Lt. Co., $6 \%$ pp. (qu.) Delaware Rayon Co. class A--...-
$7 \%$ non-cum. preferred (quar) Detroit River Tunnel Co. (s.-a.) --..--
 Dover \& R Rockaway R Eriesesne Krawiaming Oo. (quar.)
Fairbanks Co now RR. Co. (irreg.) Fairbanks Co, new com. (initial)...
$6 \%$ conv. preferred (init ial) Fenton United Oleaning \& Dyeing Co. $7 \%$ prea Fishen (Henry) Packing © Co. (quar.) Co. 7\% pref
Franklin Rail Franklin Railway Supply. Fresnillo Oo. (irreg.).


Allotment certificates-.


 of Canadian Foreign Control Board, less
$15 \%$ Canadian ividend tax Great Lakes Engineering Works (irreg Hale Bros, stores, Inc. (quar.) Hearn Department Stores, Inc. $6 \%$ pref..... Helena Rubenstein, Inc
Holly Develoment
Home Insurance Co

 6\% preferred (quar.) - prep. (quar.):-
Horne (Joseph) House of Westmore, Inc. 6\% preferred.
 Insurance Co. of State or Pensylvania (irreg.)
Inter-City Baking Co. (interim)
International Harvester Co $7 \%$ pref. (quar.).:-
 International Ocean Telegraph Co. (quar.)
Internatil Utilities Corp $\$ 3.50$ prior pref. (qu.)
subject to approval of the SEC. Jewel Tea Co.. Inc. (quar.)

Special
Kentuck

 Le\% preforred (quar). (a).....)
 Wayne, Ind. (quar.) - -a (auar.) Loow's, Inc. $\$ 6.50$ preferred (quar.) Louisiana Power \& Light \$8 pref. (quar
Louisville \& Nashville RR. (irres.) Lynch Corp.
 McNeel Marble Co. $6 \%$ 1st pref. (quar.).


Moody's Investors Service, Inc.-
$\$ 3$ participating preferred
(quar.) \$3 participating preferred (quar.)
Morttage Corp.
Nosh Nova scotia (quar $7 \%$ class C preferred Co . 1 st pre
 National Paper \& Type Co Cör.)
 New York Fire Insurance Co. (quar).
 Onomea sugar Co. (monthiy)
Pacith \% preferred (quar.) -
$6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
$5 \%$ prefrred
$\%$ Pacific Portland Cement $61 \% \%$ payment date Pacific Portland Cement $61 \%$ pref (-iar.)
Pacific Power \& Light Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.)

 (accum.)
Petroilte Corp., Ltd. (increased, quar ) Phiadip securities Corp. $\$ 3$ conv. pref. A-... Pittsburgh Coke \& Iron Co. $\$ 5$ conv. pf. (qu.
Portland RR. Co. (Maine) $5 \%$ guar. (s.-a.) Privand RR. Co (Maine),
Extrar Mine, Ltd. (quar.)
Exa
 Quincy Market Cold storage \& Warehouse Co Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (quar. Raybestos-Manhatan, nc. (quar
Reeece Foding Machine Co. (irreg.
Reed-Prentice Corp. common (irreg. 7\% preferred (quar. Rep preferred B (quar.)
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco, com. B (qu. interim)

| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | July 19 |
| Riverside Cement Co., $\$ 6$ 1st pref. (quar.)---- | \$11/2 | Aug. | July 15 |
| Royal Bank of Oanada (Montreal) (quar.) | 15 |  | July 31 |
| Rubenstein (Helena) | 50 c |  | July 23 |
| Rustless Iron \& Steel Corp | 15 c | Sept. | Aug. 15 |
| \$2.50 conv. preferred (qu | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  | Aug. 15 |
| Saginaw \& Maniste | \$11\%2 | July | July ${ }^{7}$ |
| Scotten Dillon Co. (irregul |  | Aug. | Aug. 6 |
| Security-First National Bank (Los Ang.) (quar.) | 65 c | Aug. | July 22 |
|  |  |  | Aug. 14 |
| Sharpe \& Dohme, | 87 | Aug. | July 22 |
| Shenango Valley Water Co., $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | Sept | Aug. 20 |
| Soundview Pulp Co. | 50 c | Aug. | Aug. 15 |
|  | \$11/2 | Aug. |  |
| South carolina Power Co. \$6 pref. (quar.)-5.-- | $811 / 2$ 350 18 | Oct. | Sept. 15 |
| Sovereign Investors. Inc. (qua | 10 c | Aug. | July 30 |
| Sperry Corp | 1 | Aug. | July 28 |
| Stein (A.) \& Co. (quar.) | 25 c | Aug. |  |
| Sterling, Inc., \$1.50 conv. pref. (quar.) --. .-. | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. | July 25 |
| Sterling Products inc. (quar.) - | 5 | sept. | Aug. 15 |
| Superior Portland Cement, class B.-.......- | \$112 | sept |  |
| Swift \& Co. (quar.) | 30 c | Oct. |  |
| Syracuse Binghamton \& N. Y, RR. Co. (quar.)- | 3 | Aug. | July 25 |
| Texas Gulf sulphur Co-.-...----.-.-. | 50 c | Sept. 1 | Sept. 2 |
| Trademen's Nat. Bk. \& Tr. Co. (Phila.) (quar.) | \$11/20 | Jugy. | July ${ }^{1}$ |
| Triumph Explosives, Inc. (qua |  | Aug. | July 11 |
| United N. J. RR. \& Canal (qu | \$21/2 | Oct. | Sept. 20 |
| United Specialities Co. (quar.) | 15 c | Aug. 2 | Aug. 12 |
| Ex | 85 c | Aug. | Aug. 12 |
| Vanadium | 25 c | Aug. | July 28 |
| Walton (Charles) \& Co., $8 \%$ pr | - 82 | Aug. | July 15 |
| West Point Manufacturing | 90 c | Aug. | Aug. 18 |
| West Virginia Pulp \& Paper Co., $6 \%$ pf. (quar.) | \$11/2 | Aug. | Aug. 1 |
| 51/2\% conv. preferred | \$13/8 |  | July 26 |
| 4\% prior lien (quar.) |  | Aug. | July 26 |
| Whiting Corp., common | 20 c | July |  |
| Willimantic Co., Inc | $\$ 188$ 200 | ${ }^{\text {Jug. }} 30$ | July 9 |
| Wisconsin Nat. Life Ins. (Oshkosh, Wis.) (s.-a.) | 50 c | Aug. | July 21 |
| Yellow \& Checker Cab Co. (Consol.), class ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +\$1 | July 13 | $\text { July } 21$ |

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { e of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abraham \& S |  | Puly 25 <br> Jug. <br> Aug. <br> Sept. <br> Sept. <br> Oct. |  |
| Agnew-surpass Shoe |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug } 15 \\ & A_{1} \text { Aug. } 15 \\ & 1 \text { Sept. } 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quarteriy |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Nat'l Bank (P (Quarterly) |  |  |  |
| Alabama Power Co. ${ }^{\text {Alaska J }}$ prefer | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 114 \\ 121 / \mathrm{c} \\ 20 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | Aug.Auf.July25 |  |
| Alberene Stone Corp |  |  |  |
| Allentown-Bethlehen | 871/2c |  |  |
| Alpha Por |  |  |  |
| Aluminum | (50c |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred ( $\mathrm{quär}$. |  | Sec. 31 |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar) |  |  |  |
| Amalgamated Suga |  |  |  |
| Amerex Holding Co | 50 c50c25 |  |  |
| American Barge Li |  |  |  |
| rican | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 81 \\ \$ 1 \\ \$ 1 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ouct. }}$ Oct |  |
| an |  |  | Sept. 24* |
| Accumulated (clearin |  | Oct. 1 |  |
| tributed earnings a |  | Aug. 29Sept. 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. 22* } \\ & \text { Sept. } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$2.04 |  |  |
| \$3 conv. class A, opt. di |  |  |  |
| 1-32d share of |  |  |  |
| erican |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Dec. |
| American Envel | \$150 | Sept. |  |
| American Equitable Assur. ${ }^{\text {coso }}$ - op |  | July 25 Juily 15 |  |
| merican Home Prod | 25c |  |  |  |
| erican Hydr |  |  |  |
| can |  |  |  |  |
| American | $\begin{array}{r} 37 \mathrm{cc} \\ 37, \mathrm{c} \\ 75 . \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | Sept. <br> Sept. <br> July |
| 6\% preferre |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |
| rican Na | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \mathrm{c} \\ \mathbf{7} 2 \\ 15 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| ican Paper Co., $7 \%$ pr |  |  |  |  |  |
| preferred | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{c} \\ & \$ 13 \\ & \$ 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | Dec. |
| Amer. Radiator \& ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ (tandar |  |  |  |
| American Smelting \& | \$134 |  |  |
| 7\% 1st |  |  |  |
| merican |  |  |  |  |
| merican sto |  |  |  |  |
| American Thermos Bottle | 30 c <br> $\$ 11 / 4$ <br> 50 c <br> S11 | Aug. 1 |  |
| Preferred (initial) |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amsterdam }}$ Cliarterl | \$14, | Out. 31 |  |
| Anaconda Wire |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Anglo-Canadian }}$ T |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\ddagger} \ddagger 68.6$ | Sept. 12 Aug |  |
| A. P.W. Properties, inc | 8130310 |  |  |  |
| Appalachian Electric Power Co. $4 \frac{1}{2} \% \%$ preep. (qu.) |  | Oct. | Mug |
|  | \$11/8 |  |  |
| Assoclated Dry Goods Corp |  | Sept. 2 |  |
|  |  |  | Aug. 15Aug. 15July 15 |
| ${ }_{\text {Atchison }}$ Asspeka $\&$ Sant |  | Aug. |  |
| Com |  |  | June 27 |
| lantic Oity E |  |  |  |
| antic Macaro |  |  |  |
| Attantic Refin |  |  |  |
| as Ta |  |  |  |
| lt \& |  |  |  |
| 5\% \%oug | $\begin{array}{r} +813 / 8 \\ 12 \mathrm{c} \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 50 \mathrm{c} \\ 75 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} \text { Aug. } & 1 \\ \text { July } \\ \text { July } & 24 \\ \text { July } & 21 \\ \text { Aug. } & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 1 & \begin{array}{l} \text { July } \\ 4 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 研 |  |  |  |
| bcock |  |  |  |
| 1s. $6 \%$ preferr |  |  |  |

## Name of Company

Baker Hotel of Dallas, Inc., com. (annual).--
$3 \%$ not-cumulative pref., (annual) $3 \%$ non-cumulative pref. (annual) -.............
 Banters Laundries Corp. \$4, preferred. A (interim Bayside National Bank of N. Y. (s.-a.)........


$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Bertraan (John) \& Sons Co., L̄tal. (inītial)
 Birdsboro Steel Foundry \& Machine Co
Birtman Electric Co. com. (quar.
$\$ 7$ preferred (quar.) -
Bon Amp class A (quar.)
Boston Edison Co. (quar.).
Bourjois, Inc., $\$ 2.75$ pref. (quar.
Bridgeport City Trust (Conn) (C)--......... British Columbia Telephone Co.Broch preferred (quar.)
Botor Truck Bronxvile Trust Co. (N Y ) ( Broulan Porcupine Mines, Lidd. (quar.) Common (irregular) Burfalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd. (interim)
Buffalo NTagara \& Eastern Power Corp.-
s 5 pre
 Bunte Brothers $5 \%$ preferred (quar.)
5\% Preterred (quar).
Business Capital Corp class A (quar.) Business Capital Corp. class A-quar.)
Byers (A. M.) Co., $7 \%$ preferred
Acumulated div. of o 82.0653 ;epperesenting the
quarterly div. of $\$ 1.75$ due Febe 1, 1938 and
interest thereon to Auk. 1,1941 . 19 . Calgary Power Co., Ltd.,
Caliornia Packing Corp.,
$5 \%$ preferred (quar.)
 Class A (quares. \& Forgings, class A (quar.)
Canada Northern Power Corp., Latu., com. (qü.)
Canada Southern Ry. (semil-ann.). less Canadian dividend tax. Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd., com. (quar.) $5 \%$ preferred (quar.
Canadian Industriers, Ltd., Lommon A (irreg.)-:

Ordinary shares (irreg.)
Spe........
Canadian Shares (irref.)

Canadian Pacificiv. Co. $4 \%$ non-cum. pref.
Castle (A.M.) \& Co. (quar.).- Co.. (quar.)-
Celotra Corp.common (quar.)
 Central Hudson Gas \& Eiectric, com... (reduced)
Central N. N. Power Corp. $5 \%$ pref. (quar.).Contral Ohio steal Products CoOentraal Power \&
$7 \%$
$6 \%$ preferred
 Century Ribbon Mills, $7 \%$ pref., (quar.) Century Shares Trust (s.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Cessna Aircraft Co. (initial)
 $6 \%$ preferred (quar.)
dhase National Bank
N. Cincinnati Inter-Terminal RR. $4 \%$ pref. (s.-a.)
Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry. Co.

Citizens National Bank \& Trust Co-l Citizons \& Nouthern Nat. Bank (Savannañ, Ga.) Oity Baking Co,
City Nat' Bank \& Trust Co. (Chicago) (quar.)

 5\% preferred (q)
Coast Breweries. Letd (quar.).
Coca-Cola Botting Co. of St. Colgata-Palmolive-Peet Co., common (quar.) Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
\$4..5 preferred (quar.)
Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co Colorado Fuel \& Iron Co--....-.-. Columbia G $5 \%$ preferred (quar.).
 $613 \% \%$ prefered (quar.)
Commonwealth E
 Commonwealth Investment co. (quar.) $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) ${ }^{6}$. Concord Gas Co. $7 \%$ preferred.-............... Quarterly
Congoieum-
-Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (quar.)
Coniaga Mineen,
Connecticut
 Connecticut River Power Co. $6 \%$ prepe. (quar.)
Consolidated Aircraft Corp. 83 conv pref. (final) Consolidated Chemical Industries. Inc.-.
$\$ 1.50$ participating preferrec, class $A$ (quar.)





 July 15
July 31
July 31
Suppt.
Dep. 1
Dune 30
June 30

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 ${ }^{\omega}$

$$
1 \text { Sept. }
$$

${ }^{2}$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { Sept. } 15 \\
& 15 \\
& \text { July }
\end{aligned}
$$





## 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 July 16, 1941, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | July 16. 1941 | July 9, 1941 | July 17, 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury_1 | 8,779,562,000 | 8,771,538,000 | 8,934,442,000 |
| Redemption fund-F, R. notes | 1,810,000 | 1,041,000 | 1,035,000 |
| Other Cash †-..--.......... | 66,057,000 | 52,358,000 | 104,958,000 |
| Tot | 8,847,429,000 | 8,824,937,000 | 9,040,435,000 |
| Ills discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. 8. Govt. obligations <br> direct and guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted. | $\begin{aligned} & 515,000 \\ & 790,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 515,000 \\ & 1,026,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,000 \\ 192,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total blls disco | 1,305,000 | 2,541,000 |  |
| Industrial advances....-....-. | 1,533,000 | 1,534,000 |  |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed: |  |  |  |
| Bonds.-...........- | 384,113,000 | 384,113,000 | 405,667,000 |
| Notes | 231,036,000 | 231,036,000 | 345,434,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 615,149,000 | 615,149,000 | 751,101,000 |
| Total bills and s | 617,987,000 | 619,224,000 | 753,344,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks |  |  |  |
| Federal Reserve notes of |  |  | 2,043,000 |
| Uncollected items | $\begin{array}{r}265,586,000 \\ 10,107 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $205,507,000$ $9,930,000$ | $213,289,000$ $\mathbf{9 , 8 0 2}, 000$ |
| Other assets | 12,090,000 | 12,004,000 | 16,320,000 |
| Total as | 9,756,863,000 | 9,673,642,000 | 10035,211,000 |
| Llablittes- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circula | 1,792,458,000 | 1,806,154,000 | 1,396,725,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-G | 282,567,000 | 375,516,000 | 113,737,000 |
| Forelgn | 449,497,000 | 453,724,000 | 331,227,000 |
| Othe | 487,046,000 | 457,113,000 | 404,586,000 |
| Total depos | 7,605,547,000 | 7,549,765,000 | 8,321,268,000 |
| Deferred availab | 229,930,000 | 188,774,000 | 193,823,000 |
| Other liabillites, incl accrued dividends. | 359,000 | 399,000 | 268,000 |
| Tot | 9,628,294,000 | 9,545,092,000 | 9,912,084,000 |
| Capital pald | 51,637,000 | 51,623,000 | 51,076,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7 ) | 56,447,000 | 56,447,000 | 53,326,000 |
| Surplus (eection | 7,070,000 | 7,070,000 | 7,109,000 |
| Other capital accoun | 13,415,000 | 13,410,000 | 11,616,000 |
| Total liabilltes and capltal acco | 9,756,863,000 | 9,673,642,000 | 10035,211,0 |
| Ratlo of total reserve to deposit and <br> F. R. note liabilities comblined. |  | 94.3\% | $93.0 \%$ |
| Commitments to make industrial advances |  |  |  |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not Include Federal reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $\mathbf{x}$ 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 certiflcates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as prottt by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City <br> 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, july 17, 1941

| Clearing House Members | Ita | * Surplus and Undinided Profits | Deposits, Average | Ttme Deposits. Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,000,000 | 14,294,300 | 243,700,000 | $00$ |
| Bank of Manha | 20,000,000 | 27,221,000 | 607,117,000 | 39,982,000 |
| National Clty Bank | 77,500,000 | $82,100,800$ | a2,651,279, | 165,537,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20,000,000 | 57,100 | 83,149, | 10,971,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | 90,000,000 | 187,600,900 | ,341,093, | 75,760,000 |
| Manutacturers Trust | 41,591,20 | 40,986,600 | 787,412,000 | 105,588,000 |
| Cnt Hanover Bk\& Tr | 21,000,00 | 75,642,700 | c1,179,620, | 78,996,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 20,287,000 | 334,460, | 7,546,000 |
| First National Ban | 10,000,000 | 109,849,400 | 842,417, |  |
| Irving Trust |  |  |  | 141,000 |
| Continent | 4,000,000 | 4,531,200 | 108,109,000 | 1,179,000 |
| hase Nationa | 100,270 | 137,453,100 | d3,332,166, | $45,389,000$ $3,971,000$ |
| Fifth Avenue Bank |  |  | 1 21209300 |  |
| Bankers Trust | 25,000,000 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline e, 212,093,000 \\ 18,059,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\mathbf{9 , 7 4 4 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 2 8 6}, 000$ |
| Marlne Midlan | 5,000,000 | 10,151,100 | 143,005,000 | 3,070,000 |
| New York Tru | 12,500,000 | 28,067,600 | 458,267 | 41,987,000 |
| Public |  |  | 147 |  |
|  |  | , | 98,385,000 | 53,204,000 |
|  | 518,361,20 | 960,480, | 16,167,756,00 | 760,073,000 |
| * As per officlal reports: National, June 30, 1941; State, June 30, 1941; trust mpanies, June 30, 1941. |  |  |  |  |
| Includes dedosits in forelgn branches: $a \mathbf{\$ 2 8 2 , 5 5 7 , 0 0 0}$ (latest available date) b $\$ 65,362,000$ (latest avallable date); $\quad$ © $\$ 2,884,000$ (July 17); $d \$ 88,753,000$ (latest (June 30). |  |  |  |  |

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.:

|  | Stock |  |  |  | Bonds |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Raph } \\ \text { rocids } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ \substack{104 \\ \text { vites }} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{T}{ }_{65}$ <br> Stocks | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 10 \\ \text { nducus } \\ \text { trats } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { Frrsi } \\ \text { Grade } \\ \text { Rall } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \text { Second } \\ \text { Srade } \\ \text { Galis } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { Ulilus } \\ \text { tus } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Total Bonds |
| July 18 | 127.69 | 29.44 | ${ }^{18.54}$ | ${ }^{43.00}$ | 107.95 | ${ }^{94.04}$ | 53.21 | 110.20 | ${ }^{91.35}$ |
| July 17. | 127.14 | ${ }_{29}^{29.41}$ | 18.533 | ${ }_{43}^{42.86}$ | 108.06 | cer 94.08 | 53.31 | 110.11 110.05 | ${ }_{91.47}^{91.37}$ |
| July 16. | 128.19 | ${ }_{29.64}^{29.40}$ | ${ }_{18.67}^{18.63}$ | ${ }_{43}{ }^{431}$ | 107.99 | ${ }_{94.40}^{94}$ | ${ }_{53}^{53} 5$ | 109.94 | ${ }_{91} .52$ |
| July 14-1 | ${ }_{12780} 127$ | ${ }_{29}^{29.44}$ | ${ }_{18.561}^{18.61}$ | ${ }_{42}^{43.08}$ | ${ }^{107.97}$ | ${ }_{94.05}^{94.31}$ | ${ }_{53.54}^{53.51}$ | ${ }_{110}^{10.20}$ | 91.44 |

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

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal Items of resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | Neto York | Phala delphia | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneapolis | Kansas Clly | Dallas | $\underset{\text { Franclsco }}{\text { San }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Losns and investmentg-total........ | 28,481 | ${ }_{1,386}$ | 12,900 | 1,313 | $\stackrel{8}{2,192}$ | 765 | ${ }^{8} 730$ | \$,061 | ${ }^{\$} 838$ | ${ }_{4}{ }_{48}$ | ${ }^{\$} 772$ | ${ }_{608}$ | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{2}, 468}$ |
|  | 10,453 | 749 | - $\begin{array}{r}1,895 \\ \mathbf{2}, 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,3130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -852 | 312 | 378 | 1,316 | 403 | 227 | 367 | 319 | 1,085 |
| Commerctal, indus, and agricul. loans | 5,935 | 403 | 2,426 | 295 | 401 | 146 | 193 | 858 | 232 | 115 | 215 | 212 | 439 |
| Open market paper. | 374 503 | 83 13 | 103 374 | 39 26 | 14 | 13 3 | 6 | 44 44 | 20 4 | 3 <br> 2 | 26 | r 3 | ${ }_{10}^{20}$ |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securitles | 446 | 16 | 312 | 31 | 15 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{6}$ | 44 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| Real estate loans.......... | 1,253 | 81 | 196 | 51 | 182 | 50 | 37 | 141 | 60 | 14 | ${ }_{33}$ | 23 | 385 |
| Loans to banks.- | 41 | 7 | 29 |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Other loans-- | 1,901 | 146 | ${ }^{555}$ | 108 | 220 | 87 | 123 | 168 | 73 | 87 | 77 | 65 | 192 |
| Treasury bills. | 1,071 | 19 | 627 |  | 2 | 2 | 8 | 369 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 32 | 1 |
| Treasury notes.-. | 2,248 | 39 | 1,485 | 25 | 182 | 79 | 47 | 218 | 34 | 19 | 40 | 32 | 48 |
| United States bonds---7-------- | 7,940 | 377 74 | 3,507 | 390 | 730 | 204 | 115 | 1,238 | 210 | 123 | 111 | 120 | 815 |
| Obligatlons guar. by U. S. Govt.--- | 3,212 <br> 3,557 | - 748 | 1,911 | ${ }_{26}^{88}$ | 173 | 101 | 68 | 343 | 78 | 37 39 | 114 | 46 | 179 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}3,565 \\ \hline 1065\end{array}$ | 128 557 | 1,475 5,621 | 260 502 | 253 | 67 | 114 | -577 | 112 | 39 | 133 | 59 | 340 |
| Cash in vault_-.-.- | 10,685 | ${ }^{552}$ | 5,621 152 | 202 | $\begin{array}{r}759 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}289 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 184 | 1,524 | 251 | 109 | 207 | 155 | 507 |
| Balances with domestio banks. | 3,412 | 202 | 233 | 207 | 375 | 285 | 245 | 609 | 190 | 128 | 319 | 1489 | 315 |
| Other assets-net.......- | 1,158 | 67 | 384 | 78 | 87 | 38 | 51 | 71 | 21 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 296 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted.....-.--- | 23,920 | 1,433 | 11,673 | 1,141 | 1,739 | 644 | 505 | 3,389 | 567 | 343 | 598 | 558 | 1,330 |
| Time deposits -_......-..--...----- | [,425 489 | 230 14 | 1,110 | 261 | 744 | 209 | 192 | 1,000 | 193 | 112 | 143 | 135 | 1,096 |
| Inter-bank deposits: | 489 | 14 | 46 | 16 | 44 | 32 | 6 | 136 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 37 | 182 |
| Domestic banks. | 9,184 | 391 | 3,932 | 468 | 527 | 380 | 370 | 1,369 | 431 | 181 | 466 | 290 | 379 |
| Foreign banks | 662 | 23 | 601 | 5 | I |  | 2 | ${ }^{1} 9$ |  | , |  | 1 | 19 |
| Other llabilitles- |  | 24 | 290 | 16 | 19 | 38 | 14 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 3 |  | 314 |
|  | 3,876 | 248 | 1,637 | 218 | 392 | 102 | 98 | 428 | 97 | 62 | 109 | ${ }^{-1} 91$ | -1394 |

## 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, July 17, 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 Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

| Three Ctphers (000) Omitued | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 16, } \\ 1941 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 9, \\ & 19411 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 2, } \\ & \text { 1941, } \end{aligned}$ | June 25, 1941 | June 18, | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 11, } \\ 1941^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 4, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M_{1941} 28, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M_{19 y} 21, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 17, } \\ & 1940 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctis, on hand and due from U. S. Treas.x. Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes).... Otner cash * | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{S} \\ 20,307,532 \\ 12,186 \\ 283,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \$, 310,531 \\ 10,553 \\ 252,279 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8 \\ 20,312,231 \\ 8,853 \\ 241,080 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,313,730 \\ 90,508 \\ 285,141 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,313,731 \\ 9.508 \\ 287,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 20,313,731 \\ 10,945 \\ 289,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,8,74,730 \\ 90,944 \\ 276,625 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8}, 316,732 \\ 9,549 \\ 299,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{S} \\ 20,256,731 \\ 9.549 \\ 321,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 18,028,478 \\ 10,353 \\ 367,639 \end{array}$ |
| Total reserves Bills discounted: | 20,603,000 | 20,573,363 | 20,562,164 | 20,608,379 | 20,610,989 | 20,613,686 | 20,601,299 | 20,625,874 | 20,587,305 | 18,406,470 |
| Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed. Other bills discounted | $\begin{array}{r} 930 \\ 1,366 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,868 \\ & 1,489 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,365 \\ & 1,13 \end{aligned}$ | $1,421$ | $1,119$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,358 \\ 619 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,242 \\ 674 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,433 \\ 722 \end{array}$ | $1,539$ | $\begin{array}{r} 768 \\ 1,439 \end{array}$ |
| Total bills discounted | 2,296 | 3,357 | 2,508 | 2,013 | 1,806 | 1.977 | 1,916 | 4,155 | 2.197 | 2.207 |
| Industrial advances. | 9,807 | 9,352 | 9,273 | 9,088 | 8,906 | 8,774 | 8,736 | 8,163 | 8,154 | 9,118 |
| Bonds <br> Notes $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,363,800 \\ 820,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,323,196 \\ & 1,126,732 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. securitles, direct and guaranteed <br> Total bllls and securities | $2,184,100$ $2,196,203$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,184,100}$ | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,449,928 |
| Due from forelgn banks..-- | 2,196,203 | 2,196,809 ${ }^{4} \mathbf{4}$ | 2,195,881 | 2,195,201 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 2,194,812 | 2,194,851 | 2,194,752 | 2,196,418 | 2,194,451 | 2,461,253 |
| Federal Reserve notes of oth | 30,130 | 29,503 | 23,779 | 27,222 | 24,918 | 26,825 |  |  |  | 47 |
| Uncollected items...-... | 1,120,507 | 895,591 | 979,078 | 8890,276 | 1,132,033 | -289,067 | 24,554 882,182 | 25,436 828,654 | 27,122 98688 | 23,608 |
| Bank promises | 40,444 | 40,175 | 40,162 | $40,21.5$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,40,246 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 40,035 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 89,968 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,019 | 40,055 | 790,313 41,440 |
| Other assets.. | 45,896 | 45,283 | 44,641 | 43,329 | 42,412 | 53,799 | 51,782 | 51,819 | 50,512 | 56,114 |
| Total assets. | 24,036,227 | 23,780,771 | 23,845,752 | 23,804,669 | 24,045,457 | 23,818,310 | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | 23,885,578 | 21,779,245 |
| LIABILITIES <br> Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. | 6,774,078 | 6,797,124 | 6,787,914 | 6,633,192 | 6,573,156 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits-Member banks' reserve account..- | 13,223,032 | 12,971,077 | 13,125,376 | 12,985,110 | 13,130,642 | 13,312,189 | 13,201,494 | 13,748,879 | ${ }_{13,731,835}^{6,384}$ | 5,230,359 |
| Unlted States Treasurer-General account.- | 849,372 | 1,038,545 | 836,852 | 1,081,125 | 1,023,809 | -940,973 | -993,072 | - ${ }^{461,674}$ | -477,144 | $13,863,019$ $\mathbf{2 7 8 , 3 9 5}$ |
| Ooreign deposits | 1,185,116 | 1,191,575 | 1,208,225 | 1,240,276 | 1,229,892 | 1,226,526 | 1,243,661 | 1,240,046 | 1,241,201 | 800,436 |
| Other deposits | 607,199 | 564,481 | 611,503 | 650,690 | 624,714 | 582,106 | 608,123 | 686,292 | 730,450 | 498,085 |
| Total deposits |  |  |  | 15,957,201 | 16,009,057 | 16,061,794 | 16,046,350 | 16,136,891 | 16,180,630 | 5,439,935 |
| Other llabilities, incl. accrued divi | $\begin{array}{r} 1,022,766 \\ 2,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 843,364 \\ 2,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 901,936 \\ 1,747 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 836,114 \\ 6,086 \end{array}$ | $1,085,664$ 5,610 | 835,205 7133 | 836,781 | 793,881 | 943,641 | 750,395 |
| Total llablilites | 23,663,678 | 23,408,395 | 23,473,553 | 23,432,593 | 23,673,487 | 23,446,307 | 422,637 | 23,396,394 | 23,513,775 | 21,422,379 |
| CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital paid in.--- | 140,797 | 140,578 | 140,469 | 140,376 | 140,324 | 140,331 | 140,311 | 140,284 | 140,279 | 137,449 |
| Surplus (Section 7) Surplus (Section 13-b) | 157,065 26,785 | 157,065 26,785 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 157,065 | 151,720 |
| Other capital accounts. | 47,902 | 47,948 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,785 \\ & 47,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,785 \\ & 47,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,785 \\ & 47,796 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,785 \\ & 47,822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,785 \\ 47,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,785 \\ 47,739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,785 \\ & 47,674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,839 \\ & 40,858 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total liabllities and capital a Ratio of total reserves to depos | 24,036,227 | 23,780,771 | 23,845,752 | 23,804,669 | 24,045,457 | 23,818,310 | 23,794,584 | 23,768,267 | 23,885,578 | 21,779,245 |
| Reserve note llabilitles combined | $\begin{aligned} & 91.0 \% \\ & 11,950 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 12,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.1 \% \\ & 12,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92.1 \% \\ & 13,072 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.3 \% \\ & 11,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 11,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 12,272 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.3 \% \\ & 12,342 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91.2 \% \\ & 11,080 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89.0 \% \\ 8,611 \end{array}$ |
| Maturtty Distribution of Bulls and Short-Term Securlles- <br> 1-15 days bills disoounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-30 days bills discounted. | 732 | 2,870 | 1,950 | 1,482 | 1,208 | 1,384 | 1,346 | 3,611 | 1,676 |  |
| $81-60$ days bills discounted. | 42 | 122 81 | 142 | +54 | ${ }^{51}$ | 91 | 80 | 48 | 56 | 115 |
| 61-90 days bills disoounted | 105 | 20 | 126 | 152 | 193 87 | 185 77 | 120 | 150 116 | 150 | 224 |
| Over 90 days bllls disoounte | 295 | 264 | 290 | 244 | 267 | 240 | 148 | 116 | ${ }_{225}^{150}$ | 296 374 |
| otal blils discounted. | 2,296 | 3,357 | 2,508 | 2,013 | 1,806 | 1,977 | 1,916 | 4,155 | 2,19 | 2,207 |
| 1-15 days industrial advan | 1,515 | 1,524 | 1,525 | 1,522 | 1,273 | 1,442 | 1,473 | 1,488 | 1,522 | 2,151 |
| 81-60 days industrial advances | 754 | 696 | 321 | 284 | 292 | 284 | 270 | 202 | 208 | 95 |
| $61-90$ days industrial advancees | 1,386 | 1977 | 526 | 567 | 569 | 555 | 515 | 141 | 165 | 184 |
| Over 90 days industrial advano | 5,971 | 5,962 | 6,062 | 6,126 | $\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ \mathbf{6 , 0 1 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 407 \\ 6,086 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 333 \\ 6,145 \end{array}$ | 5,762 | 5,709 | 6.401 |
| Total Industrial advances.....-- | 9,807 | 9,352 | 9,273 | 9,088 | 8,906 | 8,774 | 8,736 | 8,163 | 8,154 | 9,118 |

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

| Three CUphers (000) Omitted | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 16, ~ \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | July ${ }^{9} 9$. | July 2 1941 | June 25, 1941 | June 18, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 11 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | June 4, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} M a y 28, \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} M a y 21 . \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 17, \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maturtly Distribution of Bills and Shorl-Term Securtites (Concluded) | \$ | \$ | 8 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed: 1-15 days. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {16-30 days_, }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61-90 days Over 90 day | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 | 2,184,100 |  |  | 57,000 127,100 | 57,000 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total U. s. Government securitles, direct and guaranteed. | 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 | 2,449,928 |
| Federal Reserve Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{r}7,138,328 \\ \mathbf{3 6 4 , 2 5 0} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $7,113,287$ 316,163 | 7,067,169 $\mathbf{2 7 9 , 2 5 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,942,165 } \\ \mathbf{3 0 8 , 9 7 3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $6,899,789$ 326,633 | $6,865,638$ <br> 323,463 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,835,331 \\ 301,137 \end{array}$ | 6,767,692 | 6,701,917 | 5,565,621 |
| In actual eirculation. | 6,774,078 | 6,797,124 | 6,787,914 | 6,633,192 | 6,573,156 | 6,542,175 | 6,534,194 | 6,460,010 | 6,384,387 | 5,230,359 |
| Collateral Held by Apent as Securtiy for Notes 1ssued to Bank- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ctis. on hand and due from U.S. Treasury By ellitible paper. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,293,500 \\ 1,801 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,243,500 \\ 3,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,184,000 \\ 2,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,063,000 \\ 1,739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,033,000 \\ 1,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,011,000 \\ 1,693 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,971,000 \\ 1,642 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,909,000 \\ 3,842 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,823,500 \\ 1,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,669,500 \\ 1,265 \end{array}$ |


" "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes,
x These are certificates given by the United Scates Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.00 oentson Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under pro vialons of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934

WEERLY STATEMENT OF RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT GLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 16, 1941

| Three Cuphers (000) Omitted Fedetal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New Yotk | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Phila }- \\ & \text { elphia } \end{aligned}$ | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago | St.Louss | Minneapolis | $\underset{\text { Cily }}{\text { Kansas }}$ | Dallas | $\underset{\text { Franclsco }}{\text { San }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSET | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| from Unlted States Treasury.-...- | 20,307,532 | 1,214,415 | 8,779,562 | 1,201,628 | 1,564,028 | 692,026 | 474,115 | 3,360,120 | 550,410 | 339,855 | 463,044 | 324,178 | 1,344,151 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.- | 12,186 | 23, 154 | 1,810 | , 482 | 21862 | 1,761 15431 | 687 22.572 | 1,655 35,105 | 17,013 | 603 5,574 | 560 12.769 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ \hline 13,907 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,805 30,208 |
|  | 283,282 | 23,644 | 66,057 | 19,033 | 21,003 | 15,431 | 22,572 | 35,105 | 17,979 | 5,574 |  | 13,907 | 30,208 |
| Total reserves | 20,603,000 | 1,238,213 | 8,847,429 | 1,221,143 | 1,585,893 | 709,218 | 497,374 | 3,396,880 | 569,402 | 346,032 | 476,373 | 338,879 | 1,376,164 |
| Blils discounted: ${ }_{\text {Secured }}$ by |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ilgations, | 930 | 47 |  | 80 | 100 |  |  | 50 |  | 40 | 27 87 | 46 | 25 |
| Other bills discounted.-.....-- | 1,366 |  | 790 | 46 | 22 |  | 38 |  |  |  | 87 | 204 | 10 |
| Total bills discounte | 296 | 47 | 1,305 | 26 | 22 |  | 38 | 50 |  | 209 | 114 | 250 | 35 |
| Industrial advances | 9,807 | 1,009 | 1,533 | 3,522 | 323 | 818 | 175 | 402 |  | 448 | 1,129 | 274 | 174 |
| U. S. Govt. securitles, direct \& guar.: | 1,363,800 | 99,286 | 384,113 | 107,301 | 141,895 | 74,720 | 57,484 | 166,999 | 65,886 | 38,477 | 66,280 | 53,594 | 107,765 |
| Notes | 1,820,300 | 59,719 | 231,036 | 64,541 | 85,348 | 44,943 | 34,577 | 100,446 | 39,630 | 23,144 | 39,864 | 32,235 | 64,817 |
| direct and guarante | 2,184,100 | 159,005 | 615,149 | 171,842 | 227,243 | 119,663 | 92,061 | 267,445 | 105,516 | 61,621 | 106,144 | 85,829 | 172,582 |
| Total bills and securit | 2,196,203 | 160,061 | 617,987 | 175,490 | 227,688 | 120,481 | 92,274 | 267,897 | 105,516 | 62,278 | 107,387 | 86,353 | 172,791 |
| Due from forelgn banks Fed, Res. notes of other | 30,130 | 1,083 | 3,646 | 1,915 | 1,483 | 6,654 | 2,745 | 3,011 | 1,874, | 1,417 | 1,949, | 965 | 3,388 |
| Uncollected items. | 1,120,507 | 120,224 | 265,586 | 76,448 | 148,829 | 81,640 | 39,983 | 164,893, | 64,488 | 26,603 | 43,664 | 34,230 | 53,919 |
| Bank premises | 40,444 | 2,805 | 10,107 | 4,766 | 4,513 | 2,687 | 1,970 | ${ }^{3.007}$ | $\stackrel{2,303}{2,103}$ | 1,353 | 2,948 <br> 2 | 1,181 | 2,804 4,015 |
| Other assets | 45,896 | 3,102 | 12,090 | 3,866 | 5,207 | 2,789 | 1,925 | 5,251 | 2.103 | 1,357 | 2,166 | 2,025 | 4,015 |
| Total assets. | 24,036,227 | 1,525,491 | 9,756,863 | 1,483,633 | 1,973,617 | 923,471 | 636,273 | 3,840,945 | 745,687 | 439,040 | 634,488 | 463,634 | 1,613,085 |
| LIABILITIES <br> F. R. notes in actual circulation | 6,774,078 | 561,896 | 1,792,458 | 469,210 | 636,548 | 320,454 | 222,157 | 1,457,066 | 251,798 | 172,586 | 224,678 | 106,802 | 558,425 |
| Deposits: ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 284,358 | 1,901,920 | 323,357 | 165,902 | 292,365 | 242,312 | 834,685 |
| Member bank reserve account----- | 13,223,032 | 62,694 | 6,282,567 | 72,691 | ${ }_{69} 97093$ | -37,217 | 30,218 | 123,061 | 49,376 | 34,148 | 28,545 | 32,925 | 26,837 |
| Foreign....-............- | 1,185,116 | -56,227 | 449,497 | 114,998 | 109,071 | 50,979 | 41,494 | 142,266 | 35,567 | 26,082 | 34,381 | 34,381 | 90,173 |
| Other deposit | 607,199 | 11,371 | 487,046 | 16,813 | 19,276 | 6,647 | 6,372 | 8,452 | 10,116 | 7,449 | 2,901 | 1,788 | 28,988 |
| Total deposits | 15,864,719 | 837,980 | 7,605,547 | 903,550 | 1,170,801 | 506,442 | 362,442 | 2,175,699 | 418,416 | 233,581 | 358,192 | 311,406 | 980,663 |
| Deferred avallability items $\qquad$ Other liabillties, incl. accrued divs.-- | $\begin{array}{r} 1,022,766 \\ 2,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99,679 \\ 335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 229,930 \\ 359 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,177 \\ 161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 131,627 \\ 227 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,322 \\ 252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,008 \\ 39 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 160,149 \\ 229 \end{array}$ | 63,588 7 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,101 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,238 \\ \quad 107 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,761 \\ 205 \end{array}$ | 46,186 48 |
| Total labilitles. | 23,663,678 | 1,499,890 | 9,628,294 | 1,449,098 | 1,939,203 | 907,470 | 622,646 | 3,793,143 | 733,877 | 429,346 | 623.215 | 452,174 | 1,585,322 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital pald in.- | 140,797 | 9,352 | 51,637 | 11,921 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,999 | 4,543 <br> 3,613 | 4,278 <br> 3,974 | 11,761 |
| Surplus (Section 7)--゙ | 157,065 <br> 26,785 | $\begin{array}{r}10,906 \\ 2,874 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}56,447 \\ 7,070 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}15,144 \\ 4,393 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14,323 1,007 | 5,247 <br> 3,244 | 5,725 <br> 713 | 15,1824 1,429 | 4,925 | 1,152 1,000 2,51 | 3,613 1,138 1 | 1,263 1,045 | 11,781 2,121 3 |
| Other capltal accounts. | 47,902 | 2,469 | 13,415 | 3,077 | 4,569 | 2,015 | 2,359 | 8,415 | 2,020 | 2,543 | 1,979 | 1,945 | 3,096 |
| Total liablilites and capital acc'ts.- | 24,036,2270 | 1,525,491 | $\overline{9,756,863}$ | 1,483,633 | 1,973,617 | 923,471 | 636,273 | 3,840,945 | 745,687 | 439,040 | 634,488 | 463,634 | 1,613,085 |
| Commitments to make indus. advs..- | 11,950 | 1,521 | 1,528 | 2,203 | 1,570 | 779 | 49 | 2 | 347 | 31 | 269 | 39 | 3,612 |


| Three CSphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of- | Total | Boston | New York | Phua- delphfa | Cleveland | 3schmona | Allanta | Chicajo | St.Louss | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank. | $\begin{array}{\|c} 7,138,328 \\ 364,250 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 590,056 \\ 28,160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 1,894,978 \\ 102,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 487,947 \\ 18,737 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 660,217 \\ 23,669 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 342,588 \\ 22,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 247,182 \\ 25,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,490,292 \\ 33,226 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 267,690 \\ 15,892 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 177,929 \\ 5,343 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 235,490 \\ 10,812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 121,267 \\ 14,465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 622,692 \\ 64,267 \end{array}$ |
| In actual circulation. <br> Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to banks: | 6,774,078 | 561,896 | 1,792,458 | 469,210 | 636,548 | 320,454 | 222,157 | 1,457,066 | 251,798 | 172,586 | 224,678 | 106,802 | 558,425 |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury. <br> Eliglble paper | $\begin{array}{r} 7,293,500 \\ 1,801 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 615,000 \\ 47 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,910,000 \\ 1,305 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 500,000 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | 665,000 | 370,000 | 250,000 | 1,520,000 | 279,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 179,000 \\ 209 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 240,000 \\ 114 \end{array}$ | 126,500 | 639,000 |
| Total collateral | 7,295,301 | 615,047 | 1,911,305 | 500,126 | 665,000 | 370,000 | 250,600 | 1,520.000 | 279,000 | 179,209 | 240,114 | 126,500 | 639,000 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, July 18 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | вн | Asked |  | ${ }_{\text {B }}$ | Astact |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury Bms | $\begin{aligned} & 0.13 \% \\ & 0.13 \% \\ & 0.13 \% \\ & 0.13 \% \\ & 0.13 \% \\ & 0.13 \% \end{aligned}$ |  | Sept. 311041 | 0.13\% |  |
| July 20 1941-..--- |  | ----- | Sept. 1711941 | 0.13\% | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | ----- | Sept. 24111941 | 0.13\% |  |
| Aug\% 20 1941-..- |  | $\cdots$ | Oct. $81941-10$ | ${ }^{0.13 \%}$ | ----- |

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

Quotations for U. S. Treasury Notes-Friday, July 18


Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 367.

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly and yearly 

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE-Oash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No
account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

## United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.


| Dauy Recora of U. D. Bond Prices | Jav 12 | Jav | Jav |  | Jay |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury [Hign |  | 119.7 | 119.12 | 119.13 | 119.14 | 119.13 |
| 41/8, 1947-52..........- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ |  | 119.7 | 119.12 | 119.12 | 119.12 | ${ }_{119.13}$ |
| Total sa es in \$1,000 units ${ }_{\text {Close }}^{\text {Cl }}$ |  | ${ }^{119.7}$ | 119.12 | 119.12 | -119.14 27 | 119.13 |
|  | 111.20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4s, 1944-54.............- ${ }^{\text {Low }}$ L | 111.20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Close | 111.20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 113.7 |  |  |  |  |
| 3\%8, 1946-56........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 113.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Close |  | ${ }_{113.7}^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 106.4 |  |  |
| 3988, 1943-47..........- Low- $^{\text {Lo }}$ |  |  |  | 108.4 |  |  |
| Close |  |  |  | 106.4 |  |  |
| High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31/8, 1941..--..-.-.--- ${ }^{\text {Low- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\mathbf{\$ 1 , 0 0 0}$ units.--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [ High | 106.23 |  | 108.22 | 106.23 | 106.22 | 108.20 |
| 68, 1943-45..........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low. } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.23 \\ & 106.23 \end{aligned}$ |  | 106.22 | 106.21 | 108.22 | 106.20 106.20 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| \%8, 1944-46 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ | 107.27 |  | 107.27 | ${ }_{107}^{107.27}$ |  |  |
|  | 107.27 |  | ${ }_{107.27}^{107.27}$ | 107.27 107.27 |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units--- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%s, 1946-49........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Close }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 113.7 |  |  |  |
| 1/68, 1949-52 ......-...- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | 113.7 |  |  |  |
| Close |  |  | 113.7 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {nits }}^{\text {High }}$ ( | 110.14 | 110.13 |  | 110.13 |  |  |
| 38, 1946-48...........- ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Low- | 110.14 | 110.13 |  | 110.13 |  |  |
| 000 units | 110.14 | 110.13 |  | 110.13 |  |  |
| ( LIgh ) |  | 112.30 |  |  | $112.3{ }^{-1}$ | 113. |
| 38, 1951-55...--.-.-.-.- Low- |  | 112.28 |  |  | 112.31 | 113.3 |
| (Close <br> al sales $\$ n \$ 1,000$ units.- |  | 112.30 |  |  | 112.31 | 113.3 |
| ( ${ }_{\text {High }}$ | 111.8 | 111.12 | 111.16 | 111.17 | 111.15 | 111.14 |
| 27/8, 1955-60......---- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ | 111.8 | 111.10 | 111.16 | 111.14 | 111.14 | 111.14 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unitsose | 111.8 | 111.12 154 |  | 111.14 26 | 111.15 | 111.14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torai sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| at sales in $\$ 1,000$ units $\underset{\text { High }}{ }$ |  | 109.28 |  |  |  |  |
| 2\%s, 1848-51............ Low $^{\text {Lo }}$ |  | 109.28 |  |  |  | 109.30 |
|  |  | 109.28 50 |  |  |  | 100.30 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ units_ High $^{2}$ |  | 50 |  | 110.10 |  | 1 |
| 2\%s, 1951-54..........- Low- | ---- |  |  | 110.10 | 110.11 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unts |  |  |  | ${ }^{110.10}$ | 110.11 |  |
| (High |  |  | 110.27 | 110.23 |  | 110.22 |
| 2\%8, 1956-59 .-. --.... \{ Low- |  |  | 110.27 | 110.23 |  | 110.22 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units ${ }_{\text {close }}^{\text {Clo }}$ |  |  | 110.27 | 110.23 ${ }^{1}$ |  | 110.22 |
| ( $\mathrm{High}^{\text {a }}$ |  | 110.22 | 110.27 |  | 110.25 |  |
| 2\%/8, 1958-63....-.-..- ${ }^{\text {L }}$ Low |  | 110.22 | 110.26 |  | 110.25 |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  | 110.22 | 110.26 |  | 110.25 |  |
| 2\%/8, 1960-65 $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{High} \\ \mathrm{LOW}\end{array}\right.$ |  | 111.12 |  | 111.15 | 111.11 |  |
| 24/8, 1960-65....---.-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 111.12 |  | 111.15 | 111.11 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units |  | 111.12 |  | 111.15 <br> 14 |  |  |
| \%s, 1945 ( Hlgh |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2s, 1945...........-- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units _- $^{\text {a }}$ | -. | ---- | - |  |  |  |


| Datuy Record of U. S. Bond Prices | July 12 | July 14 | July 15 | July 16 | Julv 17 | July 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| reasury |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21/28, 1948...........- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 108 | 108 |  |  |  |
| $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1949-53 \ldots \ldots-\left(\begin{array}{l} L_{0} \mathrm{~L}_{-} \\ \text {Close } \end{array}\right\}$ |  | 108 | 108 |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [ High | 108.6 | 108.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 58, 1950-52 ..........- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- }\end{aligned}$ | 108.6 | 108.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 108.6 | 108.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Hig |  | 105.27 |  | 106.2 |  |  |
| 3/38, 1952-54..........- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ |  | 105.27 |  | 105.31 |  |  |
| Close untts. |  | 105.27 ${ }_{1}$ |  | 106.2 |  |  |
| ( Llgh | 104.15 | 104.16 | 104.18 | 104.21 | 104.18 | 104.18 |
| 1238, 1956-58.........- | 104.13 | 104.14 | 104.17 | 104.19 | 104.18 | 104.8 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 104.15 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 104.16 \\ 310 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 104.17 168 | 104.20 10 | 104.18 ${ }_{*}$ | 104.18 7 |
| ${ }_{\text {High }}$ |  | 106.18 |  |  |  |  |
| 1/6s, 1951-53..........- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 106.18 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  | 10.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 107.1 | 107.2 |  |  |
| $1 / \mathrm{s}, 1954-56 \ldots \ldots . . \begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 107.1 | 107.2 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947............. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { col }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 106.14 |  |  |  |  |
| , 1947.......-.-...-- $\mathbf{L}_{\text {Low. }}^{\text {Clo }}$ |  | 106.14 |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untus |  | 108.14 |  |  |  |  |
| High |  | 103.20 | 103.24 | 103.27 |  | 103.27 |
| 2s, March 1948-1950...- Low- $^{\text {L }}$ |  | 103.19 | 103.24 | 103.27 |  | 103.23 |
| al sales in $\$ 1,000$ unsts |  | 103.19 | 103.24 | 103.27 ${ }^{2}$ |  | 103.27 |
| [ HIgh ] |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , Dec. 1948-50...-...- - Low_ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sates in 81,000 untts |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( High |  | 104.29 | 105 | 105.1 |  |  |
| 1953-55...-.------- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  | 104.29 | 105 | ${ }_{105.31}^{104}$ |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts_ |  | 104.29 44 |  | ${ }^{105.1} 108$ |  |  |
| Federal Farm Mortgage $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 107.1 |  |  |
| 31/8, 1944-64....---.- $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | 107.1 |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{High}^{\text {b }}$ |  |  | 107.1 |  |  |  |
| 1944-49----------- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low. } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1942-47 .......... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { lig }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , 1942-47....-------- $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low } \\ & \text { Clos }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ome Owners' |  |  | x |  |  |  |
| 3s, serles A, 1944-52.... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { How. } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 106.22 |  |  | 108.21 |  |
| Toral sates in 11000 Close |  | 106.22 |  |  | 106.21 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units ${ }_{\text {(High }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23/4, 1942-44........... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ | 102.4 |  |  |  | 102.5 |  |
| Total sates in \$1,000 | 102.4 |  |  |  | 102.5 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 188, 1945-47........-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unt |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Odd lots sales, $\dagger$ Deferred delivery sale. $\ddagger$ Cash sale. $\pm$ No transactions. <br> Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: <br> 2 Treasury 2s Dec. 1948-50. <br> 106.12 to 106.12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

New York Stock Record

| LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES-PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | STOCKSNEW YORK STOCKEXCHANGE | Range Since Jan. 1 On Basts of 100-Share Lots |  | Rangefor Preolous Year 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday | $J u$ | July 15 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { July } 18 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - | - | Lovest | - |
| ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {sper }}$ | \$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 52}$ * 115 | $\begin{array}{ll}52 \\ 117 & 117\end{array}$ | 1171 |  | ${ }_{\text {* }}{ }^{*} 182$ |  | 150 | Abbott Laboratorles--No par | 115 Mar 21 | ${ }_{120}^{53}$ Jan ${ }^{5}$ | $10 \cdot \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 41}{ }^{47}$ | ${ }_{* 41} 1174$ |  | ${ }_{441}{ }^{46}$ | ${ }_{441}^{118} 118$ | ${ }_{* 41}^{116} 118$ |  | Abraham \& Straus.-.-No par | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 38 & \text { Apr } \\ \\ 15\end{array}$ | ${ }_{44}{ }^{\text {Jaly }} 11$ | ${ }_{30} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  | *50 ${ }^{53}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{513}{ }^{3}{ }_{4}$ Jan ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{3475} \mathrm{Mav}$ |  |
| * |  |  | 12 | ${ }^{66_{4}}{ }^{66_{4} 4_{4}}$ | + ${ }^{63} 4$ | 2,900 | Adams Exprese..........o. par |  |  | ${ }^{414} 4{ }^{418} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
| *13 ${ }^{13}$ | 2 | ${ }_{* 1212} 13$ | $127_{8} 1$ | $12 s_{8}$ $125_{8}$ <br> 20  | ${ }_{13}{ }^{20}$ | 1,000 | Address-Multigr Corp.-.-.- 10 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{1212}$ May 15 | ${ }^{157_{8}{ }^{\text {dan }} \text { Jan }}$ | ${ }_{12} 12$ d ${ }^{\text {d June }}$ | ${ }_{\text {192 }}$ |
| ${ }_{3}{ }_{3}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{42}{ }_{8}$ | 4212 |  | ${ }_{4212}^{421}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4218} 8{ }_{8} 45_{8}$ | 5,900 | Alr Reduction Inc---No par | $35^{3}{ }^{3}$ Apr 23 | $43^{33_{8} \mathrm{July}} 16$ | ${ }^{12}{ }_{2}$ June |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{48} 8{ }^{3} 8$ |  | Air Way El Appliance- No par |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5} 5 \%$ \% pt A with 830 war- 100 |  | ${ }_{\text {chem }}^{10}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{17712}{ }^{2} 19$ | 1814 | 18 | $\begin{array}{lll}1714 & 1714\end{array}$ | $17{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{1714} 18{ }^{8}$ |  | 82.50 pri | 15 | ${ }_{21}^{11_{2}} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{883}^{233^{4}}$ | ${ }^{2312} 824$ |  |  | 21 | 3,900 | Alghny Lud | 18 |  | ${ }^{1512}{ }^{\text {chay }}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 158$ | 159384160 | 160 | ${ }_{\substack{858 \\ 288 \\ 18 \\ 16}}$ | $161{ }^{812}{ }^{86212}$ | $1611_{4} 1621_{4}$ | 2,200 | Allen Industriee | 14412 Ma | ${ }_{165}^{114}{ }^{14}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 13542 June | ${ }_{182}^{1234} 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 1112}$ |  |  |  |  | $111_{4}$ |  | Allied K |  | 1112 July 15 | ${ }^{87}{ }^{\text {7 }}$ May |  |
| ${ }^{* 1318}$ | ${ }^{1314}$ | ${ }^{7}$ |  | 7 |  |  | Alli | $11{ }^{4} 4$ | $143_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 24$ | 10 | , |
| 12 | ${ }^{718}$ | 838 |  | ${ }_{* 8218} 7$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 718 \\ 83 & 83\end{array}$ | 8,300 | Alled stores Corp.-.-.No par |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }_{\text {Jan }}{ }^{8}$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ | an |
| -3188 | ${ }_{3034} 3$ |  | ${ }^{80}$ | - |  | 4,100 | Alls-Chalmers Mig--.-- ${ }^{\text {No }}$ | 2589 | ${ }_{37}{ }^{84}$ Jan 4 | ${ }_{213}$ | ${ }^{417_{8}} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  | 18 |  | ${ }^{58}$ | (1) | 2, | Ad | ${ }_{12}^{14}$ | ${ }^{1984}$ | ${ }^{11}{ }_{11}$ June | ${ }_{288}^{88_{8}} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| , | ${ }^{* 144} 1515$ |  | ${ }^{+1512} 1{ }^{178}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{* 1512}^{17}{ }^{17}$ | *1512 $17{ }^{174}$ |  | ${ }^{8 \%}$ conv | $10{ }^{10}$ | 16. | ${ }_{91}{ }_{1}$ | ${ }^{18}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr |
| ${ }_{* 18} 18$ | (18) | ${ }^{5184}{ }^{59} 4$ | $17{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{59} 5159$ | ${ }^{60}{ }^{60} 8$ | ${ }_{2,10}^{1,20}$ | ${ }_{\text {Am Amaraic }}^{\text {Amb }}$ | ${ }_{14112}^{412} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 6012 July 15 $188_{8}$ June 18 |  | ${ }^{51}$ |
|  | 4214 $8_{12}$ 8 | ${ }_{812}^{4212}$ | $413_{4}^{4}$ 88 |  |  |  | Am | ${ }_{40} 40$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}{ }_{3}{ }^{3}$ | $1_{2}$ | ${ }_{4412}$ | ${ }_{4}^{838} 4{ }^{12}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}814 & 814 \\ 454 \\ 4 & 46\end{array}$ |  | American Bank Note.....- ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | - ${ }^{512}$ Appr 22 |  |  |  |
| $65_{8}^{4}$ | ${ }_{8}$ | ${ }^{64}{ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{612}{ }_{6}^{4}{ }^{4} 8_{8}$ |  | 1, | Amertican Bosch Corp....... 1 |  | ${ }_{84}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jar | ${ }_{518}$ June | ${ }_{88} \mathrm{May}$ |



|  |  $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> N. <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  | - <br>  <br>  ธixw ne <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ <br>  Hiv <br>  <br>  이N心. <br>  <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |









## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

- Neek' NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the




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 $\qquad$ Externals $41 / \mathrm{s}$－．－
With declaration．
4s f extl loan． 4s of extl loan－．．．．
With declaration
 $\qquad$ －Nuremburg（City）exti－6s．
Oriental Devel guar 6s． Extl debt 51／3s．－．
Osio（City） 8 f 4158 ．
With declaration

 Etamp mot $31 / 8 \mathrm{sext}$
Ext sec ret $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ ser B $\qquad$
 Not Loan extis $f 6822$
${ }^{\circ}$ Poland（Rep of）gold 68

| 41／2s assented |
| :---: |
| 112 |
| $43 / 28$ |
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BONDS
Railroad \＆Indus．Cos．（Cont．）
Atchison Top \＆Santa Fe－
General 4s

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| $561 / 2$ | ${ }_{* 1015}^{55}$ | $563 / 2$ |
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|  |  | 1013／2 |
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|  | ＊ 108 \％ | iō |
|  | ${ }_{* 40}^{* 1063 / 8}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 73}^{461 / 2}$ | 463／2 |
|  | 891／2 |  |
| $77^{1 / 2}$ | 仡 | 90 |
| 57 | 57 | 58 |
|  | ${ }^{* 71}$ | $731 / 2$ |
|  | 104 | ${ }_{10216}^{10216}$ |
| 108 | 1071／8 | 108\％／8 |
|  | ${ }_{57} 18$ | ${ }_{59}^{25}$ |
| 1021／2 | 1021／8 |  |
|  | 100 | 100\％ |
|  |  |  |
| 1091／8 | 1091／8 | 10938 |
| ${ }^{10911 / 8}$ | ${ }_{1109}^{109}$ |  |
| 1112／8 | ${ }_{107}^{107 / 2}$ | ${ }_{10714}^{122 / 8}$ |
|  | 110 | 110 |
| 104 | 103 |  |
|  | ${ }^{28}$ | 30 |
|  | ${ }_{100}{ }^{36 / 4}$ |  |
| 106\％／4 | 106 | 1061／ |
|  | 1061／8 | 1061／4 |


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Allegh Val gen guar 48 ．．．．
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3188 debentures
38
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conv deb Fm Tyv deb w 1．．．．．．．．．．－1966．${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}^{D} \mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{x}}$ aa
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Ann Abbo
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rmour \＆Co．（Del） 4 s B




Volume 153
New York Bond Record-Concluded-Page 6

| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended July 18 | Rallroad \& Indus. Cos. (Cont.)

\& $\ddagger$ Seaboard All Fls 6s A ctts 1935



 Silesian-Am Corp coil
SImmons Co deb 4s.


 Scuthern Colo Power 68
Nouthern Pacific Coouthern Pacific Co-
\&s (Cent Pac coll)


Gold 4138
Gold $43 / 8$.
10
--------------11969



 Mem Div $18 t \mathrm{E} 5 \mathrm{~B}$.
St Louis Div


 | $21 / 8$ debenture.........-1961 |
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 Tenn Cosi Iron $\&$ RR gen 56
Term Assn St L 1 1st cons 58



 Gen \& ref 58 serles C-----1979 A $\mathrm{O} \times \mathrm{O}$ bbb2 Gen \& ret 5 B serles
Gen $\&$ ref 5 B serles D
Third Ave Ry 18t ret 4s_...1960 J J y ccc2



 oronto Ham \& Buff 1 st $g 4$
Trenton $\mathrm{G} \& \mathrm{El}$ 1st g .


 38 debentures.
 4s reglotered.
84-year $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ deb.


 U N J RR \& Canal gen 4s
Unted States Steel CorpOnited states steel
Serlal debentures-

## 

| N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended July 18 |  | Friday <br> Lasle <br> Price | Week' Range Fruday | k's eor ay'sked Ask |  | Range Nince Jan. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railroad \& Indus. Cos. (Concl.) |  |  | Low | Hioh | No. | Low High |
| Va Elec \& Pow 3 $3 / 28$ ser B.-. 1968 M | M $S \times 2 \mathrm{aa} 2$ |  | 11114 | 1113/8 |  | 10831 112 |
| Va Iron Coal \& Coke 1stg 58.1949 M | $M S \mathrm{y} \mathrm{ccc} 2$ | 62 | $611 / 2$ | 62 | 7 | 54\% 647/8 |
| Va \& Southwest 18t gu 5s .-. 2003 J | $J$ J y bbbl |  |  | 86 |  | 841490 |
|  | A O y bb 1 | 703/8 | 703\% | $711 / 2$ | 13 | 65.74 |
| Vlrginlan Ry 3\%/ series A.-. 1966 M | $M \mathrm{Sxaa} 2$ | 1073/4 | 107\% | 1091/8 | 75 | $1061 / 2$ 1091/8 |
| folst gold 58 $\qquad$ 1939 |  |  | $631 / 2$ | 651/4 |  |  |
|  | F A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $231 / 4$ |  | 25 | 263 | $13 \quad 25$ |
| -1st lien g term 48-...---1954 | $J \mathrm{~J} / \mathrm{z}$ | 50 | 49 | 52 | 21 | 30.52 |
| -Det \& Chlo Ext 1st 58...-. 1941 J | JJ $\mathbf{z}$ b |  | * $691 / 2$ | 72 |  | $521 / 269$ |
| $5^{+}$Des Molnes DIv 18t 48_-1939 J | J J z cect | 191/2 | 191/2 | $211 / 4$ | 21 | $12.211 / 4$ |
| ${ }^{-} \mathrm{Omaha}$ DIv 1st g 3138---1941 | A O O |  | 1638 |  |  | 7\% 17 |
| ${ }^{5+\text { Toledo \& Chit Div }} 84 \mathrm{~s}-1941$, | $\mathrm{M} \mathrm{S} \mathbf{z c c c 1}$ | $591 / 2$ | $591 / 2$ | $591 / 2$ |  | 457818931/ |
| \$ ${ }^{\circ}$ Wabash Ry ret \& gen $51 / 38$ A ${ }^{\text {a }} 75$ | $M \mathrm{~S} \mathbf{z}$ ce 1 | $151 / 2$ | 151/2 | 17 | 241 | $73 \% 17$ |
|  | F $\begin{gathered}\text { A }\end{gathered}$ | 1476 | $147 / 8$ | 16 |  | 7316 |
| -Rer \& gen 43/8 series C---1978 |  | ${ }_{15}{ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }_{163}^{166}$ |  |
| Walker (Hiram) G\& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Converthble deb 43/4 |  |  | 104 |  |  |  |
| Walworth Co 18t M 4s <br> Gs debentures | $A$ 0 $y$ br <br> $A$ $\mathbf{O}$   | 85 | $8{ }^{85} 1 / 2$ | 8534 $971 / 2$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}77^{1 / 2} & 853 / 4 \\ 98\end{array}$ |
|  | M $S$ y yb 1 |  | 944 | 9414 | 62 | 921/6 96\% |
| \%* Warren Bros Co deb 68..... 1941 | S z cc | 6114 | $601 / 8$ | 61 |  | $513 / 685$ |
| Warren RR 18t ret gu g 31/38-2000 | F $A$ y ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | $331 / 2$ | 3312 | 2 | 32 341/2 |
| Washington Cent 1st gold 48.1948 | Q $M$ y bbbl |  | *711/4 | 72 |  | 65.71 |
| Wash Term 1st gu 33/8. | $F^{\text {F }}$, A ${ }^{\text {a aaaz }}$ |  | *1073/2 |  |  | 1061/2 108 |
| 1st 40-year guar 4s |  |  |  | 1101/2 |  |  |
| Westchester Ltg 56 stpd gtd_1950 |  |  | ${ }^{* 1253 / 8}$ |  |  | 1241/3 1281/6 |
| Weat Penn Power 19t 58 E. 1963 | S ${ }_{\text {Saa }}$ | 112 | $1117 / 8$ |  |  | 111\% 114 |
| 1st mtge $31 / 5$ series I...... |  |  | 1111/8 | $1115 / 8$ |  | 8 109\% 1115 |
| West Va Puld \& Paper 3s...-1954 | $D^{1} \times$ |  | 1041/2 | 1041/2 |  | 1011/2 1043/6 |
| Western Maryland 1st 4s ....- 1952 | A $O_{\text {x bbb } 3}$ |  |  |  | 104 | ) 90\%/6 95\% |
| 1st \& ref $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ serles A....--1977 | $J \mid \mathbf{x}$ bbb 2 | 1031/8 | $1021 /$ | 1031/2 |  | 100 1047\% |
| West N Y \& P8 gen gold 4s_._1943 | Oxaas1 |  | 1053/8 | 1053/8 |  | 1051/8 107 |
| $\ddagger{ }^{*}$ Western Pac 1st 5 s ser A.- 1946 | $M \mathrm{Szcce} 1$ | 25 | 25 |  |  |  |
| *5s assented............... 1946 | $M$ Szecel |  | 25 | $251 / 3$ | 16 | 15, 291/2 |
| Western Unton Teleg g $41 / 18$-1950 | $M \mathrm{Nl}$ b | $821 / 4$ | 80 | $821 / 4$ | 71 | 714/821/4 |
| 25-year gold 58....-.-.--1951 | $\mathrm{J} D \mathrm{yb}$ | $841 / 4$ | 8314 | $83^{3 / 8}$ |  | 731/2 85 |
| 30-year 5s -----------1980 | $M \leq y b$ |  | $821 / 2$ |  | 76 |  |
| - Westphalla Un El Power 68_1953 | $J$ J $\mathbf{z}$ |  |  |  |  | $8 \quad 27$ |
| With declaration............... | -- |  |  |  |  | 15, 16 |
| West shore ist 48 guir ........ 2361 | $\begin{array}{lll}J & \mathbf{J} & \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{b b}\end{array}$ |  | $52$ |  |  | $7{ }^{501 / 8} 5616$ |
|  |  |  | 1143 | 115 | 10 | $1{ }^{461 / 8} 115$ |
| Wheeling Steel 1st 31/2s ser B1966 | M $\begin{aligned} & \text { M } \\ & \mathrm{S}\end{aligned}$ |  | 9414 | 941/2 | 110 |  |
| Wilson \& Co 1st M 48 A .... 1955 | J Jx bbb3 | 1061/8 | 1061/3 | $1063 / 4$ | 110 | 1051/8 $10731 / 2$ |
| Conv deb 31/8.-..-.-...- 1947 | $A \mathrm{O} \mathrm{y}$ bb |  | 1033/4 | 104 |  | 103104 |
| Winston-8slem A B 1st 4s.-. 1960 | 3 Jxaaa |  | *1141/2 | 116 |  | 114115 |
| t•Wis Cent $50-\mathrm{yr} 1 \mathrm{st}$ gen 4 s -. 1949 |  |  | $371 / 2$ |  | -961 |  |
| -Certificates of deposit. | --z | 3714 | $371 / 4$ | $371 / 4$ |  | $263 / 4371 / 4$ |
| - ${ }^{\text {Su }}$ \& Dudiv \& ter 1st 48_1936 | $M \mathrm{Nz}$ cc | 12 | 12 | 1278 | - |  |
| -Certificates of deposit | z cc |  |  | 12 |  | $71 / 42$ |
| Wisconsin Elec Power 31/8.-1968 | A O xaa | 11034 | $1103 /$ | 111 |  | 810814111 |
| Wisc Publle Service 31/8.-.-1971 | $J \mathrm{Jxa}$ |  | *1093/8 |  |  | $1061 / 2108$ |
| ${ }^{\dagger}{ }^{*}$ Wor \& Conn East let 4 1/2s_ 1943 | ${ }^{J} J \mathbf{z c c}$ |  | * 4 |  |  |  |
| Conv deb 48. | $\mathrm{M} S \times \mathrm{bbb} 2$ | 1021/4 | 102 | $1021 / 2$ | 27 | 7 1017/8 103\% |
| 1st mtge sf $31 / 8 \mathrm{ser} \mathrm{D}_{\mathbf{-}}$ - 1960 | MNXa 2 | $1021 / 2$ | 1021/8 | $1021 / 2$ | -94 | 4 961/4 1031/2 |

[^4]$e$ Odd-lot sale not Included in the year's range.
Treasury 21/4s 1954-1956, July 16 at 107.2
Home Owners 21/4s 1942-1944, July 12 at 102.4.
8 Negotlability impaired by maturity. + The price represented is the dollar quotation per
$\mathbf{\$ 4 . 8 4 8 4}$
$\ddagger$ Companles reported as belng in bankruptcy, recelvershld, or reorganized under * Friday's bld and asked price. No sales transacted during current week.

- Bonds selling flat.

A Bank Eligibility and Rating Column-x Indicates those bonds which we belleve
ellgible for bank finvestment. ellg
y Indicates those bonds we belleve are not bank ellgible due elther to rating status
or some provision in the bond tending to make it speculative
$z$ Indicates issues in default, in bankruptey, or in process of reorganization.
The rating symbols in this column are based on the ratings assigned to each bond ately following shows the number of agencles so rating the bonds. In all cases the symbols
will represent the rating given by the majority. Where all three agencles rate a bond differently, then the highest single rating is shown
A great majority of the issues bearing symbol cce or lower are in default. All issues

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



[^5]
## 368

NOTICE-Cash and deterred dellvery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outalde
the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range tor the year.
In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (July 12, 1941) and ending the present Fridav (July 18, 1941). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb stock or bond, in which any dealings have occurred during the current year.






## Volume 153

New York Curb Exchange-Concluded-Page 6


## Other Stock Exchanges






## Canadian Markets <br> listed and unlisted

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, July 18
(American Dollar Pricea)

|  | Bld | Ast |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abitibl P \& P ctis 58_ 1953 | 55 | 56 | Gen Steel Wares 4/58.1952 | ${ }^{69}$ | 71 |
| Alberta Pac Grain 68_-1948 | 70 | 72 | Gt Lakes Pad Co lst 58 ' 55 | 72 | 73 |
| Algoma Steel 58...-.-1948 | 711/2 | 73 | Lake St John Pr \& Pad Co |  |  |
| British Col Pow 41/8. 1960 | 69 | 71 | 53/68.-.-.....----.-1961 | 59 | 61 |
| Canada Cement 43/8.1951 | 73 | $741 / 2$ | Massey-Harris 43/8_-1954 |  |  |
| Canads s8 Lines 58--1957 | 70 | 72 | MeCoil-Front O11 41/8 1949 | 711/2 | 73 |
| Canadian Vickers Co 6s 47 |  |  | N Scotia Stl \& Coal 31/5s '63 | 571/2 | 59 |
| Dom Steel \& Coal $61 / 191955$ | 74 | 76 |  |  |  |
| Dom Tar \& Chem 413 1951 | 711/2 | 73 |  |  |  |
| Donnacona Paper Co- | 52 | 54 | Price Brothers 1st 58._ 1957 | $671 / 2$ | 69 |
|  |  |  | Quebee Power 44...... 1962 | 72 | 75 |
| Famous Players 4 $\mathbf{4}$ /6_ 1951 <br> Federal Grain B8 .... 1949 | $681 / 2$ | 70 | Saguenay Power | 72 | 74 |

Provincial and Municipal Issues
Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, July 18

|  |  |  | Province of Ontario- | $\left.{ }^{B r d}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{43}^{43} /$ | ${ }_{45}^{46}$ |  |  |  |
| Ov of Britioh Columbla |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{91} 8$ | ${ }_{87}^{921 / 2}$ | June Jan 1511962 1985 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6f.---.-.-.Jung 151964 | 72 | ${ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 72 | 75 | 4s-......-Feb 11958 |  | 88 |
| Soter |  | 83 | May 11861 |  |  |
|  | 79 | 81 | Saskated |  |  |
| 15 | 92 | $931 / 2$ |  | 64 | 72 67 |
| -.-.-.-Mar 11980 | 93 | 96/21 | 4158 F -.....- Oct 11951 | ${ }_{60}$ |  |

## Railway Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, July 18 (American Dollar Prices)


Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, July 18

| Canadan National Ry ${ }_{\text {R }}$ | $\left.{ }_{99}^{B t d}\right\|_{993} ^{A s t} \\|$ | $\left\|\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Canadian Northern } & \text { Ry- } \\ 63 / 3 . \end{array}\right\|\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bid } \\ 1081 / 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\right\|_{\|c\|} ^{A s k}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 43s.-...--Feb 11956 |  | Grand Trunk Pacifl Ry |  |  |
|  |  | 4s .......JJan ${ }_{\text {3s }}$ | 84/4/4 |  |
|  |  |  | 84/4 |  |

Montreal Stock Exchange
July 12 to July 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fidalay } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $\quad$ High |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Ranje Since Jan. 1. 1941 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Ho |  |
| Alberta |  | $121 / 2$ | $121 / 2$ |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| Alberta Pac Gr | $1.00$ | 75 c | 1.00 | 50 | 750 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ |
| Algoma Steel |  | $81 / 2$ | $81 / 2$ | 80 |  | Feb |  |  |
| Asbestos Corp Associated Bre | $181 / 4$ | $181 / 4$ | 1878 | 200 | 147/3 |  |  |  |
| Associated Brewe Batnurst Yow \& | 115 |  | 16 | 280 | 141/2 | Jan |  |  |
| Bell Telephone...-.-. 100 |  | $41 / 2$ | 145 | 125 | 137 |  |  |  |
| Brasillan Tr Lt \& Power-* | \% | $77 / 8$ | 8 | 978 | 137 |  |  |  |
| Brit Col Power Co |  | $241 / 2$ | 25 | 195 | 223 | May | 261/8 |  |
| Bruck silk M | 51/4 | 51/4 | 51/4 | 30 | 41 | Feb | 51/2 | Mar |
| Building | 141/2 | 141/2, | 141/2 | 365 | 133/8 | Feb |  |  |
| nada Cemen |  |  | 143/4 | 20 | 1414 | May |  | Apr |
| Canada Cement p |  | ${ }_{961 / 8}$ | 96 | 70 | 431 |  |  |  |
| Can North Power Cor | 53/8 | 53/8 | 53/4 | 315 | $51 /$ |  |  |  |
| Canada Steamship |  | $33 / 4$ |  | 205 |  |  | $51 / 8$ |  |
| ${ }^{5}$ W Wirete | 21 | 21 | 211/4 | 501 | 171/8 | Feb | $211 / 2$ | Mar |
| adn Car \& Foun |  | 18 |  |  | 18 | Apr |  |  |
| Cndn Car \& Fdry pref.-25 |  | 22 | $221 /$ | 245 |  | May |  |  |
| Canadian Celanese.......* |  |  | 244 | 200 | $2{ }^{201 / 2}$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | 28 |  |
| Preferred 7\% ------ 100 |  | 114 | 114 |  | 110 | May |  |  |
| Cndn Converters.-.-.- 100 |  | 1814 | $181 /$ | 20 | 17 | May |  | July |
| Canadian Cotton |  | 118 | 118 | 3,005 | $1121 / 2$ | Feb |  |  |
| Cndn Forelgn Inv | 12 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 10 | Jan |  | July |
| ndn Ind Class B | 234 23 | 234 | $2^{23}$ | 405 | 2 | Feb |  | Jan |
| Cnandian Locol |  | 7 | 7 | 200 | 1.85 | Apr |  | Jan |
| Canadian Pacitio R |  | 5/8 |  | 255 |  | Feb |  | May |
| Cousol Mining \& Smelting | 38 | 38 | 393 | 692 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}$ |  |  |
| Crown Cork \& Seal |  | $241 / 2$ | $241 / 2$ | 40 | $241 / 2$ | June | 30 | Jan |
| Distillers Seagra | 22 | 22 | 22 \% | 395 |  | May |  | Jan |
| ( Dominion Briage---.--- ${ }^{*}$ | 18 | 24 | 24 | 200 | $211 / 2$ | May | $2711 /$ |  |
| Dominion Glass pref - 100 |  | 145 | 145 | ${ }_{35}$ | 145 | Feb |  |  |
| Dominion Steel \& Coal B 25 | 71/4 | $71 / 4$ | $73 / 4$ | 506 | 61/2 | May |  |  |
| Dominion Stores |  |  | $4^{33 / 4}$ | 40 | 41/4 | Feb |  |  |
| Preferred...-....-.- 100 |  |  | 153 | 10 50 |  | May | 82 | Jan |
| Dryden Pape |  | 414 | 434 | 35 |  |  |  |  |
| English Electri |  | 25 | 25 | 5 | 24 | Mar |  |  |
| Foundatio | 13 | 13 | $131 / 2$ | 171 | 10 | Feb |  | July |
| Gatineau. |  | 8 | 8 | 370 | 71/2 | Fe | $91 / 2$ | Jan |



## Montreal Curb Market

July 12 to July 18, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday July 18

| New York City Bonds |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }^{B 1 d}{ }^{\text {a }}$ A |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  | 101/102, | a438 |  |  | 13421124/2 |
|  | 11980 |  |  | 197 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 11964--.-- | 1114 约112 12 |  | ${ }^{1} 1970$ |  |  |
|  | 11960 | $1122^{*} 113^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{1} 11977$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{112} 118^{1113}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1173 \% 1188 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {asa }}^{\substack{\text { asa } \\ \text { amay } \\ \text { May }}}$ | 1989 | ${ }^{1173 z^{1} 119}$ | a4x\% Mar | $1{ }^{1063}$ | 27 | ${ }^{122}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {and }}$ | 1980 |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ and June |  |  |  |
| (askg seor | 1990.-.... | ${ }_{122}^{122}$ | a43) ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | \% 1071 |  |  |



New York Bank Stocks

| $\left.{ }_{\text {Par }}{ }^{\text {Brd }}\right\|^{\text {Ask }}$ |  |  | Par | Bud |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan Co. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 161/4 | 173/4 | National Bronx |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{85}^{42}$ |  | National Clty | ${ }_{12}^{27 / 4}$ | ${ }^{28}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commercial Nationàl_-100 | 180 | ${ }^{186}$ |  | 14 | 17 50 |
| Firth Avenue . . 100 |  |  | Public Nationa | 29\%/4 |  |
| First National of $\mathbf{N}_{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{F}_{-100}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18850 \\ & 130 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{150}^{15025}$ | storing Nat ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1/2 | 261/ |

New York Trust Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


Chain Store Stocks


## F.H.A. INSURED MORTGAGES

The best "Hedge" security for Banks and Insurance Co"s. Circular on request
STORMS AND CO.
$\underset{\text { Commonwealth Building Atlantic } 1170}{\text { PITTSBURGH, PA. }}$
FHA Insured Mortgages

|  | Bid | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabams 41/8...-.-.-.--- | 1013/2 | 1023/4 | New Jersey | 1021/2 | 1031/2 |
| Arkansas 41/58....--...-- | $1011 / 2$ | 103 | 58-7--...-- | 104 | 102] |
| Delaware 6 Sis | 102 | 10313/2 | New Mexico 431/8--7--7 | $1011 / 2$ | 1023] |
|  | 102 | $1033 / 2$ | N Y (Metrop area) 4168.- | $1021 / 4$ | $1023 /$ |
| Florlds $41 / 6 \mathrm{~s}$ | 101 | 1021/2 |  | 102 | 10315 |
| Georgis 415 s | 1011/2 | $1023 / 2$ | North Carolina 41/38 | 102 | 103 |
| Indiana 43/58. | 10213 | 10312 | Pennsylvania 4138, Rhode Island 415 | 102136 | 1033/3 |
| Loulsiana 43/8 | $1013 / 2$ | 102312 | Routh Carolina $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ | 102 | $10331 /$ |
| Maryland 43/6. | 102 | 10315 | Tennessee 41/28. | 1013 | 103 |
| Masazohusetta 4 | 102 | 103 | Texas 41/8. | $1013 / 2$ | 102\% |
|  | 1011/2 | 1023/2 | Insured Farm M tges 435 |  |  |
| Minnesota 41/2 | 1021/2 | $1031 / 2$ | Virginis 41/28. West Virginia | ${ }_{102}^{101 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10311 \\ & 1031 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |

[^6]* No par value. a Interchangeable. o Basis price. Coupon. © Ex interest. Flat price. $n$ Nominal quotation. $r$ In recelvorshid. Quotation shown is for all maturities. wi When issued wis With stock. $x$ Ex-dividend.
z Now listed on New York Stock Exchanze.
$\boldsymbol{y}$ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.
- Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.
$\ddagger$ These bonds are subject to all Federal taxes.
T Chase National Bank announced that on and after June 27 a distribution will ments were $\$ 77.50 \mathrm{Dec} .31,1940,5 \%$ July 7,1939 , and $51 / 2 \%$ on Sept. 25,1939 .

Quotations on Over－the－Counter Securities－Friday July 18－Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Wualker \＆Sons

| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dealers is } \\ & \text { CuARNTIEB } \\ & \text { STOCKS } \end{aligned}$ STOcKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tol. RE ctor } \\ 2-6600 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
（Guarantor In Parenthesea）

| Par | DSoddond in Dollars | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \＆Vlackb | 6.00 | 72 | 74 |
| Aldany \＆Susguehanna（Deiaware \＆Hudson） | ${ }_{\substack{10.50 \\ 8.00}}$ | ${ }_{78}^{97}$ | 102 82 |
| Beeoh Oreek（New York Contral）－．－． | ${ }_{2.00}$ | 29 | 31 |
| Boston \＆Albany（New Yort Central） | 8.75 | ${ }_{91}$ | 94 |
| Boston \＆Providence（New Haven）－－．－．－．－．－－－－－100 | 8.50 | 19 | ${ }_{29}^{22}$ |
| Canada Southern（New York Central） | 3.00 5.00 5 | $11 /$ |  |
| Cleve Cin Chicaso \＆St Louls pret（ N Y Central） | ${ }_{5}^{5.00}$ | ${ }^{7713}$ | 753／2 |
| Oleveland \＆Plittburgh（Pemnsylvanifa）．．．．．．．．．．．．－50 | 3.50 | $831 / 2$ |  |
| Batterment stock－．－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－－50 | 2.00 | 50 |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2.00}$ | 4734 |  |
| Fort Wayne d Jackeon pret（N Y Central）－－－－－－－100 | ${ }_{9}^{5.50}$ |  |  |
| Laokawanna RR of N J（Del Lack \＆Weetern） | 9.00 4.00 | ${ }_{40}^{144}$ | ${ }_{43} 4$ |
| Mrichlsan Central（New York Central）－．．．．．．－．－．－ 100 |  | 600 |  |
|  | ${ }^{3.875}$ |  |  |
| New York Lackawanna \＆Western（D L \＆W）．－－ 100 | 5.00 4.00 | 5412／ | 573／2 |
|  | ${ }^{4.00}$ | 391／2 | 433／3 |
|  | 1.50 | ${ }_{44}$ | 47 |
| Preterred． | 3.00 |  |  |
| Plttsburgh Fort Wayne \＆Chicago（Penna）prod |  |  | 1761／2 |
| Pittsburgh Y Youngstown \＆Ashtabula pret（Penna）－－100 | 7.00 | 185 | 170 |
| ${ }_{\text {Bt L L Louls Bridee }}$ | 6.64 <br> 6.00 |  |  |
| Second preferred | ${ }_{3.00}$ |  | ${ }_{73}$ |
| Tunnel RR 8t Louls（Terminal RR） | 6.00 | 137 | 142 |
| United New Jersey Rr \＆Canal（Pennsy | 10.00 |  | 250 |
|  | 6.00 <br> 5.00 <br>  | ${ }_{59} 46$ |  |
| Vioksburg shrevedort it Paditio（1llinois Ce | 5.00 |  | 633 |
| ， | 6.00 | $61 / 2$ |  |
| Warren RR of $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{j}$（Del La |  |  | 253 |
| West Jersey \＆Beashore（Penn－Readlng）．．．．．．．．．．．．．－50 | 3.00 | 563 | 59 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

| Atlantic Coast Line 23／4． Baltimore \＆Ohlo 43／38． <br> Bessemer \＆Lake Erie 21／4 <br> Boston \＆Maine bs．．．．．．． <br> Canadian Natlonal 41／3s－56 <br> Canadian Pacitic 41／4s <br> Central RR of NJ $41 / \mathrm{s}^{8}$ ．．． <br> Central of Georgla 48 <br> Chesapeake \＆Ohlo 43／3 <br> Chic Burl \＆Quincy 215 s. Chic Milw \＆St Paul 58 <br> Chic \＆Northwestern 41／58－ <br> Clinchfield 21／6．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Del Lack \＆Western 48 <br> Denv \＆Rlo Gr West 41／2s． <br>  <br> 45，43／8 and 41／6s <br> Grand Trunk Weatern $5 s_{-}$ <br> Grest Northern Ry 2s <br> Ilinnois Central 3s． <br> Kansas City Southern $3 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ． <br> Lohigh \＆New Engl 43／8s <br> Loulsiana \＆Ark 33／8．－．－ <br> Merchants Despatch－ <br> $21 / 38,41 / 28 \& 58 \ldots .$. |
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| Bud | A sk |  | Brd | A8k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22.25 | 1，90 | Missour | b1．8 | 1.40 |
| 61.90 | 1.40 | $2 \mathrm{~s}-21 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ and $31 / 8 \mathrm{~B} \ldots \ldots .$. | 62.25 | 1.80 |
| 61.70 | 1.30 | Nash Chat \＆St Louis $21 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$ |  | 1.90 |
| b2 50 | 1.50 | New York Central 41／38．．． | b1．85 | 1.40 |
|  |  | 23／8 and 21 | ${ }^{22} 2.20$ | 0 |
| 34.35 | 3.50 | N Y Chle \＆ t L | b2．50 | 1.75 |
| ${ }^{64.25}$ | 3.40 | N Y N H \＆Hartiord 3s－ | ${ }^{62.25}$ | 1.75 |
| 81.50 | 1.00 | Northern Pacitio 21／8－2\％／8 | b1．85 | 1.40 |
| b3．80 | 3.25 | No W Refr Line 31／38－48．－．－ | b3．50 | 2.50 |
| b1 70 | 1.35 | Pennsylvania 4s seried E． |  |  |
| 62.25 | 1.75 | 23／8 series G \＆H | 62.1 | 1.60 |
| b1．75 | 1.25 | Pere Marquette |  |  |
| 22.25 | 1.90 | 23／8－29／3 and | 61.90 | 1.50 |
|  |  | Reading | 61.75 | 40 |
| 02.00 | 1.50 | St Louls－San Fran 4s－41／28． | ${ }^{61.70}$ | 1.35 |
| b1．75 | 1.45 | St Louls $\mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ western 41 | ${ }^{61}$ | 35 |
|  |  | Shippers Car Line ${ }^{\text {Sb }}$ | 11.85 | 1.50 |
| 60 | 1.20 | Southern | $b 2.00$ | 1.50 |
| ${ }^{\text {b3 }} .50$ | 2.50 | 23／8 | ${ }^{62} .50$ | 1.40 |
| b1．75 | 1.25 | Southern Ry 48 and $41 / 28$－－ | $b 1.75$ | 1，40 |
| ${ }^{62} 2.30$ | 1.80 | T |  |  |
| b1．85 | 1.40 | Union Pacitic 2 | 81.80 | 1.40 |
| b1．75 | 1.35 |  |  |  |
| b2．00 | 1.50 | Western Maryland 28 | b1．90 | 1.40 |
| 62.00 | 1.50 |  | $\begin{aligned} & b 2.00 \\ & b 1.75 \end{aligned}$ | 1.50 |
| b1．75 | 1.3 | West Fruit Exp 41／8－4 $1 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$－ Wheelling \＆Lake Erie $21 / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & b 1.75 \\ & b 1.75 \end{aligned}$ | 1.35 1.25 |

Water Bonds

|  | bra | Ask |  | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | $1051 / 4$ |  | Onto | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 1071 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Atlantio County Water－ |  |  | Oregon－W ash Water Se |  |  |
| －－－．－－－1958 |  | 1073／2 |  | 100 | 103 |
| Callt Water Service 4s 1961 | $1081 / 2$ | 11032 |  | 1031／2 | 106 |
| mmunity Water Service |  |  |  |  |  |
| serieg A．－－－－－－－－19 | $923 / 2$ | $971 / 2$ |  | 1051／2 |  |
|  | 74 | 79 |  |  |  |
| 18t 58．．．－－－－－－－1948 |  |  | 51 | 101／2 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indianapoils Water- } \\ & \text { 1st mtge } 3 \text { 3/js } \end{aligned}$ | 107 | 1083／2 | Seranton Gas \＆Water Co Scranton－soring Brook Water Service 58－1981 | 104 | 106 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st 5 W series A．rater Works 1957 | 105\％ | 107／4 |  | $1001 /$ | 102\％$\overline{4}$ |
| rakee Water 43／8－1959 | 103 |  | Shenango Val 48 ser B－1 | 103 |  |
| 1st 58 sertes A Works 1958 | 105 | ．．－ |  |  | 78 |
| nmouth Consol W |  |  |  |  | 1101／2 |
| 56．－．－－－－－－1 | 102 | $1021 / 2$ | Springiel City Water－ 48 | 105 |  |
| Monongahela Valley Water |  |  |  |  |  |
| muncle Water Worke |  | －－． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1021 / 6 \\ & 1081 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 105 |
| －－－－．－．－． 1985 | 1051／2 |  |  |  |  |
| New Rochelle Water－ | $\begin{gathered} 983 \\ 1001 / 2 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ |  | Western $N$ Y W ater Co－1st $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ serles A． 1st $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ series $\qquad$ |  | 1081／2 |
|  |  | 1013均 |  | $\begin{gathered} 104 \\ 102 \\ 100 \\ 107 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| \％e serles A－a－er |  |  |  |  |  |
| －－－－－－－－－1951 |  | 1013／2 | ${ }_{\text {deb }}$ bs extendeã－－－1950 |  |  |

Railroad Reorganization Securities bear，Stearns \＆Co． Members New York Slock Exchange New York

Chicago
$\underset{\text {（When，as，and } 1 \mathrm{H} \text { Issued）}}{\text { Reorganization }}$

|  | ${ }_{\text {b }}$ d | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－ |  |  |
| Akron Canton \＆Youngstown com（ 5\％preferred（par ${ }^{\text {g }} 000$ ） | 26 50 | 28 52 |
| Chicago Mlwaukee st Paui \＆Pachitio RR－ |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred（par s100）． | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{1312}$ | 1415 $41 / 2$ |
| Chieago \＆North Weestern R |  |  |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ preferred（par \＄100） | ${ }_{3}^{111 / 2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{121 / 4}$ |
| Erie RR $5 \%$ preferred A（par $\$ 100)$ | 34. | 34 |
| Missourl Paectic RR Common．．．． | ${ }_{2}$ |  |
| Prior preferred．－ | 16 |  |
| Second preferred | 6\％ |  |
| Noritolik Southern RR |  |  |
| Ctiss of beneficlal in | 50 | ${ }_{55}^{6}$ |
| Bonds－ |  |  |
| Akron Canton \＆Younge | 70 | 71 |
| First mortgage 4 s －．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f43 }}{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 45 |
| General mortgage fincone convertible B 41／3s．．．．－－．－．－． 2039 | ${ }^{3} 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Second mortgage convertible income 43／2s．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 1999 |  | $281 / 2$ |
| des Plaines Valley | $831 / 2$ |  |
| Erie RR Flrst mortgage 4\％8 A ．－－－．．－－－－－－－－－－－－1．－1957 | 1013／2 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 68／4 |  |
| Income 48 series A | 381／2 |  |
| noome 43／s series B | 27／4 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | 733\％ | 34312 |
| Sloux Clity \＆Pacitic 4s．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．． 1969 | 831／2 |  |

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

| Par | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ |  |  | Btd |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {American Aron }}$ | $3121 / 4$ | 34\％ | National Radiator New Britain Machine |  | 去 |
| Amer Bemberg A com | 14. | 16 | Ohio Match $\mathbf{C o}$ $\qquad$ |  |  |
| Amertcan Cyanamld－ |  |  | Pan Amer Match Cord | 10\％ | 113／4 |
| 5\％sonv pref 1st ser－． 10 | $123 / 8$ | ${ }_{12}^{13} 76$ |  | ${ }^{6} 10$ | 25 |
|  | 123 |  | Petroleum Heat \＆Pow |  | 仡 |
| Amer Distilling Oo $5 \%$ Dt10 <br> American Enka Corp．．．－ | $5^{3}{ }^{3 / 4}$ | 54\％${ }^{4}$ | Pligrim Exploration－ |  | 34 |
| American Hardware．－．－ 25 | ${ }_{21}{ }^{2} /$ | 231／4 | Remington Arms oom |  |  |
| Amer Malse Producta | 791／ | ${ }_{831} 1$ | － | ${ }_{21} 51$ | 54 <br> 29 |
| Amer Viscose Corp． |  | ${ }^{25}$ | Binger Manut |  | $161 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ preterred－ |  |  | Skenandoa Rayon |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{44}^{21 / 8}$ | ${ }_{46}^{23 / 4}$ | （ Standard sorew－0． | ${ }_{44}{ }^{39}$ |  |
| Arilinton Muls |  |  | Stromberg－Carison | 44 | 砍 |
| ${ }^{\text {Art Metal Construot }}$ |  |  | Sylvanas Indus | 俊 | $3 /$ |
|  | 12／8 | 2\％ | （eman | $23 / 8$ | ${ }_{3}^{63}$ |
| \＄1．25 preterred－－1－－10 |  | 76 | Taylor Wharton Ir |  |  |
| Brown \＆Sharpe Mig－－50 |  |  | Tennesseee Produotas |  | ${ }_{4}^{11}$ |
| Chte Burl \＆Quiney－． 100 | 42 | 45 | Thompson Auto arm |  |  |
| Chiliton Co common | $51 / 3$ | 63／1 | Time Inc |  |  |
| City duburban Homes ${ }^{\text {coos Cola Botiling（ } \mathrm{Y} \text { ）}}$ | ${ }^{6} 2$ | 67 | Torsemm |  |  |
| Columbla Baking oom | 13 | 14\％ | Trico Produots Corb |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {chem }}^{81}$ Dartic dreferred | ${ }_{183}^{248}$ | ${ }_{20}^{263}$ | Triumph Explosivea－o－－－2 | ${ }^{3} 8$ | \％ |
| Cuban－Amer Mangane | ／ | 81 | United Drill \＆Too |  |  |
| Dentists supdly | 463 | 49122 | Cla |  | $1 /$ |
| Devoe a Raynold |  |  | Onited Plece <br> Preferred <br> Dye Works |  |  |
|  | $40^{1 / 4}$ | 4314 | Veeder－Root İOO | 52 | $3 /$ |
| Domestio Frnance cum dt．： |  |  | Warner \＆Smas |  | \％ |
| Draper CorD－̇－ | ${ }_{33} 6$ | ${ }_{35}$ | Weloh crape Jule |  |  |
| Farnsworth Telev \＆Radi－1 |  | $2{ }^{3} /$ | Wlick wre spenoer Este | 57／6 | $6{ }^{6} / 8$ |
| Federal Bake Shope．．．．．＊＊ | ${ }_{27}^{11 / 2}$ | 131／2 | Wlicox \＆Glibbs con |  |  |
| Foundation Co Amer shs ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 7／8 | 5 | York | 27／8 | $50$ |
| G |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gen Fire Extingulish | 1414 | 159／2 | （Amer Writit Paper 68－－i961） |  |  |
| Gldaling ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Lew 18 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Brown Co }} 5 \%$ \％ser A－ 1946 | ${ }^{753} 8$ | 55\％ 5 |
| Good Humor Corp | 2 | 154 | Deep Rock |  | \％ |
| Graton \＆Knlght ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | $5{ }^{5}$ | 71／4 | Firestone Tire \＆Rubis ${ }^{\text {a }} 71$ | 973／2 | 973／4 |
| Preterred | ${ }^{65}$ | 69 | Mckess |  |  |
| Great Lates ${ }^{\text {Great }}$ Northern |  | ${ }_{39}^{42 / 4}$ | Minn ${ }^{\text {¢ O O }}$ Ot Pap 5 |  |  |
| Harrisburg Steel Cord． | 133 |  | Monon Coal 5 |  |  |
| terstate Bakerles 80 |  | 271 | I NY World＇s Fair 4 s |  |  |
| King peeley Cord com－－－1 | 25／4 | ${ }_{9}^{27 / 4}$ |  |  | 7061／2 |
| Landers F |  |  |  |  | 99 ／4， |
|  | 1414 | 161／4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{55}{ }^{\text {ngell }}$ Bellerred | ${ }^{2523}$ | ${ }_{95}^{26}$ | Akron Canton \＆Youngs－ town－ |  |  |
| Mallory（P R）\＆${ }^{\text {colal }}$ | $13 / 4$ | 148 | 51／8s ser B triple st |  |  |
| Marlin Rockwell CorD．－．－1 | 56 | 57 | Balt \＆Ohlo $4 \%$ notes | 57 | 583／4 |
|  | 281／8 | 30 | Cubs RR 5s， | 21／21／2 |  |
|  |  | 12 | Henboken Ferry | 50 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {National Coasket }}^{\text {Preterred }}$ |  | ${ }_{82}^{13}$ | Mononga |  | 告 |
|  |  | 32 | ${ }^{1}+$ |  |  |
| 5\％preferred | $251 / 2$ | $28$ |  |  | $8{ }^{-1}$ |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday July 18-Continued

## Public Utility Preferred Stocks

Bought . Sold . Quoted Jackson \& Curtis

Members Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
115 Broadway New York City

Tel. BArclay 7-1600
Teretype N. r. 1-1600
Public Utility Stocks

| Pat | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{\text {ask }}$ | Par | ${ }^{\text {B4a }}$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Al | 1083, |  |  | 1/2 | 41/2 |
| Amer Ottil Serv $6 \%$ pret-26 | 871 | 89\% |  | ${ }_{351}^{15}$ | ${ }_{37}^{15 / 4}$ |
| Atlantlo City E1 $6 \%$ pret_* | 12014 |  | Now Eng Pu |  |  |
|  | 86 | 881/2 | ${ }_{86}^{87}$ prior hien pre |  | $693 / 2$ |
| Birmingham Gas- |  |  | ${ }^{86}$ cum preterre |  | 8\% |
| Carolina Power \& Lie | 53 | 54 | ${ }^{\text {New }}$ \% 7 preans Pu |  | ${ }_{111}^{21} / 4$ |
| 87 preferred. | 110 | 121/3 | New York Powe |  |  |
| Cont Indlan Pow $7 \%$ pr 100 | 118\% | 120\% |  |  | $1031 / 2$ |
| ${ }^{\text {coner }}$ | 993/4 | $1011 /$ | Y Water Serv $6 \%$ pt | 35 |  |
| Cont Pr \& Lit $7 \%$ |  |  | Northeastern $\mathbf{8 4}$ (1) | $17 / 8$ | $633 / 1 /$ |
| Communtry Pow |  |  | Northern states ${ }^{\text {Po }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{9}^{421 / 3}$ | (Del) $7 \%$ Dret.----- ${ }^{100}$ | 743/4 | 76\% |
|  | 105 | 107. | Obio Public |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{68}^{89}$ | ${ }_{70}^{921 / 6}$ | Okla G \& E $7 \%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pactitic Pr |  |  |
| -86 cum pr | $397 / 6$ | 423 | Panhandio Eae |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{99}{ }^{41}$ |  | Line Co- | 啟 |  |
| Hartiord Eleetr | 543 |  | Penn Pow |  |  |
| Ind Pow \& Lt 5 |  |  | Peoples Lt \& Pr ${ }^{3} 3$ dret 25 | 188 |  |
| Interstate Na | ${ }_{27}^{20}$ | ${ }_{30}^{22}$ | ${ }^{\text {Phila }}$ \$5 cum priala |  | 3 |
| Jor Cont P\&L $7 \%$ pt-100 | 102 | 1043/4 | Pub Serv Co o |  |  |
| Kanass Power \% Ligh |  |  | 87 prior lien pret....-.* | 1267/8 | 128\% |
| Kıngs Co Lte $7 \%$ preit 100 |  | 69\% | Queens Boro |  |  |
| Long Lsland Lighting |  |  | 6\% preterred.----- 100 | 161/4 | 181/4 |
| Loulsville G \& E 5\% pret25 | 8 |  | Republlo Natural G | \% 8 | 6\%/8 |
| Luzerne County | 105 | 108 | Rochester Gas \& Eleo- |  |  |
| pres |  |  | Sterra Pacitio Pow |  |  |
| - | 14\% | 157/6 | S'western Q \& E 5\% pr- 10 | 101 |  |
| 兂 | / |  | Texas Pow \& Lt 7\% dr_ 100 |  |  |
| M Issolsal ppi Power 86 dret |  | 83 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{73}^{93}$ | Union Electric of Union Electic of M | 107\% |  |
| Misesour1 Kan P | 5\%/4 | 638 | United Pub |  |  |
| Monongahela West Penn |  |  | ${ }_{83}^{82.75}$ |  |  |
| Mountaln States Po | 131 | 14.2 |  | 66\% | $\begin{aligned} & 231 / 4 \\ & 69 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 42 | 44\%/8 | Washington Ry ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Lttg |  |  |
| Mo |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Participating }}$ units |  |  |
| Narrag El 41/3\% pret-50 |  | ${ }_{208}^{55}$ | West Texas Util 56 pret.- |  | $\begin{array}{r} 223 \\ 1001 / 29 \end{array}$ |

Public Utility Bonds

| $\square \square)^{\text {Bid }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Ask }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {id }}$ d | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Kentucky |  |  |
| Amer Utilty Serv 6e-1964 | 501/ | ${ }_{52}^{97 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Lehtgh Valley Tran 581960 | 671/8 | 68\% |
|  | ${ }_{11414}$ | ${ }_{15}^{14}{ }^{3} 4$ | Lexington Water Power- <br> 5 s <br> 1 |  |  |
|  | f1434 |  |  | ${ }_{6} 2$ | 941/2 |
| Income deb 54\%\%--18 | 144\% | 15\%/3 | Luzerne Couuty ${ }^{\text {a/4 }}$ - | 107/4 | 108 |
| Conv deb 48, | ${ }_{523}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Conv deb 43/8 | ${ }_{f 24}{ }^{22}$ | $243 / 1$ | Mlochgan Pub Serv 4881965 | 107 | 107\% |
| Conv deb 53\%-....-1973 | ${ }^{24} 2$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{25 / 2}$ | M ${ }^{\text {Mntana-Dakota }}$ | 1051/2 |  |
| 88 without warrants 1940 | f61 $1 / 2$ | $631 / 2$ | Narragansett Elee $313 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ 8 ${ }^{66}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{96}^{70}$ | ${ }_{971 / 2}^{74}$ |
| Cons ret deb 43/8.-. 1958 | $f 10$ | 111/2 | Northern India |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{78}$ |  | Public Service 3 | 1091/4 | 1093/4 |
|  | ${ }_{78}$ | $92 / 2$ | Ohlo Power Co 38....1971 |  |  |
| Slink tund lno 5 -68...1986 | ${ }^{88}$ | $91 / 2$ | Old Dominlon Pow 5 -1951 |  | 3 |
| Callt Wat \& Tel 4s .-. 1968 | 1061/2 | 1071/2 | Parr | 10 |  |
| Cent Ark Pub Serv 6s. 1948 | 101 | 103 |  | 104 |  |
| Oentral Gas \& Eleo |  |  | Portand Eleotric Pow |  |  |
| lien collt rust |  | ${ }_{99}^{9638}$ |  | 106 |  |
| Cent Maline Power 3\%/6' 70 | 1101 | 1111/4 | Pub Util Cons $5 \%$ \% | ${ }_{93}$ | $941 / 2$ |
| Central Pow \& Lt 3\%s 1969 Central Publlo UtilltyIncome 5 $5 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$ with stk |  |  | Republio Servico- Collateral $5 \mathrm{E} \ldots \ldots$ | 73 |  |
| Cities Servioe deb 58 | 891/8 | 903/8 |  |  |  |
| 8 Cities Lt Pom |  |  | Sou Citles Util |  |  |
| 58.------.--------1 |  | 97 | Southern Count Gas |  |  |
| Consoledab ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  | Southern Nat Gas 3/4/ ${ }^{\prime} 56$ |  |  |
| 6s serles B $\qquad$ | $61 / 2$ | 63 | Tel Bond \& Shat | 1038 | 807/8 |
| - |  |  | Texas Public Serv | 1033 |  |
| las Ry \& Term 68.1951 | 93\% | 95\%/8 | (18t mige 34 B |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 10312/2 | 0472 |
| El Paso Elec 3/48 $-{ }^{-1970}$ Federated Úll 53/6s_-1957 | $10$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Unted Pub Utll 6 A A. 190 | $\begin{aligned} & 1115 / 8 \\ & 10396 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 112 \\ 105 / 2 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Houston Natural Gas4s_'55 |  | 1051/2 |  |  |  |
| 31/3s stamped.-..... 1952 |  |  | ---------------1957 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $t$ Texas Util | 1093/4 | 110 |
| Gen Mtge 4 L/gs . . . . 1950 Gen | $1063 / 2$ | $\left.\right\|_{103} ^{107}$ |  | 101 |  |

Investing Companies


Insurance Companies



## Quotations on Over－the－Counter Securities－Friday July 18－Concluded

## If You Don＇t Find the Securities Quoted Here

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Industrial Stocks
Insurance Stocks
Investing Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank Securi－ Mill St
Mining Stocks Q Stock Qui
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Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds
below are
 Brandenburg Eleo 6s＿1953
Bray1l fundling 58＿1931－51 Brasil funding sorip－－5
Bremen（Germany）78－1935 Bremen（Germany）78＿1935
Bran

British Hungarian Bank－ | British Hungarian Bant－ |
| :---: |
| Brown Coal Ind Corp－1962 |
| 6368＿ |
| 1953 | Bueno Aires Berip．－．．．．．．．．．．．． Burmelister \＆Wain 68． 1940 Caldas（Colombla） 7 1／s＇46

Call（Colombla）7s＿．．1947
 Ceara（Braxil）8s Central Agric Bank－－${ }^{-19}$ Central German Powe Madgeburg 68．．．． 18
Olty Savings Bank Budapest 78 ．
Colombla 48 Cordoba 7s stamped－1936 Costa Rica funding 5 s － 51
Costa Rica Pao Ry $75 \mathrm{~B}^{\prime}$
 Dortmund Mun Uti163／6＇48 Duesseldort 78 to ．．．．－1945

Dulsburg 7\％to．．．．．． 1945 | Eabs Prussian Pow 68 1953 |
| :--- |
| Eleotrio Pr（Ger＇y）613 |
| 150 |


 Farmers Natl Mtge 7s－ 193
 German Aul Cable 7s－1945
German Bullding \＆Land－
 German Central Bank
Agrioultural O8 Agriculural os－7．－1
German Conversion Ottice
Funding 38 German scrip－
 Hanover
Batil
Ba
 รฺゅํㅜㄴ


## Sugar Securities

| Benas | B4 | 4 At | Stocks | Bra | Ach |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Antilla sugar Estates－1951 | 5201／2 |  | Eastern Sugar Assoc com＿1 | $2^{71 / 2}$ | 251／4 |
| Baragua sugar Estates－ <br>  | 60 | 63 | Haytian Cord com．．．．．－${ }^{\text {＊}}$ | $7 / 8$ |  |
|  |  |  | Punta Alegre Sugar C | 7 | 73／4 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {f22 }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | Savannah Sugar Retg | 31／2 | 30 |
| New Niquero Sugar－ | 130 |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{27 / 8}$ | $331 / 3$ |

[^7]|  | ${ }_{\text {Ast }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Luamic B Bumann－ | ${ }_{53}^{33}$ |  |
| nio | 16\％4 173 | （ti）${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2931 | det | 2 | ${ }_{\substack{68 \\ 16 \\ 18}}$ |
| Broadmay Motors Biag | 5961 |  |  | ${ }^{16}$ |
|  | ．1443／${ }_{21}^{16}$ | 为 |  | 33／2 |
| Chanin Bidg lite mtge | ${ }_{50}^{29}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| （oin | $21.223 / 2$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
| Court kemsen Biout int |  | N Y Tor | 囐 |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | 58 |  |
| Oetil | $11^{14 / 4}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  | 241／2 | 2512 |
|  | 16 | Pr | 59 |  |
|  | 12／32 13／2 |  |  |  |
|  | 753／2 74／ |  | 61 | 64 |
|  |  | Roxy featro | 53／2 | ／ |
| Fill Center Clag lid | ${ }^{36} 8$ | ${ }^{\text {Sazor Plasa }}$ | 10 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sher }}^{\text {Sherneth Corp－}}$ |  | 14 |
|  |  | 80 Patk Prase（Newark） |  |  |
| Fuiler Biag deot bs－ | ${ }_{314}^{34} 43$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{34}^{12}{ }^{12} 4{ }^{1474}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 483／2 |  | 23／2／ | 25 |
| 边 | 39 ．－． |  |  |  |
|  |  | Bid |  |  |
| Lerinfeto－botel | $38{ }^{39}$ |  |  |  |
| 19 | 533／3 |  | $1 / 2$ | \％ |
| 边 |  |  |  |  |

Deposits in New York State Mutual Savings Banks Declined Slightly in Second Quarter
Savings deposits in 134 mutual savings banks dropped from $\$ 5,661,065,283$ to $\$ 5,627,877,463$ during the quarter ended June 30，1941－a decline for the period of $\$ 33,187,820$ ，or slightly less than 0.6 of $1 \%$ ，it was announced July 18 by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York．The Association further reported：
Total deposits a year ago were $\$ 5,670,034,035$ ，and on Dec．30， 1940 reached the all－time limit of $\$ 5,683,409,093$ ． The total number of savings accounts in New York mutual savings banks on June 30 stood at $6,070,028$ ，represenning a but off 21,840 from the record high of March 31， 1941.
On al the beginning of the year ago
This small decrease in deposits is not unexpected a among savings bankers， including withdrawal of funds by foreign nationals in anticipation of the President＇s freezing order，which became effective in mid－June，the transfer of savings funds to Defense Savings Bonds，to obtain the higher interest rate and the utilization of savings to make needed purchases in anticipation of shortages and higher prices in the future．

New York Savings Banks Not Permitted to Withhold Dividends on Accounts Which Have Been Inactive
for Six Years－Ruling by Attorney General Bennett
On July 10 Attorney General John J．Bennett Jr．of New York held invalid a savings bank by－law barring dividends accounts from Albany reporting this said：
Mr．Bennett，in an opinion sought by William R．White，State Bank Superintendent，said＂No statutory authority exists permitting such action．＇＂ He explained savings banks are required added＂such unclaimed ampunts the amount of their nhe tpurview of abandoned funds＇until the 22 －year do not come within the purview
period＇fixed by statute）expires
Without identifying the bank in connection with the by－law questioned Mr．Bennett said it sought to characterize as＂a dormant account＂any on which no deposits other than dividends or withdrawals are made for six years in succession．＂

## CURRENT NOTICE

－Forrest Laidley and Edward C．Stoddard have been admitted as general partners in the New York Stock Exchange firm of Hicks \＆Price of Chicago and New York．Present partners are Edward L．Hicks Jr． and Theodore H．Price Jr．
Mr．Laidley was born in Glasgow，Scotland and began his financial
career on the floor of the Glasgow Stock Exchange career on the floor of the Glasgow Stock Exchange．He came to this country in 1926 and joined Scott，Burrows \＆Christie and was with that firm，and its successor，Harris，Burrows \＆Hicks，most of the time until 1939．suce Che nes his association with Messes．Hicks \＆ Hutchins \＆Co．here，and now resumes his association with M
Price who were previously with Harris，Burrows \＆Hicks．
Mr．Stoddard entered the financial field in 1908 with a Chicago municipal bond house and from 1911 to 1917 was engaged in corporate financing in Wall Street．From 1917 to 1932 he was in the bond field in Chicago and Harris，in the brokerage business．In this connection，he has been asso－ ciated with Messrs．Hicks \＆Price for the past nine years．

## General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD-PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL-INSURANCE-MISCELLANEOUS
NOTE-For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order
However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4794 to 4797 , both inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 20,477,548$.
Remington Rand, Inc. (2-4794, Form, A-2), Buffalo, N. Y, has filed
registration statement covering $\$ 15,000,000$ 3)
 American Mutual Reinsurance $\mathbf{C o}$ In., has filed a registration statement covering \$5,000,000 A-1), Chicago, tive guaranty fund debentures without maturity, and callable as of any Dee. 33 subsequent to date of issuance on 365 days' notite.
The debentures will be offered to mutual fire and casu
companies at $\$ 100$ for deposit with mutual fire and casualty insurance companies at sid 100 for deposit with the Hinois Insurance Department.
Money secured through issuance of these debentures will constitute the
initial capital initial capitarar of company, to be uned to establish offices in Chicago and for investment in bonds of the United States Government or obligations
guaranteed by it. O. Edward Ringquist is President. Filed July 14,1941 . Snap-on Tools Corp. (2-4796. Form A-2). Kenosha, Wis., has filed a
registration statement covering 41,439 shares of common stock ( par $\$ 1)$. registration statement covering 41,439 shares of common stock ( par $\$ 1$.
Company manufactures purchases and sells mechanics hand tools and associated equipment and equipment type tools designed for use for pro-
duction, maintenance and repair of mechanical apparatus. The stock will be offered to pubic, at price to be supplied by amendment. Price to underwriter is $\$ 1.50$ per share, subject to adjustment under certain conditions. preferred stock at $\$ 105$ per share; used to redeen all the for working capital. Paul $\mathbf{H}$. Davis \& Co., Chicago is underwriter. Filed July 15, 1941 .
Hydraulic Press Brick Co. (2-4779. Form D-1). The preferred stock-
holders committee has filed a registration statement covering certificates of


The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of July 12, page 234.

## Acme Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Stander ching (par } \$ 25) \text {. } & 328.108 & 328.108 & 328.108 & 328.108 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 2.81 & \$ 2.02 & \$ 5.74 & \$ 3.19\end{array}$ tax in 1941 ) drest, depreciation and Federal income (and excess profits ${ }_{\text {For }}$ the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, net profit was $\$ 2,786,695$ or $\$ 8.49$ a share, comparing with $\$ 2,361,095$ or $\$ 7.20$ a share in 12 months
ended June 30,1940 . Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes in the second quarter
of 1940 was estimated on the basis of rates in tax amendments now being considered by Congress. Deduction for the former amounted to $\$ 729,848$
and for the latter $\$ 782,24$ and for the latter $\$ 782,274$
rates or $\$ 481,239$ for income taxes and $\$ 560.450$ for 1941 , were at current At rates comparable to those used for At rates comparable to those used for the second quarter, tax provisions
for the first quarter would have been $\$ 601,548$ for income and $\$ 602,653$ This would yield a revised net prof
first quarter and an indicated $\$ 1,721,666$ or $\$ 5.25$ a share for the first six months.-V. 152 , p. 2538 .
Affiliated Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

 Totalincome Int. on debentures Amort. of disc. on debs.
Netincome. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 401,973 \\ 91,51 \\ 199.68 \\ 37,18 \\ 13,02 \\ \hline \$ 60\end{array}$ $\$ 547,436$
89,809
166,772
17,523 $\$ 147,16$
50,90
46,76年 $\$ 258,608-\frac{-\cdots}{\$ 44,899}$ amounted to $\$ 749,455$. $b$ The net loss from sale of securities (transferred to
 (plus adjustment of 1939 Federal income tax of $\$ 126$ ). amounted to $\$ 1,543$,-
997 . c After provision for Federal income tax amounting to $\$ 539$.

Statement of Net Assets Applicable to Capital Stock June 30, 1941 Assets-Investments (cost, $\$ 17,042,452$, $\$ 14,885,661$ : cash held by
trustee, $\$ 4,406,516 ;$ cash on special deposit for subscription to RFC $1 \%$ 28 year notes due April 15, 11944 , $\$ 800,000$ cash on special deposit for interest receivable, $\$ 93,935$; due from brokers, $\$ 25,903$; due from subscribers, $\$ 12,400$; unamortized discount on debentures, $\$ 572,812$; furniture Liabilities-Dividend payable July 15, 1941, $\$ 217,145$; interest on debs. payable July 1, 1941 (contra), $\$ 200,000$; amount due on allotment of RFC $1 \% 2{ }^{3 /}$-year notes due April $15,1944, \$ 560,000$; accrued taxes, \&c., and $\$ 14,486 ; 4 \%$. 10-year secured convertible debentures maturing Jan. 1,1949
and $1950, \$ 10,000,000 ;$ net assets Net assets are equivalent to $\$ 2.30$ per share on $4,334,043$ shares of $\$ 1.25$
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, Ltd.-Extra Dividend to the regular semi-annual dividend of 40 of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annua dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, both payable sept. 2 to holders of record Aug. 15. Like amounts
pept. 2,1940 .-V. 151, p. 978 .
Ahlberg Bearing Co.-Earnings -
Years Ended Dec. 31-
Total sales
Total sales
Cost of produ
Gross profi
Operating ex
1940
$1,480,718$
956,473


Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 39,584$; notes receivable, customers, $\$ 9,464$; accounts receivable, customers, $\$ 127,640$; inventories, $\$ 582,817 ;$ other assets, $\$ 28,110$;
property, plant and equipment (net), $\$ 392,273$; deferred charges, $\$ 13,320$; property, plant and equipment (net), $\$ 193,208$. payable, trade, $\$ 90,540$; dividend payable, $\$ 2,977$; accrued general and miscenconeous taxes, $\$ 10,141$, reserve for old age benefit and unemploy$\$ 12,010$; advance payments on contracts, $\$ 69,599 ; 7 \%$ cumulative participating convertible clase A stock pref. $\$ 5$ par, $\$ 170,110 ;$ common stock
(par $\$ 1$ ). $\$ 306,956$; paid-in surplus, $\$ 332,114 ;$ earned surplus, $\$ 80,491$; (par $\$ 1) . \$ 306,956$; paid-in surplus
total, $\$ 1,193,208 .-\mathrm{V} .151$, p. 1884 .
Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 a After depreciation and Federal income taxes b Exclusive of Brith subsidiary.
Earnings for the 12 weeks ended June 14, 1941, indicated net profit Was $\$ 30,693$ or $\$ 1.86$ a share on $7 \%$ preferred stock, comparing with \$28,567, or \$1.73 a share on preferred stock, in 12 weeks ended June 15,

Alleghany Corp.-Time Extended-
5 s of 1950 and Alleghany Corp, have extended to and including fleghany 1941, the time within which the plan of readjustment for the 5 s of 1950 may become operative under the terms of the agreement dated Sept. 28 , 1939 ,
under which Manufacturers Trust Co . is holding in trust common stock of Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry., common stock of Chesapeake Corp., common and $5 \%$ cumulative preferred stocks of Missouri Pacific RR. cash and Alleghany Corp. secured debentures.-V. 152, p. 3640.
Allen Industries, Inc.-Earnings-

 | Com. stock outstanding- | $\$ 194,185$ | $\$ 157,473$ | $\$ 390,936$ | $\$ 315,199$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earns per sh. on com | 27,200 | 262,800 | 271,200 | 262,800 | a After depreciation, interest. normal Federal income taxes, \&c., but without provision for excess profits tax.

Note-Federal income taxes for first half of 1941 were provided for on Note-Federal income taxes for
a $30 \%$ basis.-V. 152, p. 2690 .

Alliance Investment Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the preferred stock, payable July 14 to holders of record cumulations on the preferr
July
V.

Allied Mills, Inc.-New President-
John B. De Haven, former Executive Vice-President, was elected President of this company, at a special meeting of directors held July 9 to suc-
ceed the late Hinckley G. At wood, who died on June 27 Mr. Atwood's place on the board of directors will be filled by Thomas $\dot{G}$. Lovelace. Treasurer, and Elmer Wreasurer, was elected Executive Vice-President and
-V. 152, p. 3010.
Alpha Portland Cement Co.-Earnings12M
Net sa
Operat
Depre
 Charg
Fede Net profit_--.............
Surplus.


 $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ \$ 6,760.624 \\ 5.254483 \\ 950,634 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ \$ 6,953,736 \\ 5,324,086 \\ 946,196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\underset{\substack{8 ., 11238 \\ 5,225 \\ 810,972}}{1.25}$ \begin{tabular}{ll}
20 <br>
53 \& $\begin{array}{l}\$ 55,107 \\
254,097\end{array}$ <br>
\hline

 

Charges $\quad$ _.......... \& $\$ 1,521,073$ <br>
Federal income taxes.-.- \& b412,819 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} - $\quad \$ 125,703 \quad \$ 26,259 \quad \$ 58,695$ def $\$ 631.023$ a Equal to $\$ 1.70$ per share of capital stock in 1941 and $\$ 1.04$ per share

American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-Earnings-
Ea
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earns before deprec and } \\ \text { income taxes } & \text { 1941 } & 1940 & 1939 & \text { b1938 } \\ \text { a } & & & & \end{array}$


 Net income didend
Comerred dividends..Bal. of income to surp. Net inc. applic. to com.
shares outstanding
 Equity in earns., after divs. of sub. cos. not consol. for period. $\quad 26,280$ loss $37,590 \quad 29,424$ loss14,246 b. American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co. of California not consolidated is included in above 1938 statement.-V. 152 p. 3960.
American Cities Power \& Light Corp.-Interim Report 6 Mos. End. June $30-$
Cash divs., interest, \& Franchise, \&c., taxes_-
Operating Operating expenses...-Interest $\square$
Net income (excl. of
results of sales of sec.)
results of sales of sec.) $\$ 461,406 \quad \$ 359,017 \quad \$ 311,658$
$\$ 452,705$ Earned Surplus and Undist
 Loss realized on sale of
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Divs. on conv. cl. A stk., } \\ \text { optional div. series.-1 }\end{array} & 89,369 & 193,626 & 203,155 & 219,055\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. on class } A \\ \text { opt. div. ser. of } 1936 \ldots\end{array} & 122,596 & 138,458 & 251,232 & 139,217\end{array}$ Balance June 30_...- $\$ 3,100,211 ~ \$ 2,805,341 ~ \$ 2,646,922 ~ \$ 4,369,934$





## Total_....... $\overline{27,960,200} \overline{28,666,525}$

 Treasury stock.... $\times$ Total_....... $27,960,200$ 28,666,525 Total_.........27,960,200 $28,666,515$
 vertible optional dividend series, $\$ 3$ cumulative (entitied on redemption
or in liquidiotion to $\$ 55$ per share and accrued dividends) outstanting
119383 (130.42 in 190) shares; class A stock, optional dividend series of
 1936, 82.75 cumulative entitied on redemption to $\$ 52.50$ per share and in
liquidation to 80 per share and accuedd dividends), 88,870 ( 103.59 in in
1940 ) shares outstanding: class $\mathbf{B}$ stock (par $\$ 1)$, outstanding, $2,901,940$ 1940 ) shares outstanding: class B stock (para s1), outstan,
shares. $\mathbf{z}$ Serial class A stock, at cost.-V. 152, p. 3960 .

American Colortype Co.-Sales-
Sales (orders booked) of company and subsidiaries for the second quarter
of 1941 are $82,395,607$ as compared with $\$ 1,836,939$ for the same quarter of 1941 are $\$ 2,395,60$ as compared with $\$ 1,836,939$ for the same quarter
of 1940. Sales (orders booked) for the first six months of 1941 are 44 of 1940. Sales (orders booked) for the first six months of 1941 are $\$ 4,-$
96.683, as compared with $\$ 4,273,320$ for the first six months of 1940 .
$-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}$. 3484,3331 .
$\underset{\text { Directors have declared an extra dividend of } 5 \text { cents per share in addi- }}{\text { Amer }}$ Directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in adoi-
tion to to regular semi-annual dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 3 . Like amounts
were paid on A pril 1, last, and on Oct. 1. 1940.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .1271$.

American International Corp.-Earnings6 Mos. End. June $30-$
Earnings-Dividends.-Iarnings-Dividends...:
Interest.aneons.......
Total earnings Operating expenses...-
Interest on debentures.
Taxes $\begin{array}{r}25,537 \\ -\quad 15,937 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$\times$ Loss. $-V .152$, p. 668

## American Mutual Reinsurance Co., Chicago-Registers

 with SEC-See list given on first page of this department

## American Stores Co.-Acquisition-

Wilkinson, Gaddis Co., owner of the Mutual Grocery chain in northern New Jersey, comprising '129 retail outlets, is completing negotiations for
transfer of the chain on July 29 to American Stores Co. of Philadelphia, it transfer of the chain on July 29 to American Stores Co. of Philadelphia, it
was announced on Juiy 15 by V. P. Wilkinson, President. Mr. Wiilkinsonnstated that the deal innolives no real estate or properties.
His concern, he added, agrees to stay out of the retail grocery business in His concern, he added, agrees to stay out or has operated the chain for the
this areaikinson Co. now in its 77 th year he
The Will ast 25 years. It wiin cont ininue to so supply hotels ananded the the chain for the
tribute its Ideal and Glenside brands to the hotel and restaurant trade. distrimererican, with 2,200 stores throughout the Nation and home offices in
Ameren Philadelphia, said no immediate changes were planned in name, stock or
personnel of the Mutual outlets. Approximately 800 employees are affected. Sales for Period Ended June 30
Sales - $152,-\mathrm{p} .3960$
$1941-4$ Weeks-1940
$--\$ 12,126,791$
$\$ 10,130,494$
$\$ 70,636,023$
American Superpower Corp.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Cash divs. and interest } & \$ 159,005 & \$ 361,910 & \$ 416,440 & \$ 391,677\end{array}$ Expenses in issuing and
transfer of stocks, legal
transier or stocks, lega
expenses, \&cc.-.
Al expenses, \&c.-.......
Taxes
Taxes.-1
Prof on sale of securities clared on the 1st pf sth


24,718
39446
39.727
see a Profit.
$\$ 251,186$ a Losses of $\$ 2,707$ on sales of securities during the period were charged to the reserve for decrease in market value of securities created in 1934 . wealth \& southern Corp. during the period were charged to the reserve for
decrease in market value of securities created in 1934 . c Net losses of decrease in market value of securities created in 1934 e c Net losses of
$\$ 1,200,117$ on sales of securities during the everiod were charged to the reserve for decrease in market value of securities created in 1934 .
Reserve for Decrease in Market Value of Securities for the Six Months Ended Balance, Dec. 31, 1940
Balance, Dec. 31,1940 Profit on sale during the period of 100,000 shares of como $\$ 56,843,758$ Profit on sale during the period of 100,000 shares of common
stock of the Pacific Gas \& Electric Co

Osses on sales during the period of the following:
200
shares Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., Inc., com.
30,500 warrants United Corp-anmon
41,300 shares United Corp.


## $\begin{array}{r}6,100 \\ 10,655 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| 4,200 warrants Niagara Hudson Power Corp., $A \ldots \ldots$ com. | 889,832 |
| :--- | :--- |

Balance, June 30, 1941 _-..-......................... $\$ 55,643,640$ Note-In 1934 a reserve of $\$ 65,000,000$ was created to provide for the decrease in the market value or common stocks and option warrants owned
by the corporation by charging earned surplus with $\$ 27,647,447$ and by the corporation
capital surplus with
$\$ 37,352,552$.
Balance She


a The appraised value of net assets of the corporation on June 30, 1941,
was allocated to the capital stocks issued and outstanding on the basis was allocated to the capital stocks issued and outstanding on the basis
hereafter noted. The 1st preferred stock has priority to the extent of $\$ 100$
per share pus accrued dividends of $\$ 900,000(\$ 9$ per share) since Jan. 1 ,
1940. The preference stock has priority, after providing for the 1 ist pre
 $\$ 11,053,988$ ( $\$ 5.50$ per share) since April 1,1932 . The net assets on
Jun 30.1941 appicable to the 1 st preferred stock a mounted to $\$ 9.71,45$
or 97.11 per share, leaving no value attributable to the preference and or 97.11 per share, leaving no value attributable to the preference an
common stocks.
Schedule of Assets (Other than Cash and Reccivables at June 30, 1941
Principal
Amount United States Government Securities- $\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Market }\end{gathered}$
 400,000 American $\&$ Corrign Power Co., Inc., $5 \%$ gold deben226,000 No.of Shs. Preferred Socks
2,000 Clec. Corp., series A, $6 \%$ cum $\$ 155,000$
274500
 Nho.
Sharra
Warra
Warrants
30,000
60 Common stocks and Option Warrants - $\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { Market }\end{array}$ 60,000 Brarilian Traction, Light \& Power Có,



$\qquad$ Total mkt. val. at June 30 , 41 , of securs. owned.. $\$ 8,537,484$ * The figures for market value were arrived at by using the closing sales
rices of $J$ une 30,1941 and bid prices where no sales were recorded.-V. p. 669 .

American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Rights to Subscribe to $\$ 233,584,300$ Debentures-
The company is offering \$\$33,58, ${ }^{2} 90015$-year $3 \%$ convertible debenture
bonds, due sept. 1,1956 . pro rata to holders of the $18.686,794$ shares of capital stock for subscriptino in the ratio of 100 of debenture bonds for each eight shares held of record at the close of business on July 25,1941 .
Full warrants and fractional warrants, both transferable, will be issued on or about Aug. 4, 1941, to evidence subscripion rights Debenture
bonds will be issued only in units of $\$ 100$ or certain multiples thereof. bonds will be issied, only in units of $\$ 100$ or certain multiples theroof rractional warrants. may be combined to permit subscription for one or
more of said units. Subscription rights for debenture bonds will expire on Aug. 29, 1941. The debenture bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1941 and interest will be
payable thereon at the rate of $3 \%$ per annum, semi-annually on March 1 and sept. 1. The debenture bonds may be redeemed as a whole or in par
 Tohowing prices and accrued interest to and incl. Aug. 31. 1944. $107 \%$;
thereatter to and incl. Aug.
In 1953, $102 \%$, and thereafter $100 \%$, 10 , at not later than Dec. 31,1954 , unless
At any time art Jan. 1942 but previously called for redemption, the debenture bonds will be convertione share, payable by surrender of $\$ 100$ of debentsure bonds and payment to she company of $\$ 40$ in cash for each share of capital stock to be be issued
the cone
upon conversion. The conversion price, the number of shares issuable upon conversion. The conversion price, the number of shares issuable
upon conversion and the amount of cash per share payable upon conversion will he subject to adjustment as provided in the indenture.
This offering of debenture bonds is not under discounts or commissions will be allowed or paid and no firm commitment to purchase these securities has been mad
converted into capital stock, the maximum additional amount which wil be received by the company upon such conversion into the $2,335,849$
shares of capital stock reserved for conversion will Application has been made to have the rights and the debenture bond admitted to trading on the New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and
Washington Stock Exchanges. Company wili neither buy nor sell subWashington sto
scription rights.
Foreion Stockholders-By reason of certain governmental restrictions, the company is not permitted to mail warrants to stockholders who are "nationals" of certain European countries. Also, in the case of stockholders
who are residents of certain foreign countries, or of certain United stat who are residents or certain foreign countries, or or certain United state exercised prior to the expiration or' the offer. Accordingly the company is advising such stheckholders that it it in ololding their warrants and that
unless arrangements satisfactory to the company and in compliance with unless arrangements satisfactory to the company and in compliance with other disposal of such warrants, to the extent permitted by such laws and regulations such warrants will be soid and the proceeds held for the accoun of the persons who may
Correspondence-Correspondence with the company relating to this offer
should be addressed to J. F. Behan, Treasurer, 195 Broadway, New York, Purpose-If all rights to subscribe to the debenture bonds are exercised,
the net proceeds, after deducting estimated expenses, to be received for the debenture bonds will approximate $\$ 232,219,900$, such net proceeds
will be reduced if any of the debenture bonds are not subscribed for. If Will be reduced if any of the debenture bonds are not subscribed for. If into capital stock the maximum additional proceeds, before deducting expenses, will be $\$ 93,433,960$. Company cannot now, estimate with any experree of accuracy the expenses in connection with the issuance of the
deapital stock upon conversion of the debenture bonds, nor can it state the net proceeds to be derived therefrom.
The company intends to use the net proceeds from the sale of the debenture bonds to meet requirements for extensions, additions and improvements
to its long lines property, to provide funds for similar requirements of its subsidiary and associated'companies and for its general corporate purposes and, in so far as now determinable, the company also intends to use for the
same purposes such additional net proceeds as may be received upon con sersion of the debenture bonds into shares of capital stock. The compan's 20 -year sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ gold debenture bonds, due
Nove 1943 , ourstanding at June 30 , 1941 in the principal amount of $\$ 94,421,000$ may be redeemed at their principal amount as a whole or in part upon mpany may use, in connection with the retirement of theses bonds on or before their due date, certain of the net proceeds to be realized from the sale of the securities
The company is unable
The company is unabie to determine the specific amount of the above-
mentioned net proceeds which will be devoted to any one of the foregoing purposes.
The company does not contemplate that any property will be acquired
other than in the ordinary course of business from the proceeds to be realized from the sale of the securities. However, attention is called to the fact that most of the equipment., apparatus and materials used in constructing the plant of the company and its telephone subsidiaries is purchased under sidiary of the company.

Capitalization Outstanding as of March 31, 1941
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co
20 - year sinking fund $51 / 2 \%$ gold deb. bonds, due Nov 1, 1943_ a $894,680,000$
 Note eol to trustee of pension fund ( $4 \%$ deman note)
Capital stock (authorized $25,000,000$ shs., par $\$ 100$ )..... $1,868,679,400$


Total................................. $\$ 3,180,166,224 ~ \$ 3,165,351,924$
Consolidated Balance Sheet (Company and Principal Telephone Subsidiaries) Assets-
Plast and inver ond onents.
Cash on hand and demand
Cash on hand and demand deposits.
Working fds. advanced to employees o agts. Temporary cash
Notes receivable
Acts. receivable (incl. accrued items) from: Subsidiaries not consolidated
Others.
Material and suphies
Preayments-Taxes
Telephone director expense
Rents, insurance and other

Other defe
Tiatal_-
$\qquad$ ompany) $\qquad$
Capital stock (company)
Premiums on capital stock


Pubs. consolidated -stks. held by the public:
Common stocks_Common tocks-........
Preferred stocks
Funded deb- Company-
subsidiaries connonilidated
Notes sold to trustee of pen
Subsidiaries consolidated-


Advance billing and customers' deposits


Accounts payable to:
Subsidiaries not consolidated. Empler
Other current liabilities
Taxes accrued-
Dividest accrued payable
Deferred credits--.-
Depreciation reserve-
Amortization reserve
 surplus applicable to capital stk, of company: Surplus reserved.

Earnings of American Telephone \& Telegraph Co. Only Period End. June 30-b1941-3 Mos.- 1940 b1941- 12 Mos- 1340

 ividend income




 |  | $\mathbf{\$}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2.66 | $\$ 2.40$ | $\mathbf{a} 10.46$ | $\$ 9.82$ | As heaver increases in in both income and excess profits taxes effective retro actively to Jan. 1, 1941 appear certain, taxeses in all probability are under

stated and net income as reported is higher than it will ultimately stated and net income as reported is higher than it will ultimately prove
to have been. $\quad$ Subject to minor changes when final figures for $J$ ne ar available, c. Does not include the company's proportionate interest in
undivided profits or deficits of subsidiary companies.

Bell System Consolidated Earnings Report
(American Tel. \& Tel. Co. and its principal telephone subsidiaries) Period Ended May 31-1941-3 Mos.- $1940 \quad 1941-12$ Mos. 1940 Operating revenues -... $321,877,892 \quad 291,601,3021219797,2921134759,836$




 $\begin{array}{clllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Per share (Amer. Tel. } \\ \text { \& Tel Co. stock_- }\end{array} & \text { a } \$ 3.42 & \$ 2.81 & \text { a } \$ 12.16 & \$ 10.89\end{array}$ a Federal taxes for 1941 have been accrued at tax rates now in effect As heavy increases in both income and exceess profits taxes effective erecto actively to Jan. 1,1941 appear certain, taxes in all probability are under
stated and net income as reported is higher than it will ultimately prove so have been. b Includes current maintenance, depreciation, traffic. com-
to
mercial, general and miscellaneous expenses and operating rents. cludes proportionate interest in earnings or deficits of western Electric Co and all other controlled companies not consolidated (partly estimated) d Applicable to stocks of subsidiaries consolidated held by pu
cable to American Tel. \& Tel. Co. stock.-V. 153, p. 235 .
American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output -
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Wate Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended July 12, 1941, totaled $62,960,000$
kwh ,, an increase of $19.7 \%$ over the output of $52,596,00 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week of 1940 .
 years follow
W. Ended

 * Includes July 4 holiday.-V. 153, p. 235.

## American Woolen Co., Inc.-Dividend- <br> Directors have declared a dividend on the preferred stock of $\$ 3$ per share, on account of arrears, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 29 . This compares with $\$ 2$ paid on June 20 and onA April 30 . Iatst; $\$ 4$ paid on Dec. 24 , 1940, and $\$ 3$ paid on Feb. 10, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3335

American Writing Paper Corp.-Listing of Securities The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange July 16 ap
proved the application of corporation for the original listing of $\$ 2,791,675$ proved the bonds due Jan. 1961 and 416,0688 outstanding shares o common stock (no par), and for authority to add to the list $279,167 \mathrm{ad}$
ditional shares upon official notice of issuance in conversion of gen. mtge bonds.-V. 152, p. 2843.

Amoskeag Mfg. Co.-Final Distribution-
The shareholders terminated on June 16.1941 the declaration of trust provision for all known claims, there remains 8257,647 cash, equaling 70.4 cents per share upon the 365,977 outstanding share Stockholders are asked to surrender their certificates for cancellation to Old Colony Trust Co, 17 Court st., Boston, Mass., and receive by check Three previous liquidating dividends, totaling $\$ 4$ per share, have been made.

Statement of Liquidation, oct. 11, 1937 to May 29, 1941 Cash received from trustees in bankruptcy (as per report of
AAthur BBack, referee in bankrupty,
Accounts receivable liquidated, $\$ 21,797$ : excess of cash receipts over disbursements, Delta Land Co; $\$ 70,235$; refund o
U. S. Govt, processing tax ( $\$ 100$, 000 iess professional exps legal and accounting, $\$ 19,460$ ), $\$ 80$, 539 ; IIquidation of George A. Sloan \& Co., Inc., gain on securities, liquidation of mort gage note and sundry securities, $\$ 42.578$; recovery of deposit
in elosed bank. $\$ 2,332$ interest. $\$ 2.490$; rents $\$ 7.783$ : refund of New Hampshire unemployment tax, \$66; sale of waste -
------ $\$ 5,552,241,510 \quad \$ 5,484,988,929$
Listing of 15-Year 3\% Convertible Debenture Bonds-$15-$ year $3 \%$ conv vertible debentro tase bondhorized the listing of $\$ 233,58,900$ 1942 through 1954 unless previouslil called for repemption, uponvertibiel
notice of issuance and $2,335,849$ additional shares of capital) stock iofsuable notice of issuance and $2,335,849$ additional shares of capital stock issuable
upon conversion of the debenture bonds), upon official notice of . issuance.
Report for First Six Months of $1941-$ Walter S. Gifford, President, states:
The Bell System had a net gain of about 673,000 telephones during the
first six months of this year, which is nearly $50 \%$ greater than the net gain of 449.000 for the same period in 1940
months of 1941 was about 14.5 distance conversations for the first six last year, The increase in the enumber of longer haul calls was about period As a resuit of negotiations between the company a nd the Federal Com Comunications Commission, a reduction in 1ong aistance rates estimated to save
the telephon-using public $814,000,000$ annauly became effective July 10
1941, and the long distance rate investigation which had been instruted 1941, and the long distance rate investigution whecame effective Juy
in April by the Commission has been discontinued. in April by the Commission has been discontinuud. an issue of convertible debenture bonds not exceeding $\$ 234,000,000$ in arged gate principal amount, to be offered pro rata for subscription by stock-
holders. In theses statements, Federal taxes for 1941 have beenn accrued at at taxitrated.
now in effect. As heavy increases in both income and excess profits taxes effective retroactively to Jan. 1 , 11041 appear certand, the net intits taxes
reported for periods which inciude 1941 earnings in all probability is hie as reported for periods which include 1941 earnings in all probability is higher
than it will ultimately prove to have been.

Deduct-Third iiquidating dividend ( $\$ 1$ per share), paid to

 $\$ 1.136 \cdot 1$ legal and auditing services. \$4.514. commission on collection of receivables, $\$ 3,292$; office supplies and expenses, $\$ 789 ;$ trustees' fees, $8930 ;$ social security taxes, $\$ 336$, trucking
expense, $\$ 111$; reserve for taxes, $\$ 1,510 ;$ printing, $\$ 160$.-....
Balance available for distribution May 29, 1941, equaling
704 cents per share on 365,977 shares outstanding

## - V . $152, \mathrm{p} .3960$

$\$ 660,481$
365,977

Anglo-Canadian Oil Co., Ltd.-Annual Report-
[Including Drilling Contractors, Ltd., and Northwest Royalties, Ltd.] Years Ended Jan. 31-
Operating inco
Miscellaneous in
Miscal income

| $\$ 876,609$ | $\$ 690,018$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 175,754 |  |


| Total income | 52,364 | \$923.358 | 8684,993 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous charges | 11,539 | 14,253 | 14,743 |
| Deprec. and amort. of investments and development | 526,405 | 459,593 | 300,146 |
| Net income | \$514,420 | \$449,511 | \$370,104 |
| Advs. and bond discount and expenses | 21,246 | 101,809 | 30 |
| Income taxes, est | 136,000 | 70,607 | 68,029 |

Assets-Cash, \$222.009, accounts receivable, \$201,508; advances secured by assignment or production (less reserve), $\$ 38,361$, accrued distributions
on shares of subsidiary and associated producing companies, $\$ 21,251$; materials and supplies, $\$ 192,994 ;$ balance due upon completion of contracts.
 deferred charges, $\$ 5,958 ;$ goodwill, rights and organization expenses, Liabilities-Accounts paya to subsidiary company, $\$ 12,332$; Dominion and Provinciai income and
 property, plant and equipment, 8472,112 ; reserve for depletion and amorti-
zation of development, $\$ 1,073$, 223 ; deferred revenue and liabilities on un-
 p. 1904 .

Appleton Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, May 1, last, and an initial dividend of 25 cents was paid on the larger mount of common shares now outstanding on Feb. 1, last. Stock was
split up on a three-for-one basis. In 1940 dividends totaling $\$ 4.25$ a share were paid on the old common stock.-V. 152, p. 2540 .

Asbestos Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on account of
 on June 13 , last; dividend of 70 cents paid on April 29. last, and 35 cents
was paid on March 28 and Feb. 1, last, and on Nov. 15, 1940.-V. 152,

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output -
The Atlantic Utility Service Corp. reports that for the week ended


Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.-Preferred Stock Offered -Public offering was made July 16 of 60,000 shares (no par) cum. pref. stock, $\$ 1.25$ series, by an underwriting group headed by Bonbright \& Co., Inc., and including Paine, Webber \& Co. and Mitchum, Tully \& Co. The stock was priced at $\$ 26$ per share.
Redeemable as a cumblative dividends from Aug. 1, 1941, payable Q-F. Redeemable as a whole or in part, at any time, at option of company,
 Registrar: Pkurpose-The net proceeds ( $\$ 1,479,841$ ), together with $\$ 795,000$ received
from the sale to the company's parent, General Telephone Corp. of 30,000
shares of common stock, will be used in part to liguidate $\$ 1,100,000$ of shares of common stock, will be used in part to liquidate $\$ 1,100,000$ of
bank loans which were made for the purpose of paying for additions and betterments to the company's plant. The balance will be placed in the
treasury of the company, to be drawn upon as needed for future additions and betterments.
Business-Company was incorp in California March 18, 1929. Com-
pany is engaged in the business of providing, without competition, local elephiane sormpany certain cities and other communities in Southern Calibetween Malibu Beach and Santa Morvice, over its lown lines exclusively, between Santa Monica and West Los Angeles, between Laguna Beach and Tustin, between San Bernardino, Santa Barbara County. Toll service to other points in and out of California is provided by connection with the Bell System through the lines of Southern California Telephone Co.
competition, local telephone systems in Fo., a subsidiary, operates, without of which are located in the central part of California. This subsidiary also owns and operates a toll line between Reedley and General Grant National Park, Calif., affording toll service to a number of intermediate Developments During Recent Years-During the period from Jan. 1, 1936
to April 30, 1941, the company made gross property additions of $\$ 13,598,754$ exclusive of the acquisition of the properties of Santa Barbara Telephone o..), and property retirements $\$ 6,600,569$. These additions and retirephones. The additions included land and buildings, central office equip-
ment, pole lines, cables, conduits, telephone instruments and other equip-

A number of military and naval establishments, and many industrial plants engaged in defense activities, are located in or near the territory served by the company. The most important of these are plants engaged ng 1940 and to date in 1941 the Bumber and the extent of these activities have increased and the demand for the company's service has been affected accordingly. The increased demand is divided into two categories, that additional workers employed in these establishments. During the year 1940 approximately $\$ 155,000$ of the total of $\$ 2,892,869$ of gross property additions of the company were made to furnish service to telephone users in the first ected for 1941, expenditures of approximately $\$ 200,000$ are expected to be made for the same purpose.
Company purchased during December, 1939, all of the outstanding prethat month that corporation was dissolved and its assets were acquired and its liabilities assumed by the company.

Capitalization Outstanding (Giving Effect to This Financing)


a The aggregate principal amount of bonds that may be issued under the
indenture is not limited. b Since April 30,1941 , the company has issued indenture is not limited. b Since April 30, 1941, the company has issued
and sold 30,000 additional shares of its common stock to its parent, General Telephone Corp., at $\$ 26.50$ per share, thereby increasing the total number of shares outstanding to 240,000 .
Underwriters- The name of each underwriter and the respective number




Consolidated Balance Sheets-Dec. 31, 1940 and April 30, 1941


60,000 Shares of Preferred Stock Registered with SEC-See last week's "Chronicle," page 234.-V. 152, p. 3961.
Atlanta Laundries, Inc.-Earnings-

| $\begin{aligned} & 52 \text { Weeks } \\ & \text { Net sales } \end{aligned}$ | 89 | Dec. 31 '39 | Dec. 31.38 $\$ 1,602,630$ a | , 43,069 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | -9,263 | 6,936 49.175 |  |
| Non-oper. income (net), | 91,093 | 41,993 | 49,175 | 32, |
| Gross | $: 99$ | \$1,830,296 | \$1,658,741 | 1,6883,097 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | 646,9 | 577, |  | 585,691 |
|  | 120,039 | 114,515 | 14 | 88, |
| ovision for income tax | 14,84 | 1,100 1 |  |  |

Net profit........... $\$ 61,692 \quad \$ 43,961 \overline{\text { loss } \$ 32,779} \quad \$ 5,620$

| Assets- | Dec. 28 '40 | Dec. 31 ' 39 | Liance Sheet |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$80,014 | Dec. ${ }^{\text {62,771 }}$ | Accts. pay., trade. | \$36,538 |  |
| Accts. rec. (net) | 79,140 | 77,195 | Dividend payable- |  |  |
| Inventory of sup- |  |  | Deposits payable, |  |  |
| plies, \&c.----- | 94,608 | 92,872 | routemen | 8,805 | 6,100 |
| Co.'s own $4 \%$ bds. at cost | 25,483 | 32,759 | Accrued inc. \& soc. security taxes | 27,568 | ,886 |
| Cash surr. value of |  |  | Acer. int. \& other |  |  |
| life insurance.-- | 68,040 | 59,568 | expenses | 5,042 | ,828 |
| tock of Nat. Linen Service Corp. |  |  | Accr. contrib, to |  |  |
| Cash in bond sink- |  |  | of bonds | 16,134 | 14,619 |
| ing fund account |  | 713 | Funded debt | 863,866 | 932,781 |
| d, bldgs., ma- |  |  | 1st pref. stock | 413,400 | 413,400 |
| chinery \& equip., |  |  | 2d pref. stock | 355,500 | 355,500 |
| \&c. (net) | 1,654,933 | 1,668,097 | a Common sto | 134,372 | 134,372 |
| Trade routes | 212,500 | 212,500 | Capital surplu | 608,387 | 607,424 |
| Deferred charges - | 21,885 | 17,093 | Earned surplus. | 42,115 | 16,802 |

Total …...... $\overline{\$ 2,532.397} \overline{\$ 2,523,568} \mid$ Total ......... $\overline{\$ 2,532,397} \overline{\$ 2,523,568}$ a Represented by 26,874 no par shares.-V. 151; p. 3386 .
Aelantic \& East Carolina Ry. Note-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 3 authorized the company
to issue at par a promissory note for $\$ 25,000$, with interest at rate of $5 \%$ to issue at
The proposed note will be sold at par to the First Citizens Bank \& Trust co. or kinston, N. C., will be dated the day of issue, will bear interest at The proposed ner annum, and will mature six months after the date of issue. collateral of certain stockholders of the applicant. No assets of the appli-

Atlantic Refining Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Six Months Ended June 30-
Net profit
 a After interest, depreciation, Federal income taxes, \&c., (and after ing to $\$ 1,500,000$ in 1940 ) - $V$ additional taxes and contingencies amount-
Atlas Plywood Corp.-50-Cent Dividend -
stock payable stock, payable Aug.
were paid in preceding quarters.- V . 152 , puly 1124.

## Automotive Gear Works, Inc.-Annual Report-

 Years Ended Dec. $31-$Gross profit on sales.
Domreciation
Deductions from income-net.


Net income- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 44,111 & \$ 35,676 \\ 43,809 & 24,338\end{array}$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 30,195 ;$ accounts receivable, trade, $\$ 102,536$; inventories, $\$ 268,275$; cash value of life insurance, $\$ 24,183$; deposit account of plant asets, $\$ 437$; land; buildings, machinery and equipment (net), $\$ 243,906$;
deferred charges, $\$ 2,928$; total, $\$ 681,989$.
 receivable, trade, $\$ 156$; accounts payable, other, $\$ 407$; Federal taxes on income, $\$ 14,062$; accrued salaries and wages, $\$ 4,097$; freight equalization account, $\$ 1,064$; other accrued taxes, $\$ 9,779$; preferred stock, $\$ 236,000$;
common stock (24,000 no par shares), $\$ 40,240$; surplus, $\$ 338,927 ;$ total, common stock (24,000 no p
$\$ 681,989$.-V. 152, p. 3171 .

Barker Bros. Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

## 

Net sales
Oper profit after deprec
Federal income-...--
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net profit...-. } & \$ 124.891 & \$ 61,740 & \$ 231.506 & \$ 103.107 \\ \text { Earns per sh. of com. stk } & \$ 0.46 & \$ 0.10 & \$ 0.81 & \$ 0.08\end{array}$
Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsSix Months Ended June 30-
a set profit-
Common shares out
Earnings per share
$\begin{array}{rr}1941 & 1940 \\ \$ 1,174,528 & \$ 767,284 \\ 420,755 & 46,948 \\ \$ 2.51 & \$ 1.54\end{array}$ a After depreciation, interest, provision for contingency, Federal and
Canadian income and excess profits taxes, minority interest, \&c.-V. 152 , p. 2694 .

Bellows \& Co., Inc.-To Vote on Merger with National Distillers July 29 -
A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for July 29 to approve
merger with the National Distillers Products Corp. If the proposal is stock for the business of Bellows \& Co. At the present price of around

July 19, 1941
$\$ 22$ a share for National Distillers stock, the shares involved in the trans-
action have a value of slightly in excess of $\$ 1.000000$. action have a value of slightly in excess of $\$ 1,000,000$.
.

 been a distributor of imported wines, brandies, whiskies and other spirits
as well as somespecial brands of American rye and bourbon wiskises.
The decision of National Distillers to acquire Bellows \& Co. is in accord The decision of Natational Distill
ance with its expansion program.

Beau Brummel Ties, Inc.-15-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a d dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
Dividends of 10 cents stock, payable July 25 to holders of record July 9 . Divide
were paid on June 1 and on March 1, last.-V. 151, p. 239 .
Berland Shoe Stores, Inc.-Earnings-


 Common dividends................. a Including wholly owned subsidiary. b Includes $\$ 7,960$, provision for excess profits tax

Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1941
Assets-Cash, $\$ 169.177$; note receivable, $\$ 3,711$; accounts receivable, premises (net), 8153,762 ; furniture, fixtures and equipment (neb Liabilities-Accounts payable, \$12,194, accrued liabilities, $\$ 97,757$; lia-


Blue Ridge Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended June 30


 | Total income........ | $81,020,462$ | 131,701 | 8767,791 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 a Including $\$ 140,167$ representing securities received as dividends, priced
at market quotations. b The net profit or loss on sales of securities was at market quotared directly to earned surplus. ${ }^{\text {c I I }}$ Including wholly owned subsidiaries.
as dividends.

| Balance, Dec. 31 | $\begin{gathered} 1941 \\ \$ 4,905,837 \end{gathered}$ | \$4,538,695 | \$4.429,002 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net income for the six mos. ended | 844,736. | 624,994 | 646,229 |
| Net profit on sales of securities, based on average cost | 35,470 | 45,352 | 343,529 |
| T | \$5,786,043 | \$5,209,042 | \$5,418,760 |
| Adjustment of prior year tax-- ${ }^{\text {Divs. on }}$ - optional 83 conv. pref. stock |  |  |  |
| paid | 537,408 | 587,665 | 604,019 |
| lance, | \$5,248,635 | \$4,621,377 | \$4,810,5 |




Total.........11,168,592
a Represented by 105,537 no pra shares.-V. 150 , p. 3965 .
Booth Fisheries Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ par share on account of accumulations on the 86 cum. 2 . d . pref. stock, payable Aug, 1 to holdersfor
record July 21 . Dividends of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on April 25, last, and initial record July 21 . Dividends of 81.50 was paid on Ap.
dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on July 1,1940 .-V. 153 , p. 95 .
Boston Fund, Inc.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 16 cents a share, payable Aug. 20, 1941 to shareholders of record July 31, 1941. This payment is A dividend of the same a mounnt per share was paid in the preceding quarter, and the
152, p. 3337 .



Total_-_-...-- $\$ 4,283,182 ~ \$ 4,331,888$ Total_-........ $\$ 4,283$,
a Represented by 260,860 no par shares.-V. 152, p. 2542 .
Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-6 Mos.-1940 Net loss after taxes,
rentals and
before amotizatio

- V. 152, p. 2695 .
$\$ 26,596$
$\$ 4,384$
$\$ 36,976$
$\$ 10,658$
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.-New DirectorsJohn N. Gordohn has been elected a director of this corporation to fill a
vacancy occasioned by resignation of Herbert B. Swope.-V. 152, p. 3962 .
Brown-Forman Distillers Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings(Previously Named The Brown-Forman Distillery Co.)
Years End. Apr. $30-$
Net sales Net sales
Cost of sales
Gross profit on saies.
Other oper 12,589 Gross profit --......-
Sell., admin. \& gen. exps
$\$ 1,914,668$
$1,418,590$
Operating profit....
$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Gross income_- } & \$ 500,906 & \$ 338,279 & \$ 247,747 & \$ 272,557 \\ \text { Discount allowed and in- } & 179,515 & 129,380 & 149,43 & & \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { terest paid, \&cc-and } \\ \text { Processing tax refund \& }\end{array} \quad 179,515 \quad 129,380 \quad 149,434 \quad 170,274$




## Consolndated Balance Sheet April 30, 1941

Assets-Cash, \$194,037; notes receivabie, trade (current), $\$ 35,444$; accounts receivable, trade (net), \$1,046,859; inventories, $\$ 4,381,091$, able, officers and employees, $\$ 12,136$; notes receivable, trade (non-current),
$\$ 22,654 ;$ cash surrender value, life insurance, $\$ 109,393 ;$ land, $\$ 170.514$; buildings and equipment (net), $\$ 1,271,362$; prepaid insurance, and other
deferred charges, $\$ 86,572$; brands and trade marks, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 7,349,057$. deferred charges, $\$ 86,572$; brands and trade marks, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 7,349,057$.
Liabilities. year on contract payable for wisky purchased, $\$ 180,314 ;$ accounts payable,
$\$ 430.255 ;$ accrued commissions, taxes, interest, \&c., $\$ 102,440 ;$ provisions,
for Federal and State taxes on income, current and prior years, $\$ 142,016$; $\$ 430255 ;$ accrued commissions, taxes, interest, and prior years, $\$ 142,016$;
for Federal and State taxes on income, current and
contract payable for whisky purchased, $\$ 446,783$; mortgage notes payable, contract payable for whisky purchased, \$446,783; mortgage notes payable, $\$ 180,000 ; \$ 6$ cum. preferred stock, $\$ 1,500,000$ : common stock ( $\$ 1$ par),
$\$ 280,000$ capital surplus, $\$ 716,491$; earned surplus, $\$ 1,007,227$; total,
$\$ 7,349,057$.-V. 152, p. 3962 .

Burlington Mills Corp.-June SalesInaugurating the practice of issuing monthly sales figures, which will be
continued, corporation reports that sales in June were $\$ 5.504,000$, an
increase of $66.89 \%$ over sales of $\$ 3.298,000$ in June, 1940 . For the first
six months of 1941 sales were $\$ 31,341,000$, up $47.5 \%$ over $\$ 21,248,000$ in six months of 1941 sales were $\$ 31,341,000$, up $47.5 \%$ over $\$ 21,248,000$ in
the same peirod last year, and in the 12 months ended June 30,1941 , volume was $\$ 60,781,000$, increase of $37.05 \%$ over sales of $\$ 44,349,000$ in
Cable Electric Products, Inc. (\&c Subs.) - Earnings-


$\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Operating profit. } & & \$ 7,223 & \$ 60,972 \\ \text { Other income. } & & 246 & 228\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Total income_...-....................................... } & \$ 7,468 & \$ 61,200 \\ \text { Provision for income taxes } & 1,211 & 11,649\end{array}$
Net profit.
Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, 1941
Assets-Cash in bank, $\$ 27,468$; cash in hand, $\$ 356$; accounts recei vable,
$\$ 13,610$; merchandise inventories, $\$ 326,392$ : supplies inventory, $\$ 2,059$; $\$ 113,610 ;$ merchandise inventories, $\$ 326,392 ;$ supplies inventory, $\$ 2,059$;
stocks and securities (current market), $\$ 200 ;$ sundry loans and other receivables, $\$ 2,989$; machinery and equipment (depreciated), $\$ 70,377$; molds, tools and dies (depreciated) $\$ 226,227$; auto truck and cars (depre-
ciated), $\$ 728$; deferred charges, $\$ 2,731 ;$ patents, trade marks and goodwil, Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 206,827 ;$ notes payable (bank), $\$ 30,000$; other notes and acceptances payable, $\$ 6,233$; salaries, taxes and expenses
accued, $\$ 25,045 ;$ common stock $(50$ cents par value), $\$ 128,024 ;$ capital
Calamba Sugar Estate-Sale Voted-
Shareholders at a special meeting approved sale of the estate's sugar mill
nd agricultural land in the Philippine Islands to Vicente Madrigal for
and 750,000 .
Trustees as possible although no plans have been formulated for distribution or use of proceeds of the sale.
plan is formulated.-V.
shareholder

## Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd.-Earnings- <br>  <br> Net earnings

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for Week Ended July 14
Gross earnings $_{-\mathrm{V} .153, \text { p. } 237 .}$

California Oregon Power Co.-Earnings-
Year Ended May 31-
Operating revenues.-.

$\qquad$
Interest on funded debt---1--
Amortization of debt discount and expense-
ther interest-1.-.-.-.-.--
Amortiz, of preliminary costs of projects abandoned




 Note-(1) No provision for excess profits tax under the Secon
Act of 1940 was made as it is estimated no such tax will be due.

Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd.-DividendsDirectors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the ordinary and on the special shares payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15 . p. 981 .

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for Week Ended July 7
Gross revenues....

Caribbean Sugar Co.-Not to Pay on Bonds-
ments on its $\$ 3,282,000$ 1st mtge, bonds on Aug, 1, next. These bonds become due and payable on Aug. 1, 1941, but under the transitory provision of the Cuban Constitution adopted on June 4, 1940, the company's obligations to its bondholders prior to June 30, 1970, are limited to the making
of annual payments of principal beginning June 30,1942 , and of interest from June 4, 1940 .
Under the above provision of the Cuban Constitution, if the principal
ndebtedness exceeds $\$ 800,000$, the interest rate is fixed at $1 \%$ per annum ndebteaness exceeds payments is determined by the price of raw per annum sugar in warehouse at Cuban ports, on an average, during the crop. .152, p. 672 .
Carolina Mountain Power Corp.-Extension Plan Operative-
By resolution duly adopted June 30. 1941, the directors of the corporation have declared operative the plan of extension for the general mortgage income bonds proposed by the company March 5, 1941, having determined hat a sufficient ne.
The supplemental indenture referred to in the plan of extension is in course of preparation and will shortly be executed by the company, duly recorded and delivered to the trustee under the indenture. Bonds, duly
registered as to principal and interest and stamped with notice of the extension of maturity as provided in the plan, will be available, and, upon surrender of certificate of deposit duly endorsed, will be returned to bond-
holders by The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on lives and holders by The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on lives and granting
annuities on or after Aug. 31, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3491 .

## Carrier Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Years Ended Dec. 3 -
Completed contracts and sales, less returned sales $\$ 131940$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Completed contracts and sales, less returned sales_\$13,047,364 } & \mathbf{\$ 1 1 , 6 5 4 , 7 1 1} \\ \text { Cost of completed contracts and sales_-......... } & \mathbf{9 , 9 1 6 , 0 4 0} & \mathbf{9 , 2 8 6 , 3 8 2}\end{array}$
 Selling, administrative \& general expenses.-. Net operating profit.

Total income. | $2,290,052$ | $2,331,69$ |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 36,63$ |
| 178,588 | 249,236 |
| $\$ 1,019,861$ | $\$ 285,867$ |
| 256,565 | 267,079 |
| 2236,668 |  |
| $\$ 526,628$ | $\$ 18,788$ |

 a Including $\$ 50,000$ for excess profits tax.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Demand deposits in banks and cash on hand, $\$ 515,639$; accounts receivable (net), $\$ 1427,253$; inventories, $\$ 3,396,392$; cash (representing cellaneous notes and accounts receivable and investments, $\$ 193,179$;
land and buildings held for sale, $\$ 56,500$; land, buildings, machinery and equipment (net), $\$ 1,559,195$; prepaid expenses and deferred charges, Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 774,544$; accrued wages, commissions, interest and expenses, $\$ 229,763$ : provision for Federal, State and miscelnaneous taxes, $\$ \$ 28,833 ;$ provision for estimated additional costs on un-
completed contracts in respect of which billings to customers were $\$ 96,441$ completed contracts in respect of which billings to customers werd possible uture expenses on completed contracts and sales, \$14, 105 , pany's capita stock issuable to officers and employees, $\$ 12,469$; funded debt, $\$ 2,333,000$ billings to customers in excess of related costs of uncompleted contracts
$\$ 96,441$; capital stock (par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 391,386$; capital surplus, $\$ 3,212,442$ deficit from operations, $\$ 179,947$; capital stock in treasury ( 578 shares at par), Dr $\$ 578$; total, $\$ 7,519,701$.-V. 151, p. 3556.

## Catalin Corp. of America-Earnings-


$\begin{array}{cr}1941 & \text { b1940 } \\ \$ 116.789 & \$ 102,736 \\ \$ 0.22 & \$ 0.19\end{array}$
a After Federal income taxes and charges. b Revised figuers.
Note-Federal tax provision was made at $30 \%$ rate for both periods. No
No

## Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. J | 1941-M | -1940 | 1941-12 | 8.-1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating reven | \$696,705 | \$598,375 | \$8,237,023 | \$7,691,316 |
| Operation | 141,700 | 89,921 | 1,548,180 | 1,411,595 |
| Purchased | 16,911 | 2,264 | 113,500 | 128,838 |
| Maintenance | 49,333 | 36,964 | 492,885 | 428,429 |
| Prov. for deprecia | 54,911 | 53,314 | 750,222 | 737,038 |
| Taxes-State \& munic. Social secur.-Fed. \& | 67,975 | 64,722 | 773,912 | 763,9 |
| State | 4,712 | 3,582 | 50,226 | 3 |
| Federal (incl. inc. | 58,717 | 50,706 | 426,464 | 525,158 |
| Net oper. inco | 1,914 | 6,902 970 | 35.0 | \$3,648,155 |
| Gross incon | 3 |  |  |  |
| Bond interest | 110,260 | 113,458 | 9 | - |
| Other int-net | Cr4,067 | Cr3,246 | Cr13,866 | Cr14.639 |
| Acceleration of amort. of <br> D. D. \& E |  |  | 399,601 |  |
| Other deductions | 11.679 | 14,987 | 178,955 | 179,548 |
| Net income | \$186 | \$172,676 | ,215,194 |  |
| Pref. div. requirements_ -V. 152 , p. 3963. | 112,265 | 108,099 | 1,334,682 | 1,297,182 |

Central Ohio Light \& Power Co.-Income Statement-Period-Period-a
Total operating revenue.
Total operating expenses
 Balance to surplus.................... $\quad \$ 57,240$ Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 7,319,269$; total investment and notes receivable, merchandise contracts, $\$ 5,140$; notes receivable discounted (merchandise contracts) contra, $\$ 3,185 ;$ materials and supplies, at
average cost, $\$ 68,904$; prepayments, insurance and taxes, $\$ 11,154 ;$ unaverage cost, $\$ 68,904 ;$ prepayments, insurance and taxes, $\$ 1,154 ;$ un-
amortized debt discount and expense, $\$ 237,963 ;$ unamortized intangibles
(appraisal cost of financing), $\$ 249,624 ;$ total, $\$ 8,825,202$. (appraisal cost of financing), $\$ 249,624 ;$ total $, \$ 8,825,202$. 1941, $\$ 100,000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 113,196 ;$ accounts nayable, contracts,
$\$ 37,600 ;$ consumers' deposits, refundable, $\$ 6,371$; notes receivable dis184, $\$ 00$ consumers' deposits, refundable, $\$ 6,371 ;$ notes receivable dis-
counted (merchandise contracts) contra, $\$ 3,185$; accrued items, $\$ 167,180 ;$
deferred credits, $\$ 49,619$; reserves, $\$ 805,110 ; \$ 6$ preferred stock deferred credits, $\$ 49,619 ;$ reserves, $\$ 805,10 ; \$ 6$ preferred stock outstand-
ing (13,972 shares no par), $\$ 1,349,235 ;$ common shares $(20,000$ shares no par), $\$ 1,000,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 422,706 ;$ total, $\$ 8,825,202$.-V. V . 152 ,
p. 2846 .

Central Specialty Co.-121/2-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dívidend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the
common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 12.-V. 153 , commo
p. 96.

Central States Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Interim Report Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30

$\begin{gathered}\text { Balance, deficit_-_ } \\ \text { Losses realized on sale of }\end{gathered} \mathbf{2 6 , 0 9 3 , 0 1 9} \$ 26,693,003 \$ 25,326,090 \$ 23,623,350$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { securities (net) } & \ldots & 498,405 & 90,685 & 77,165 & 465,063\end{array}$ Bal. deficit, June $30 \ldots \overline{\$ 26,591,424} \$ 26,783,689 \$ 25,403,255 \$ 24,088,413$ Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

|  | 1941 | 1940 | Labutties | 1941 | 1940 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets_ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | $\$$ | $\$$ |  |  |

 Optional 5 3/2\% de-
bentures,
deries



otal_.........26,134,801 33,133,194 Total_..........26,134,801 33,133,194 a $7 \%$ pref. stock, issue of 1912, cum. (par $\$ 100$ ), 75,433 shs. less 6,633
shares held in treasury; secial pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ): $6 \%$ series, 101,240, less 475 shares held in treasury: convertible option series of $1929,36,788$ less 4,900 shares in treasury; common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) $10,121,507$ shares, less
16,486 shares held in treasury. c After deducting excess of par value of 16,486 shares held in treasury. c After deducting excess of par value of
preferred stocks held in treasury over cost thereof, $\$ 498,573$.-V.
$9792, \mathrm{p}$.
Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings -

| Period End. June 30- | 1941 | 19 | 1941-12 Mos.-1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues .-...- | \$215,557 | \$194.339 | \$2,589,967 | \$2,400,442 |
| Operation | 40,586 | 36,384 | 577,583 | 554,577 |
| Purchased pow | 72,516 | 31,959 | 551,739 | 522,823 |
| Maintenance | 9,658 | 14,983 | 105,718 | 123,097 |
| Prov. for depreciation | 23,879 | 15,232 | 298,734 | 246,409 |
| Taxes-State \& municip. Social security, Fed'1 | 13,939 | 15,783 | 180,929 | 173,292 |
| and State --.---- | 1,662 | 1.582 | 19,348 | 18,720 |
| Federal (incl. inc. tax) | 9,992 | 12,990 | 189,857 | 123,081 |
| Net oper. income | \$43,325 | \$65,426 | \$666,059 | \$638,443 |
| Non-oper. income (net)- | 1,862 | 1,708 | 4,532 | 4,930 |
| Gross income | \$45,187 | \$67,134 | \$670,591 | \$643,373 |
| Bond interest | 20,417 | 20,417 | 245,000 | 245,000 |
| Other interest ( | 1.183 | 1,216 | 14,685 | 15,125 |
| Other deductions | 2,774 | 1,938 | 26,696 | 27,600 |
| Net | \$20,813 | \$43,563 | 8384,210 | 555,64 |


| Net income_ | $\$ 20,813$ | $\$ 43,563$ | $\$ 384,210$ |  | $\begin{array}{l}\$ 355,648 \\ \text { Pref. div. requirements_ }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R. | 18,928 | 18,928 | 227,136 | 227,136 |  |


| Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. June 30Railway oper. revenues. | 1941-Mon | - 1940 |  |  |
|  | \$690,097 | \$530,763 | \$3,757,376 | 3,193,450 |
| Railway oper. expenses- | 435,549 | 414,176 | 2,603,197 | 2,465,401 |
| Net rev. from ry, oper. Railway tax accruals_- | \$254,548 | \$116,586 | \$1,154,179 | 28,050 |
|  | 27,706 | 25,144 | 158,060 | 144,427 |
|  | \$226,842 | \$91,442 | \$996.119 |  |
|  | 40,301 | 678 | 275,337 | 236,712 |
| Net railway oper. inc. Other income | 541 | 44,76 |  |  |
|  | Dr950 | Cr3,077 | Cr 12,296 | Cr9,953 |
| Inc. avail. for charges_ Fixed charges. | 100 | \$47,841 |  |  |
|  | 00,924 | 103,829 | 606.23 | 621,805 |
| Balance. <br> -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .39 \overline{9} \overline{3} \overline{3}-\cdots$ | \$84,667 | ¢ $\$ 55,987$ | \$126,840 | def\$264,941 |
| Chemical Fund, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Quarter Ended June 30Income Cash dividendsExpenses _-_ |  |  | 1941 | 1940 |
|  |  |  | *88,944 | 877,974 |
|  |  |  | 13,102 | 16,800 |
| Net profit (before gain or loss on sales of portfolio securities) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$75,842 | \$61,173 |
| Net loss on, sales of portfo first out" basis |  |  | 10,673 | 49,40 |

Balance Sheet June 30, 1941
Assets-Cash on deposit with custodian (including $\$ 300,000$ redeposited by custodian with three other banks), \$581,233; receivable from sales of capital stock, $\$ 2,635$; dividends receivable, $\$ 23,715$; investments, substantially all in common stocks, at cost (vanue based on market quotations,
$\$ 7,533,655), \$ 8.510,512 ;$ total, $\$ 9,118,095$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable and accued expenses and taxes, $\$ 18,605$. Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued expenses and taxes, $\$ 18,605$; paid in surplus, $\$ 8,298.076 ;$ undistributed income, $\$ 5,203 ; 21,263$ shares eld is treasury" (at cost), Dr\$190,561; total, \$9,118,095. on quoted market value of securities) were each $\$ 9.0059$.

Investments (Common Stocks, Except as Noted) June 30, 1941

| Share | Company- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Abbott Laborato |
| 4,900 | Air Reduct |
| 2,400 | Allied Chemical |
| 500 | Am, Cyanami |
| 1,000 |  |
| 2.800 | Atlas Powder |
| 2,900 | Bristol-M |
| 1,200 | Columbian |
| 3,200 | Dow Chemical |
| 700 | E. I. duPont |
| 1,700 | Eastman Ko |
|  |  |
|  | General Printing In |
| 4.800 | Hercules Po |
| 3,000 | Heyden |
| 200 | Interchemical |
| 5,000 | International Sal |
| 5,900 | Matheison All |
| $450$ | Mead |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | onsanto Cl |
|  |  |


| Quoted Market |  | Quoted Market |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| \$304,238 | 2,400 National Oil Product | \$69,60 |
| 204,575 | 2,300 New Jersey Zinc |  |
| 367,500 | 3,500 Norwich Pb | 42,000 |
| 485,938 | 4,800 Novadel-Agene | 102,000 |
| 57,063 | 3,800 Owens-Illinois G |  |
| 177,800 | 4,200 Parke, Davis | 113,138 |
| 119,263 | 1,925 Pennsylvania Salt M1 |  |
| 95,400 | 1,000 Pittbsurgh Plate Glas | 78,750 |
| 404,800 | 1,900 Potash Co. of America | 43.225 |
| 417,150 | 3,500 Procter \& Gamble | 202,563 |
| 228,438 | 5,100 Rayonier, Inc.,conv.prf | 126,225 |
|  | 700 Sherwin-Willi |  |
| 25,080 | 1,600 Spencer Kellogg \& Sons_ |  |
| 40,538 | 5,100 Standard Oll (N. J.) | 207,825 |
| 336,600 | 3,500 Texas Gulf Sulphur | 125,125 |
| 249,000 | 5,400 Union Carbide \& Carbon | 384,750 |
| 27,600 | 1,500 United C |  |
| 210,000 | 2,300 United States Potas |  |
| 166,675 | 14,200 Victor Chemical Work | 337,250 |
| 183.969 | 10,700 Westvaco Chlorine Pro |  |
| 346,500 |  |  |

- V. 153, p. 96.

Cessna Aircraft Co.-Initial Common DividendDirectors have declared an initial dividend of 70 cents per share on the comm
4118.

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_...- } \$ 14,204,811 & \$ 11,776,195 & \$ 10,424,747 & \$ 8,010,352 \\ \text { Net from railway_--- } & 7,61,098 & 5,534,211 & 4,655,655 & 3,010,33,377 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income.-- } & 4,892,895 & 3,528,291 & 3,346,861 & 1,984,842\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Gross from railway_... } & 66,343,761 & 65,412 & 866 & 48,152,834 & 46,773,384\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...- } & 66,343,761 & 65,412,866 & 48,152,834 & 46,773,384 \\ \text { Net from railway__-. } & 29,109,379 & 28,269,004 & 15,996,865 & 15,471,433 \\ \text { Net ry. oper. income._- } & 19,067,107 & 19,977,084 & 10,410,308 & 9,946,909\end{array}$ Net ry. oper. income
-V. 152 , p. 418 .

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Equipment Trusts Offered-Offering of $\$ 9,387,00011 \%$ equipment trust cer tificates, due $\$ 1,341,000$ on each Aug. 1 from 1942 to 1948 inclusive was made July 16 by a banking group composed of Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co., Inc. The certificates are priced to yield from $0.30 \%$ to $1.65 \%$, according to maturity, and are from $0.30 \%$ to $1.65 \%$, according to maturity, and are guaranteed unconditionally as to par value and dividends Philadelphia plan.
Trustee, First National Bank, New York. Issuance subject to the ap-
proval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. proval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
The road received five bids on the issue. The winning bid was 100.679 . The First Boston Corp. and Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., bid 100.346; Harris, Hall National Bank, 100.199.- F .152, p. 238 .

## Chicago Mill \& Lumber Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\stackrel{6}{\text { C Months Ended June 30- }} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { a Net income.---- } & \$ 1,010,695 & \$ 380,484 & \text { loss } \$ 33,079\end{array}$
a After charges but before Federal taxes.-V. 152, p. 4118.
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.-Court Asks Plan by Sept. 9at which time representatives of securities holders of the Chicago surfac Line and the Chicago Rapid Transit Co. should present an agreed financial plan of reorganization and unification of the companies which will make ceptance the new traction
on bonds of the Chicago Rys., Chicago City Ry. and Calumet \& South Comicago Ry. He warned that if the securities holders groups of the traction companies are unable to reach an agreement on a plan, the court itself may heads of the protective committees. In that connection he called attention to the fact that under the Chandler Act he can call upon the Securities and
Exchange Commission for assistance in drafting a plan

Files Petition for Increased Fares-
sion calling for an increase in fares to 12 from Illinois Commerce Commis sion cases in suburban and weekly to ticket rates. 10 it is proposed that the
increath proportional
higher fares become effeciive Aug higher fares become effecuive Aug. 12 . Commission the compry rates for joint service with the Chicago Surface Lines or the Chicago Motor Coach Co. be raised to 13 and 10 cents. The elevated lines also asked that the whole question of division of joint fares be reopened. Such transfer
business has grown to $30.5 \%$ of the elevated lines' total volume. business has grown to 30.5 o the elevated lines total volume.
6 cents from the joint 10-cent fares. In their petition they claim to resder $82 \%$ of the service to the transfer rider at an operating cost of $91 / 2$ cents per
ride.-V. 153, p. 238 .
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Suspended from Dealings-
The certificates of deposit for secured $41 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series A, due Sept. 1,1952 , and certificates of deposit for first and refunding mortgage
$4 \%$ gold bonds due April 1, 1934, will be suspended from dealings on the $4 \%$ gold bonds due April 1, 1934, will be suspended from dealings on the
New York Stock Exchange at the close of business July 21 due to termina-
Con
Chilton Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-



 a On 410,794 shares of common stock, par $\$ 10$. b Of advertising, sub-
scriptions, books, services and printing, net of agency commissions. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 563,428$; accounts and notes receivable (net), $\$ 325,797$, inventories, $\$ 221,173$; cash surrender value of life insurance policy, $\$ 41,787$;

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fixed assets (net), $\$ 793,462$, publications, subscription lists, \&c. (after
 accruals, $\$ 223.726$ deferred income, $\$ 6,241 ;$ reserve for unfilled sub-
scriptions, 818.1667 reserve for contingencies, $\$ 60.21 ;$ common stock
(par $\$ 10)$, $\$ 4,107,940 ;$ surplus, $\$ 1,333,881 ;$ total, $\$ 6,050,206$.-V. 152 ,

Cincinnati Street Railway Co.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18 . Dividends of
15 cents ere paid on Dec. 0 . 1940 and on Dec. 19 . 1939 . this latter being
the first dividend paid on the common shares sinc Feb. 1, 1938 when 10 he first dividend paid on the, common shares sine Feb. 1, 1938 when 10
Dents per share was distributed. Dividends of 15 cents were paid in each cents per share was distributed.
quarter of 1937 .-V. 152 , p. 3964 .
Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.-Baggage Fee UpheldThe Interstate Commerce Commission on July 11 ordered this company
to file a tariff covering the charges of Red Caps for carrying the baggage of passengers The Commission ruled that the present charge of 10 cents
per unit of baggage was not unreasonable. The ruling is expected to apply per unit of baggage was not unreaso
The findings that this service supplied by the terminal company through
ts Red Caps was a form of transportation service subject to regulation drew a dissent from Commissioner George D. Mahaffey
"Aside from the practical aspects of the matter, in my opinion the service required under law to performan and not not subject to ourarter the corisdiction,"e he said.
City Investing Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

a Does not include loss resulting from foreclosure of a mortgage. Includ-
ing expenses, such loss amounted to $\$ 515,672$ which has been charged to
reserve for contingencies
reserve for contingencies.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Preferred st |
|  |  | Common stock |
| .686,580 | \$4,408,401 | Accounts paya |
| ,755,415 | 1,309,831 | Fed. Inc. tax p |
| 18,572 | 18,572 | A ccrued liabilitles |
|  |  | Re |
|  |  | Conting. rese |
| 000 |  |  |
| 889,985 | 3,666,602 |  |
| 55,625 | 88,727 | Earned surpl |


| 1941 | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 300,000$ | $\$ 300,000$ |
| $8,000,000$ | $8,000,000$ |
| 8,825 | 14,380 |
| $\mathbf{4 4 , 5 3 9}$ | 3.331 |
| 1,444 | 16,473 |
| 325,808 | 325,500 |
| 175,677 | 175,677 |
| 424,394 | 677,062 |

Assets- in real
Equitiee in Man-
estate in M.Y.
hattan, N.Y.C.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { hattan, N.Y.C. } \$ 3,886,580 & \mathbf{\$ 4 , 4 0 8 , 4 0 1} \\ \text { Mtges. recevable- } & 1,755,415 & 1,309,831 \\ \text { Treas. pref. stock- } & \mathbf{1 8 , 5 7 2} & 18,572\end{array}$
Treas. pret. stock
Paym. made under
contract
contract for pur
Cash che of real est.
Acts. receivable.-
Accrued int. ree.-
Deferred charges.-
Total.........-\$
(D. L.) Clark Co.-25-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21. This compares with 65 cents paid on Dec. 20, 1940; 20 cents paid on Aug. 1, 1940 , five cents paid on Dec. 18 , 1939 , and dividends of 25 cents paid on
Dec. 28,1938 and Sept. 1, 1938 .-V. 151, p. 3555 .
Coleman Lamp \& Stove Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsConsolidated Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940
a Gross profit-
Selling, admini


Total income
Interest charges
Realized foreign

 State income taxes.-.-.-.
Underprovision for prior years

Net profit
$\$ 612,258$
325,000
Earnings per share of common stock........................................................... a Sales, less cost of products sold exclusive of depreciation charges. of Canadian subsidiaries into United States dollars at $\$ .90$ at Dec. 31,1940 On Canadian exchange at Dec. 1 , The net profit of the Canadian subsidiaries, included in the
Notes (1)
above statement amounted to $\$ 140,521$. One of the Canadian subsidiaries above statement, amounted to $\$ 140,521$. One of the Canadian subsidiaries
paid a cash dividend of $\$ 60,800$ (Canadian dollars) during the year, which amount was invested by the parent company in capital stock of that subsidiary. (2) Net profit of the unconsolidated British subsidiary for the 11 months ended Nov. 30,1940 , the latest date for which information was available, is
estimated at $\$ 4,200$. No dividends were paid by that subsidiary during the year.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1940
$$

Assets-Cash, $\$ 806,360$; trade notes and accounts receivable (net)
$\$ 624,167$ inventories, $\$ 1,831,928 ;$ investments and other assets, $\$ 199,572$ property, plant and equipment (net), $\$ 1,267,113$, dererred charges
total, $\$ 4,910,876$. Liabilities, Accounts payable, 285,025 ; accrued general taxes and ex-
penses, $\$ 32,699 ;$ Federal, State and foreign taxes on income for the year 194 consoles
shares), $\$ 2,500,000$; surplus, $\$ 1,827,273 ;$ total, $\$ 4,910,876$.-V. 152, p

## Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output-

Last week's electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison group of companies, excluding sales to other electric utilities, showed an $12.6 \%$
increase over the corresponding period of 1940 . Following are the kilo increase over the corresponding period of tot of the past four weeks and percentage comparisons whast year.
Week Ended
July 12.
July 5
June 21 $\mathrm{V} .153, \mathrm{p}, 239$.


Collins Co.-To Pay $\$ 2.50$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common
stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 8. This compares with $\$ 2$
paid on April 15, Jan. 15, last, and on Dec. 23 and Oct. 15, and July 15 ,
1940 , dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on May 29,1940 , and $\$ 2$ paid on April 15 and Jan. 14, 1940.-V. 151 , p. 3885 .

| Years Ended Dec. 31- | $1940$ | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subsidiary Companies- |  |  |
| Gross operating income. | \$4,307,128 | \$4,104.138 |
| Costs, operating and general expen | 2,843,624 | 2,799,173 |
| Provision for depletion and depreci | 654,527 166.711 | 590,953 168,880 |
| Operating income Other income | \$642,266 | \$545,133 |
| Gross corporate income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 642,393 \\ 23,682 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 545,308 \\ 20,877 \end{array}$ |
| Balance applicable to corporation | \$618,711 | \$524,430 |




Consolidated net income.........................- $\$ 1,411,2$
Assets-Property, plant and equipment (net), $\$ 34,788,196 ;$ investment in and notes receivable (net), $\$ 337,216$; dividends receivable, $\$ 165,000$
 common stock ( $\$ 1$ par), $\$ 2,336,826 ; 20$-year debentures, $\$ 21,000,000$
accounts payable, $\$ 304,784 ;$ accrued interest payable $\$ 525,000$ accrued
taxes, $\$ 119,107$, other accrued liabilities. $\$ 17,637 ;$ Reserves, $\$ 947,629$
surplus, $\$ 3,097,079$; total $\$ 62435, E 61$ -

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp.-SEC Urged to Cut Capital to One Class of Stock-
The Public Utilities Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission
filed July 16, with the Commission a brief asking for prompt reduction of filed July 16, with the Commission a brief asking for prompt reduction of
the capital structure of the corporation to a single class of common stock. The corporation filed a counter-brief asking that its own plan calling for the liquidation by voluntary action of its preferred stock by distributing to
the preferred stockholders all the common stocks of the northern group of subsidiaries of the corporation be considered instead. The request of the Commission's staff was based on the fact that the common stock equity in the holding company is less than $10 \%$, that arrear-
ages on its preferred stock have been accruing since the beginning of 1935 , that preferred stocks are unsuitable for holding companies and that their conthnued existence would make it difficult, for the corporation to comply With the Commission's integration proceedings under the death sentence States in the North and five in the so Commonwealth are conducted in five
$\$ 150,000,000$. The preferred stock and prefer gross revenues exceed $\$ 150,000,000$. The preferred stock and preferred stock dividends in arrears
of the holding company amount to $\$ 178,118,2.31$. The common stock (no of the holding company amount to $\$ 178,118,231$. The common stock (no observes that the common stock equity, as adjusted, is equivalent to a
little over $\$ 91,000,000$, or $9.5 \%$ of the total capitalization. little over $\$ 91,000,000$, or $9.5 \%$ of the total capitalization.
The Commission's staff says that "we are of the opinion $t$
The Commission's staff says that "we are of the opinion that as a general principle, holding companies should not be permitted to finance by the sale stocks, it points out, have often proved delusive. In November, 1939 , a
study showed that of $\$ 2,083,000,000$ of preferred stocks of registered holding study showed that of $\$ 2,083,000,000$ of preferred stocks of registered holding
companies in the hands of the public, $\$ 1,169,000,000$ were in arrears, and the situation has since grown worse.
The report finds deficiencies in total reserves for depreciation for nine
of the 10 public utility subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern of the 10 public utility subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern
Corp. of $\$ 32,528,124$, or more than $5 \%$ of conabined depreciable property
"In addition to the substantial deficiencies in depreciation reserves and annual depreciation accruals," the report said, "It appears likely that the proper inflationary items. be understated in amount of $\$ 53,000,000$.'

Reply by Corporation-
In reply the corporation argued that although the proposed one-stock order would primarily affect not its interests, but those of its several classes
of stockholders the Commission's Public Utilities Division had not presented any plan to determine adjustment between these different classes and, alThe corporation urged that it and its stockholders were entitled to
reorganize voluntarily, without the entry of an in terrorem order, as reorganize voluntarily, without the entry of an "in terrorem" order, as
other companies had been permitted to do; that the issue of such an order would be interpreted as meaning that the Commission had decided that its common stock was of little or no value; that the existence of two classes of stock would not interfere with integra one-stock corder of the kind proposed was not authorized by Section 11 (b) (2) of the Holding Company Act. Recapitalization, it was held, could not be accomplished without deter-
mination of the value of assets, the rights of the various classes of serur and contend, nevertheless, that the Commission had power to make an order appointment of a trustee for the corporation was called "shocking. serious questions as to whether the corporation and its stockholders had been given the full and fair hearing required by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution
Weekly Output
The weekly kilowatt
The weekly kiowatt hour output of electric energy of subsidiaries of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. adjusted to show general business con-
ditions of teerritory served for the week ended Juy 10,1941 amounted to $168,659,956$ as compared with $142,080,034$ for the week ended Juy 11,
1940 , an increase of $26,759,922$ or $18.71 \%$ V. 153, p. 239 .

Connecticut Telephone \& Electric Corp.-To Iss ue Rights-
The directors have authorized the issuance of rights to stockholders fcr the basis of one share of new stock for each four shares held will be sent to stockholders of record on July 29 , together wefore Sept, 2 , statement of operations for the first six months of this year. Application will be made to list the additional stock on the New York
Curb Exchange.-V. 150, p. 2419, 2720, 2875.
Consolidated Coppermines Corp.-To Pay Extra Div.Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition
to dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Aug. 8 to dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Aug.
to holders of record July 25 . Dividend of 25 cents was paid on Aprii 5 , , last,
and dividends of 15 cents were paid in October and April of 1940 .

Meeting Declared Valid-
The stockholders meeting on May 7 and 8 of the corporation Was declared
valid July 16 under a final decree issued by Chancellor $W$. W. Harrington at Wilmington. Del. Boudinot Atterbury and Philip L. Carret former President and Vice-President, respectively, had charged that a quorum was V. 152, p. 3647.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended July 13.1941 , amounting to
$143,900,000 \mathrm{kWh}$., compared with $135,400,000 \mathrm{kWh}$. for the corresponding
week of 1940 , an increase of $6.3 \%$.-V. 153, p. 239 .

Consolidated Laundries Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Gross profit -........................................................................

Net profit -
Earnings per share of common stock.......----
Consolidated Balance Sheet


 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Fonged assets (net)-, } & 3,657,835 & 3,643,169 \\ \text { Feferred charges_ } & 81,961 & \mathbf{7 5 , 9 7 2}\end{array}$

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 5,918,762} \overline{\$ 5,768,218} \mid$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 5,918,762} \$ 5,768,218$ -V. 152, p. 2548.
Consolidated Mining \& Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Years Ended Dec. } 31-1940 & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \text { Net operating profit_-. } \$ 15,934,749 & \$ 13,283,058 & \$ 8,527,080 & \$ 20,803,194\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net operating profit_-_ } & \$ 15,934,749 & \$ 13,283,058 & \$ 8,527,080 & \$ 20,803,194 \\ \text { Income from investments } & 1,704,543 & 1,750,365 & 1,526,520 & 1,100,325 \\ \text { Profits on shares sold_.-- } & \ldots-\ldots-2 & -\ldots & \mathbf{x 6 2 , 9 3 5} & \mathbf{x 2 9 , 3 7 3}\end{array}$ Profits on shares sold.-.-
Profit on bonds sold and $\begin{array}{llll}\text { treasury bills red....- } & 8,572 & \ldots & \end{array}$ Total profit-.....
Prov for deprec of plant
$\$ 17,647,863$
$\$ 15,033,423$
$\$ 10,116,535$
$\$ 21,932,892$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and equipment } & 2,434,830 & 2,464,582 & 1,563,558 & 2,380,047\end{array}$ Provision for depletion mineral properties.... Prov, for income taxes.-.,
Provision for employees,
pension reserve.....
Net profit $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 9,062,227 & \$ 9,339,585 & \$ 6,213,725 \\ 7,367,455 & \$ 14,669,663\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}3,540,672 & 8,164,587 & 11,413,189\end{array}$ stock (par \$5) $x$ Profits less losses on $\$ 2.76$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940

Assets-Property, buildings and equipment, $\$ 18,337,201$; investments
nd sundry non-current assets, $\$ 15,387,329$; inventories of ores and products $\$ 8,762,216 ;$ stores and materials, $\$ 6,104,576$; prepaid charges, $\$ 192,886$. dustrial bonds, $\$ 1,271,870$; Dominion of Canada treasury bills due April 18 1941, $\$ 748,764$; cash, $\$ 5,961,042$; total, $\$ 59,055,329$
Liabilities-Capital stock ( $\$ 5$ par), $\$ 16,379,595$; premium on shares $3,868,887$; accounts payable (sub. companies), $\$ 2,056,473$; payments cceived in advance on sales contracts, $\$ 135,631$; reserve for taxes, $\$ 3,860$, $59,055,329 .-$ V. 151, p. 101, 3232. V. 152, p. 4120;
Continental Baking Co.-Recapitalization VotedStockholders at a special meeting held July 15 approved the recapitalizastock at not more than $\$ 105$ a share and the exchange of class A and B share or a new issue of common stock.
The proposal was approved by $711 / 2 \%$ of the class A and $59 \%$ of the class B exchanged for three shares of new common and each share of B stock for 1-10th of a share of new common.
The plan also provides for the
The plan also provides for the payment of the dividend arrears of $\$ 5$ a ment of the stock acquired by tenders.-V. 152, p. 3804 .
Listing of Common Stock-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $1,075,429$ presently outstanding shares of class A common stock and class B common stock of the company will be reclassified upon the basis of three shares of the new common stock for each of the 291,813 shares of class A common of the $1,999,900$ shares of class B common stock outstanding Upon consummation of the reclassification, all of the $1,075,429$ shares of new common stock will be fully paid and non-assessable with no personal

## Preferred Stock Tenders-

Company mailed letters on July 15 to all of its preferred stockholders
inviting them to submit sealed tenders of the company's $8 \%$ preferred stock nviting them to submit sealed tenders of the company s $8 \%$ preferred stock, at a flat price not to exceed $\$ 105$ per share (including all claims for divi-
dends) sufficient to exhaust a sum of $\$ 17,325,000$. It has loan commitment for this purpose as outlined in the plan of recapitalization submitted to all of its stockholders in the letter from the President of the company dated une 9, 1941 .
poration Trust Co., 120 Broad way, New York, N. Y., and must be re-
cived before 3 p.m., Aug. 6, 1941.-V. 152, p. 3804 .
Continental Steel Corp. (\& Subs.) -Earnings mus


Coos Bay Lumber Co.-Earnings-

| 6 Mos. End. June 30- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profit from operations-- | \$560,996 | \$153,464 | \$78,740 | - \$32,600 |
| Interest paid or accrued (net) | 20,476 | 38.292 |  |  |
| Depletion-.-.-.-.----- |  | 38,747 | 67,783 | +49,344 |
| Depreciation | 71,071 | 68,235 | 83,732 | 96,485 |
| Non-oper. property exps. |  | Cr3,110 | 9,287 |  |
| Prov. for Federal and State taxes | 129,128 |  |  |  |
| Profit on disposal of assets. | 937 |  |  |  |
| Net profit. | \$341,260 | \$11,300 | 122,735 | 215,164 | $\times$ Loss.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1941
Assets-Cash, $\$ 117,789 ;$ accounts and notes recelvable (less reserves),
257.870; inventories, $\$ 125,28$; timber and lands (less deletion), $\$ 3$, 880,023 ; logging railroads; railroad, shop and camp equipment ( $\$ 0$ ) $\$ 1,599,653 ;$ sawmill and auxiliaries (net), $\$ 735,445$; California distributing deferred charges, $\$ 59,079$; total, $\$ 6,994,187$. Liabilities-Due bank, $\$ 600,000$; accounts payrolls, $\$ 49,343$; accrued property taxes, $\$ 79,270 ;$ reserve for ; Federal o 1954 $\$ 191$ 689; capital stock ( 63.500 no par shares), $\$ 6,350,000$; deficit to $1954, \$ 191,689 ;$ capital stock ( 63.500 no par
$\$ 502,789 ;$ total, $\$ 6,994,187$.-V. 152, p. 2549.
Copperweld Steel Co.-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
a Net earnings---
Shares common stock-
Earnings per share $\qquad$


| a After all charges, including | $\$ 1.68$ | 439864 | $\$ 1.05$ | 431,714 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | taxes, and excess profits tax ing depreciation, Federal and state income or Federal and income tax calculated at a $30 \%$ normal rate, the deduction for Federal and State income taxes and Federal excess profits tax for the

first half amounted to $\$ 1,198.680$, of which $\$ 501,252$ represents excess
profits tax.-V. 153. p. 239.
Coronet Phosphate Co.-50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 21 . Like amount paid on
Feb. 15 , last, this latter being the first dividend paid in some time.-V. 152,

Cosden Petroleum Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
Years Ended April 30-
Gross operating income_-
Operating charges

| 1941, | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 6,666,678$ | $\$ 6,451,753$ |
| $6,112,153$ | 5,546 |
| 467,416 | 516,342 |

1939
$\$ 5,615,893$
$5,185,193$
Not operating profit
Total income

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 145,83 \\ 194 ., 55 \\ \mathrm{a} 1.28 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 a Of subsidiary company. x Profit. y Loss.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, } 1941
$$

Assets-Cash, $\$ 206,856 ;$ notes and acceptances and accounts receivable eposits as collateral on crude oil produchases, $\$ 11,999$; accrued tank ca investments, $\$ 8,342$; property, plant and equipment (net) $\$ 5,069,132$ other assets and deferred charges, $\$ 120,578$; total, $\$ 6,513,555$
(current), $\$ 37,197$; accounts payable, $\$ 637,775 ;$ tank car trust certif trade (cur, due May'1, 1941, $\$ 50,000$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 123$, 145; notertificates tank car trust certificates, $5 \%$, due May $1,1942, \$ 350,000 ; 1$ st mortgage preferred stock (par $\$ 50$ ) $\$ 1,801,841$; reserves, $\$ 17,837$; $5 \%$ convertible capital surplus, $\$ 125,462 ;$ paid-in surplus, $\$ 335,437$; deficit, $\$ 102,054$
total, $\$ 6,513.555$.-V. 152 , p. 1587 .

## Cream of Wheat Corp.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & \text { 1941-3 Mos.- } & \text { 1940 } & \text { 1941-6, Mos. } \\ \text { Net profit. } 1940 \\ \text { Narns. per sh. on } 600,000 & \$ 144,931 & \$ 126,237 & \$ 434,059\end{array}$ shares capital stock.-. Federal income taxes. $\$ 0.24$
a After charges and excess profits tax as none has accrued.
Net profit for the 12 months ended June 30,1941 , was $\$ 1,117,245$, equa to $\$ 1.86$ a share, comparing with $\$ 1,052,122,1941$ or $\$ 1.75$ a share, for the 12
months ended June 30,1940 .-V. 152, p. 270 i.
Creole Petroleum Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar YearsGross oper. income.-.
Costs, oper. \& gen. Taxes_-_, depl. \& amort
Deprec.,
Retirements

Net oper. income.-
Non-oper income (net)
Loss applic. to min. int
 Net profit-1.-.-. $\$ 6,834,170 \quad \$ 9,590,366 ~ \$ 11,464,757 \$ 11,218,752$ $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { standing_--.-.-.-- } & 6,974,356 & 6,974,356 & 6,974,356 & 6,975,356\end{array}$ a Includes surtax on undistributed profits of \$4,500.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Cash--celvable } & 4,857,433 & 9,701,670 & \text { Accrued liabilities- } & 5,646,006 & 3,400,410\end{array}$
 Long term notes. and def'd accts.

Unap. sur. (earned) $18,614,540 \quad 18,754,726$
a Represented $-85,760,27087,604,767$, Total..........-85,760,270 87,604,767 a Represented by 6,974,356 shares of $\$ 5$ par value. b After deducting
depreciation, depletion and amortization of $\$ 39,221,659$ in 1940 and
$\$ 35,683,660$ in 1939.-V. 152, p. 3965 .

Crosse \& Blackwell Co.-Pays Accumulated Dividend Company paid a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $\$ 1$ partic. 1st pref. stock on July 1 to holders of record June 6

Cuba RR.-Right to Deposit Bonds Extended-
The New York Stock Exchange has been advised by the company that on July 16 the board of directors reopened the right to deposit first mortgage
$5 \%$ 50-year gold bonds due July 1,1952 , first lien \& refunding mortgage
gold bonds series A $71 / 2 \%$, due Dec. 1, 1946, first lien \& refunding mortgage gold bonds series B $6 \%$, due Dec. 1,1946 , and improvement \& equipment
$5 \%$
50 -year gold bonds due May 1,1960 , pursuant to the procedure for $5 \% 50$-year gold bonds due May 1, 1960, pursuant to the procedure for
deposit dated Oct. 1,1940 . The right to deposit the bonds has been ex-
tended to Sept. 30.1941 .-V. 153, p. 97 .

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Crown Cork International Corp.-Earnings-
In view of the war contitions, the company states. it is not possible to issue complete statements of income and surplus. However, there is set
forth below a summary of determinable items of income and surplus as forth below a summary of determinable items of income and surplus as
entered in the books of the company and its wholly owned domestic subsidiary for the year 1940.
Dividends and profits fro
Dividends and profits from subsidiaries in foreign countries
Less, amounts
thereof deemed to ess, amounts thereof deemed to be remittances of profits
reported in previous years and therefore credited against the
respective investment accounts respective investment accounts...-.-...................-
 150,796
sidiary, and miscellaneous income---------------\$249,909

Total-and other expenses or the to consionaled companies:-
Federal income and other Federal and State taxes. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 262,385 \\ 53 \\ 53,489 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 $\$ 541,997$
 7,770
150,529
Excess of assets over liabilities and stated capital, \&c......- $\$ 383,698$ Note-No provision has been made, or is deemed to be required, for Federal excess profits tax.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940 [Incl. Wholly Owned Domestic Sub.] [Not including in consolidation the financial statements of subsidiaries
Assets-Cash, \$480,765; deposit in United States bank against credit to a French subsidiary, $\$ 53,000$; special demand deposit in United 8 tates
bank (contra), $\$ 4,082 ;$ accounts receivable (less $\$ 5.000$ reserve), $\$ 5.515 ;$ investments in, and amounts receivable from subsidiaries in foreign countries,
$\$ 2,697,209$; office furniture and equipment (net), $\$ 362$; total, $\$ 3,240,933$ : Liabilities-Accounts payable and sundry accruals, $\$ 7,420 ;$ Federal and
State taxes payable (estimated), $\$ 26.498 ;$ special deposit (contra), $\$ 4,082$;



 b. 4120 .

Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Earnings(Including Cumberland Securities Corporation)

Net oper. income--1
Non-oper. income (net).
Gross income

Net income-ind
Pref. div. requiren.
-V .152 ; p. 3966.

| 1941-M | -1940 | 1941-12 | Mos.-1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$443,088 | \$376,801 | \$5,303,146 | \$4,913,713 |
| 136,263 | 87,240 | 1,456,602 | 1,424,220 |
| 10,358. | 9,218 | 1,271,464 | 218,486 |
| 17,881 | 21,962 | 243,142 | 263,548 |
| 20,473 | 25,378 | 313,821 | 353.544 |
| 44,201 | 35,144 | 498,831 | 440,148 |
|  | 4,500 | 41,000 | 75.000 |
| 7,808 | 1,970 | 64,275 | 22,437 |
| 33,211 | 33,154 | 397,223 | 394,982 |
| 3,750 | 3,702 | 44,694 | 46,950 |
| 38,137 | 36,274 | 502,362 | 336,517 |
| $\stackrel{131,006}{ }$ | \$118,259 | \$1,469,732 | \$1,337,881 |
| 8,311 | 9,659 | 107,785 | 121,245 |
| \$139,317 | \$127,918 | \$1,577,517 | \$1,459,126 |
| 32,160 |  |  | 391,333 |
| Cr197 24.461 | 19,800 | 1,715 254,802 | 2,178 219,366 |
| \$82,893 | 75,455 | \$932,518 | \$846,249 |
| 29,164 | 29,164 | 349,973 | 349,975 |

## Decca Records, Inc.-Extra Dividend-

In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, the directors declared an extra dividend of 10 cents a share on the company's capital stock, both payabere on July 30 to stocknolders on the company's o operations
extra dividend reflects increased earnings on the during the first six months of the current calendar

## Deep Rock Oil Corp.-Earnings-

Earnings for the 4 Months Ended April 30, 1941
a Net income.
No provision was made for amortization of undeveloped oil $\$ 44,146$ leasehold costs for four months' period. Had provision been made, charges -V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3494$.

Derby Gas \& Electric Corp.-Plan Gets General SEC Approval-

The Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12 indicated general approval of a voluntary plan to reorganize the corporation (a a sub-holding
company in the Ogden Corp. group), but withheld an order pending cer-
tain revisions of the proposal
If revisions are made in line with suggestions, the SEC said it would approve the reorganization as a means of simplifying the corporate strucapprove the
ture of the Derby company as a necessary preliminary to Ogden Corp.s
disposition of its holdings in Derby disposition of its holdings in Derby Ogden must dispose of Derby in
order to meet requirements of the Utility Act "death sentence," the Comorder to meet requ
mission indicated.
The principal revisions in the reorganization plan suggested by SEC were. preferred stock holdings, to an amount almost equivalent to the sum paid or the stock by its predecessor, U Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
(2) That new debentures issued by Derby have an eight-year instead of a six-year maturity. fund for the debentures be increased.
(3) That O OLDen Corp., as a stockholder, not vote in favor of the plan.
The canital structure of Derby now consists of $\$ 5,000,000$ open accoun held by Ogden Corp.; 20,000 shares of $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock Der share as of Dec. 31,1940 , but stated at $\$ 90$ per share; 1,500 shares of $\$ 6.50$ preferred stock (involuntary liquidating value $\$ 100$ per share), with arrearages of $\$ 31$ per share, but stated at 897 per share, and 50,000 shares
of common stock with a value of $\$ 2,227,500$, against which there was an of common stock with a value of $\$ 2,227,500$, again
The proposed plan provides for the payment to Ogden of $\$ 2,750,000$ in reduction of the $\$ 5,0000,000$ open account the funds being obtained through
sales of debentures); the cancellation of the remanning $\$ 2,250,000$ of debt and of Derby's common stock which Ogden owns; payment of the reorganization expenses by Ogden; issuance ot OOden of 84.000 shares of new common stock; the issuance to present preferred stockholders of both the
$\$ 7$ series and $\$ 6.50$ series of threes shares of new common for each share of preferred held, or a total of 64,500 shares, out of which Ogden, as the holder of $14.7 \%$ of the preferred, would be entitied to receive 9,471 shares. in certain of thesere general holders, why there should be any subordination of Oyden's open account claim.
The Commission said the plan as amended might properly be approved as a compromise. It decineed to support charges he part of Utilities Power \& mproper and possibly fraudieat con Ogcten's predecessor, in acquisition of Light, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary or ongien the company.

To Make Changes in Reorganization Plan-
The company has agreed to make certain changes in its voluntary reor-
anization plan as suggested by the SEC and will file the amendments within the next few days.
within the next few days.
In announcing the company's agreement to make the changes sEC
ordered further hearings to be held July 23 for a final review of the proposal.
Dennison Mfg. Co.-Tenders Accepted-
Directors on July 17 announced that in response to their invitation for
enders, dated June 18 1941, 4820 shares of debenture stock and 336 shares of prior preferred stock have been offered and accepted. plan of financing, the directors have decided not to consummate the 15 -year loan plan dash and whatever short-term or ong term borrowing may be necessary to purchase the stock tendered.-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 3966$.
Disher Steel Construction Co., Ltd.-Annual ReportYears Ended Dec. 31-
 Loss on in vestments. machinery and equipment.
Provin.

Profit for year $338,123-\quad 3,335$
 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 4,839$ accounts and bills receivable, trade (net), $\$ 96,595$;
deposit on tender, $\$ 11,875 ;$ stock of materials and
supplies. $\$ 120,46 ;$ buildings, machinery and equipment (net), $\$ 53,224$; deferred charges, Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 38,291$; accrued charges including reserves for income and excess profits taxes, $\$ 33,437$; class A cum. red conv,
pref. siock, $\$ 226,647 ;$ common stock $(2,500$ no par shares) $\$ 105,000$; pref. s.ock, $\$ 262,647 ;$ common stock , ( 22,500 no par shares, $\$ 105,000$;
reserve $\$ 10,974 ;$ profit and loss account, $\$ 48,580 ;$ total, $\$ 498,929 .-\mathrm{V} .151$; -V. 151, p. 3887.
Domestic Finance Corp.-Preference Stock OfferedPublic offering was made July 16 by a nation-wide banking group headed by Smith, Burris \& Co. of Chicago and New York, of a new issue of 40,000 shares of $\$ 2$ div. cum. preference stock at $\$ 29.75$ per share. The 18 investment houses comprising the banking group are located in 12 different States. Members include J. S. Barr \& Co., Ithaca, N. Y.; George D. B. Bonbright \& Co., Rochester, N. Y.; City Securities Corp., Indianapolis; Couper-Eckenbeck Co., Inc., Elder, Potter \& Co., Los Angeles; Fusz-Schmelzle \& Co., St. Louis; Hano \& Co., Philadelphia; R. H. Johnson \& Co., Nt. Louis; Hano \& Co., Philadelphia; R. H. Johnson \& Co., Mason, Moran \& Co., Chicago; Berwyn T. Moore \& Co., Inc., Louisville; Polk-Peterson Corp., Des Moines; William N. Pope, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. L. Putnam \& Co., Inc.; Boston; Ray, Johnson \& Co., Sunbury, Pa.; Timberlake \& Co., Portland, Me., and J. L.' Whalen Co., Lancaster, Pa. Purpose-The net proceds from the sale of the cumulative preference
stock (estimated $\$ 1,035,161$ ) wiil afford the company additional capital to enable the company and its subsidiaries to expand their operations as to enable the company and its subsidiaries to expand

Captalization as of March 31, 1941 outstanding
$\begin{array}{ll}21 / \% \text { notes maturing serially from } 1941 \text { to } 1945, & \$ 1,750,000 \\ \text { both incusive } & \$ 1,750,000 \\ \text { Cumula }\end{array}$
 Company had, as of March 31, 1941, short term credit lines aggregating
$\$ 9,000,000$ with 31 banks in various parts of the country. Total short term $\$ 9,000,000$ with 31 banks in various parts of the country
borrowings, as of March 31,1941 ; were $\$ 4,550,000$.
History and Business-Company was incorporated in Delaware on April 11, 1930, and its principal executive office is iscated at 231 south subsidiaries exclusivoly in making smand loans pursuant to the spall loan
laws or similar laws of the States in which such subsidiaries operate. Com laws or similar laws of the states in which such subsidiaries operate. Com pany operates, har separate license issued pursuant to the small loan laws or similaw laws of the State in which the office is located. The loan office are located in leased premises in cities in the following States: California (6) Illinois (2); Indiana (1); Ohio (3)) Maryla
vania (1); Virginia (2); Wisconsin (2).
Volume of Loons-The following table shows the volume of loans made (including loans made for payment of existing balances where additiona cash is advanced to present borrowers, but excluang:
notes discounted) during the last five fiscal years:
Year Ended March 31-
1937
 In addition to the volume of loans made as set forth in the above table, chased daring the fiscal years ended March 31 , 1937, to Narch aggregat
both inclusive, and 6,818 loans having unpaid principal balances agre ing $\$ 652,825$ were purchased during the fiscal year ended March 3111940.
Also Also notes discounted by the loan offices in thio during
ended March 31,1937 and 1938 , amounted to $\$ 66,195$. The following table shows outstanding loan balances, number of loans
outstanding, and average balance per toan at the close of each fiscal year outstanding, and average ba
for the last five fiscal years:


Earnings-The following table shows the consolidated operating result of the company and subsidiaries for the

a A vailable for dividends on the cumulative preference stock. The annual dividend requirements on the 183,663 shares of cumunative will amount to $\$ 367,326$.

Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents in addition to the Directors have
regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock,
both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 28 . Like amount paid on
May 1, last. Extra of 40 cents paid on Feb. 1. last. V. 153, p. 98 .

Dominion Scottish Investments, Ltd.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account

 1, 1939; 70 cents on June 1, $1939 ; 50$ cents on March 1,1939 , and Dec. 1.
and Sept. 1,1938 ; and a dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on June 1,1938 .-V.153, p. 98 .
Duquesne Light Co.-Earnings Years Ended April 30-
Operating revenues......
Operating revenues.......
Operating expenses.....
Maintenance and repairs.
Appropriation for retirement reserve........................
Amortization ofun plant acquisition adjustm'ts


Gross income-
Interest on funded debt.
nterest on Punded debt and expense.
Interest on Federal income tax settlement
nterest charged to construction.
Taxes assumed on bond interest.....................................

| $\$ 10253.247$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 10,370.01$ | Note-The company is making provisions for Federal normal income taxes for the year 1941 in accordance with the Revenue Act now in

effect and under which no provision is being made for excess profits tax as effect and under which no provision is being made for ex
it is estimated no such tax will be due.-V. $153, \mathrm{p}, 98$.

Durez Plastics \& Chemicals, Inc.-Debentures CalledAll of the outstanding 10-year $41 / 2 \%$ convertible debentures have been
called for redemption Aug. 18 at $1031 / 2$ and accrued interest. Payment called for redemption Aug. 18 at $1031 / 2$ and accrued interest. Paymen
will be made at the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New. York. Holders of the above deoentures may at their option receive immediate
payment of the principal, premium and accrued interest to Aug. 18, 1941 , upon surrender of said debentures at the above named paying office.-

Eagle-Picher Lead Co. - New President-
J. M. Bowlby has been elected President of the company and will assume his new post on Sept. 1. He will succeed Joseph Hummel Jr,, who has been
made Chairman of the Board. Mr. Hummel has been associated with the company for 50 years and asked to be relieved of his active duties.-V. 152 ,

Early \& Daniel Co.-Extra Dividends-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable July 15 to holders of record July 10 . Like amounts paid on Dec. 58 and on July 15, 1940; extra of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 28 ,

Eato
Period End. June 30- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-6 Mos.-1940 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { taxes, int., deprec., \& } \& & \$ 997,052 & \$ 970,470 & \$ 1,979,764 & \$ 1,908,348\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Shs. common stock out- } & 703,646 & 703,646 & 703,646 & 703,646 \\ \text { standing ( } \$ 4 \text { par) } & \$ 1.38 & \$ 2.81 & \$ 2.71\end{array}$

## V. 152, p. 2702

Eaton \& Howard Balanced Fund-Asset Value- with Net asset value per share on June 30, 1941, was $\$ 17.44$ compar
$\$ 17.61$ on Dec. 31,1940 , and $\$ 15.81$ a year ago.-V. 152, p. 676 .

Eaton \& Howard Stock Fund-Asset ValueNet asset value per share on June 30, 1941, was $\$ 10.32$ compared with
10.68 on Dec. 31,1940 and $\$ 9.81$ a year ago.-V. 151, p. 3558 .

Ebasco Services Inc.-Weekly Input-
For the week ended July 10, 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 as follows:
 The above figures do not include the system
not appearing in both periods.-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3805$.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States -Semi-Annual Statement-
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States at June 30 had $\$ 190,443,672$, to a new peak in the Society's history, Thomas I. Parkinson President of the society announced July 17, following the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors. Coincident with this increase, payments
by the Society to policyholders and beneficiaries were at the rate of $\$ 602,151$ a day as compared with $\$ 578,888$ a day in the corresponding period a year ago. admitted assets of the Society, Mr. Parkinson said, increased bonds had been valued on the basis of market prices on June 30, the aggregate value of the Society's assets, Mr. Parkinson pointed out, would ave been $\$ 17,0$ en
Parkinson,", is encouraging in that it points to an increasing role of useful. ness for the country's great thrift institutions during this period of national emergency. The funds making up the life insurance reserves of the country
constitute an important source of needed capital and the effort which America is going to be called upon to make will require the full and effective utilization of both government and private resources of credit.
"During the six months, the Society invested $\$ 183,000,000$ in securities other than Governments. Much of this investment in corporate securities represented the provision of new money, directly or indirectly, for defense activities." The aggregate payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the The aggregate payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the
half year, Mr. Parkinson said, was $\$ 108,989,259$ made up of $\$ 70,052,313$
in payments to living policyholders and $\$ 38,936,946$ paid to beneficiaries under death claims. Mr. Parkinson remarked particularly upon the gain in group, hospital and accident and health benefits, was 412,287 and for hospital expense benefits 297,509, approximately $85 \%$ of these certificates including provisions for childreal of cerefits and many also extending the coverage to the wives and accidental death and dismemberment protection was 391,051 for a total ace amount of $\$ 575,021,029$.
'this provision insuring emploses surrounding industry,'"said Mr. Parkinson, V. 152 , pepresents a significant development in private enterprise."-

Erie \& Kalamazoo RR.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the capital stock, par $\$$ paid on Fable. 1, last; $\$ 2.50$ was paid on Aug. 1,1940 and ond of
1.25 was
$1.371 / 2$ was paid on Feb. 1, 1940.-V.152, p. 626 .-V. 150, p. 433 .

Electric Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Jan. 31-1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-12 Mos.-1940
Subsidiaries-
 Maxintena
roperty retire
depletion res. approp
Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
Gross income
nt. on long-term debt. other deductions nt. charged to construc. . $\begin{array}{r}306,191 \\ \mathrm{Cr} 18,505\end{array}$
 Pref divs. to public
Portion applic. to minor-
ity interest ortion applic. to minor
b Net equity
Elec. Pow. \& L
L. Corp
$\$ 2,989,021$
$\$ 3,147,162$
$\$ 8,052,421$
$\$ 6,646,402$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { b Net equity } & \text { Re........ } & \$ 2,989,021 & \$ 3,147,162 & \$ 8,052,421 & \$ 6,646,402 \\ \text { Other income. } & 312 & 307 & 3,287 & 615\end{array}$
 Int. and other deduct'ns $\qquad$
Bal. carried to consol
earned surplus.
$\begin{array}{lllll}- & \$ 2,422,789 & \$ 2,655,670 & \$ 6,016,613 & \$ 4,733,703\end{array}$ a Includes provision by subsidiaries for Federal excess profits tax for
1941 of $\$ 123,724$ for the three months and $\$ 207,2366$ for the 12 months.
b Of Electric Power \& Light Corp in income of subsidiaries sian of income of
Statement of Income (Company Only)
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. Jan. } 31- & 1941-3 \text { Mos.-1940 } & 1940 & 1941-12 \text { Mos. } & 1940 \\ \text { Gross inc. from subsids- } & \$ 856,473 & \$ 842,510 & \$ 3,324,125 & \$ 2,704,510\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccrrrr}\text { Gross inc. Prom subsids. } & \$ 856,473 & \$ 842,510 & \$ 3,324,125 & \$ 2,704,510 \\ \text { Other. } & 312 & 307 & 3,287 & 615\end{array}$
 expense on debentures Other int. deductions-
Prem. and exp. on coli.
trust bonds retired..-
Net income_......- $\quad \$ 290,241 \quad \frac{545}{\$ 351,018} \frac{486}{\$ 1,288,317} \frac{1,091}{\$ 791,811}$ Note-No provision has been made for Federal excess profits tax since no
excess profits are indicated.-V. 153, p. 240 .
Evansville \& Ohio.Valley Ry., Inc.-Abandonment The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 8 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of of that portion of its line of
railroad extending from a connection with the Illinois Central in Evansville railroad extending from a connection with the Illinois Central in Evvansville
to Posey Station, 15.69 miles, and the eastern end of its line extending from a to Posey Station, 15.69 miles, and the eastern end of its line extending from a
connection with the Southern Ry. at Rockport to Grandview, five miles, all connection with the southern Ry. at Rockport to Grand
in Vanderburgh, Warrick and Spencer counties, Ind.

| Exchange Buffet Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End. April 30- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Sales | \$2,444,030 | \$2,507,700 | \$2,518,282 | \$2,693,294 |
| Gross profit | 36,393 105,081 | 56,574 115,122 | 77,785 116,159 | 116,036 112,546 |
| Other charge |  | 21,604 |  |  |
| Taxes | 42,792 | 45,495 | 44,888 | 41,146 |
| Net | \$111,480 | \$125,647 | \$83,262 | \$37,655 |

## Fairbanks Co.-Initial Dividend-

The board of directors has declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per quarterly dividend of $11 / 2 \%$ ( $\$ 1.50$ per share) on the outstanding $6 \%$ convertible stock, both payable Aug. $1,1 \$ 41$ to
the close of business on July 25.-V. 153, p. 99.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.-50-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common were paid on Dec. 20 and on Aug. 9,1940 ; dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 21 , and on Aug. 10, 1939 , 15 cents on Dec. 24,1938 , and initial divi-
dend of 15 cents paid on Aug. 1938 .-V. $152, \mathrm{p}$. 3805 .
(J. J.) Felin \& Co., Inc.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the preferred
tock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 10 A dividend of like amock, payable was paid on Nov. 25, 1940 , Nov. 1, Oct. 5 and April 15, 1940 ,
and on Jan. 15, 1939.-V. 151, p. 3088 .

Fenton United Cleaning \& Dyeing Co.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 15 to holders of record July 10 Similar amount was paid in each of the 16 preceding quarte
V. 152, p. 2704.

Ferro Enamel Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & 1941-3 \text { Mos. } & 1940 & 1941-6 & \text { Mos.- } 1940 .\end{array}$ Shares common stock
Earnings per share $\qquad$ a After depreciation, interest, Federal and foreign income tax $\$ 1.07$ Not- The and France but include accounts of other foreign subsidiaries - $V$. 152

Fidelity \& Deposit Co. of Maryland-Extra Dividendhe regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock par $\$ 20$, both payable July 31 to holders of record July 16. Extra of 位 amount was paid on Dec. 31 and July 31, 1940, and on Dec. 30 and July

## "56" Petroleum Corp.-Dividend -

Company advised that a 3\% dividend was paid July 3 to stockholders Finance Co. of
Six Months Ended June 30-

$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 0.72 & \$ 1.40 \\ \$ 0.69\end{array}$ a After interest, Federal taxes, \&c. b On 125,000 combined shares
(par $\$ 5$ ) of class A and B common stock.-V. 152, p. 3181 . Firestone Tire \& Rubber Co.-Aviation Unit Organized Corp., to handle development, engineering, production and distribution of ircraft materials and equipment. Leonard K. Firestone is President of the subsidiary.
duction of airplane tires, tubes, self-sealing fuel tanks, seadrome contact buoys, pilot seats, airplane wheel and brake units and other items for
aircraft.-V. i53, p. 241 .

Fonda Johnstown \& Cloversville RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. June 30Railway oper. revenues_ Railway oper. expenses_ | $\begin{gathered} 1941-\mathrm{Mon} \\ 899,303 \\ 33,842 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 3845 \\ 31.545 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1941-6 \mathrm{M} \\ \mathbf{\$ 2 8 4 , 6 6 1} \\ 197,397 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1940, \\ & \$ 200,95 \\ & 202,793 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net rev. from ry, oper. Railway tax accruals.- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15,460 \\ 2,439 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 6,756 \\ & 3,037 \end{aligned}$ | \$877.564 | \$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$48,202 } \\ & 18,356\end{aligned}$ |
| Railway oper Net rents | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 13,022 \\ 1,368 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | \$3,718 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$73,412 } \\ 4,235 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$29,846 |
| Net ry. o Other incom | \$11,654 <br> Dr329 | $\begin{array}{r} 83,262 \\ D_{r 3}, 707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 69,176 \\ 2,397 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 826,786 \\ D r 1,686 \\ \hline r y \end{gathered}$ |
| Total income Misc. deduct. from | \$11,325 | $\begin{gathered} \text { loss } 8444 \\ 2,674 \end{gathered}$ | \$71,574 ${ }^{9,294}$ | 97 |
| Income available for <br> Fixed fixed charges <br> Fixed charges. | 89,213 16974 | loss 83,118 12,708 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 62,280 \\ & 80,582 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13,476 \\ 76,547 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$7.7 | \$15,827 | \$18,302 | \$63,071 |
| structures \& equip. | 2,6 | 2,68 | 16,0 | 16,175 |

Foote Bros. Gear \& Machine Corp.- 25 -Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
tock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18 . Intitial dividend of 10 stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18 .
cents was paid on Jan. 3 , last.-V. 152, p. 2238 .

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addi-
ion to a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common ion to a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock
par $\$ 5$, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21 . Like amounts par \$5, both payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21 . Like amounts
were paid on Feb. 1, last, Aug. 1 and Feb 1,1940 . Extra dividends of No conts and regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on
Nov. 1,1939 and in each of the 11 preceding quarters.- $\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .425$.

## Fresnillo Co. - 40-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payabebe July 17 to hodrers of record Juls 12 . Dividend of 20 cents
was paid on Dec. 10, 1940 and one of 15 cents paid on July 16, 1940 .
(Geo. A.) Fuller Co.-To Reclassify Stock-
Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Sept, 4 to vote on
proposal to recclassify each sarere o common into four shareson new common.
A vote of two-thirds of each class of stock is required to effect the split-up. A vote are at present outstanding 25,096 shares of $\$ 1$ par common.
There art -V .152, p. 3809 .
Fyr Fyter Co., Dayton, Ohio-Earnings$\begin{array}{clllll}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net sales } & 8699,473 & \$ 304,385 & \$ 255,080 & \$ 281,84\end{array}$
 Net profit on sales. Total incomeMiscall income deductions
Federalincome
Net profit.-
Assess
BIdgs., machinery
R eguilment, \&c
Patents.-...... Patents.i-
GoodwiII
Treasury siok...-:
Deterred charges. Cash-ite
Securites
Notes \& acets. rec.
Notes \& accts. rec
Inventories_-.

 a Represented by 20,000 shares class A stock and 40,000 shares class B
stock, all of no par value.-V. 152 , p. 3968 . tock, all of no par value.-V. 152, p. 3968

## General Capital Corp.-Earnings-

6Mos. End.June 30-
Income-Dividends.-. $\qquad$
Total income........
Expenses and taxes....
Net income. Net income--
Net loss on sale of invest. (based on cost)

$\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net oper. profit..... } & \$ 64,543 & \$ 60,374 & \$ 158 & & 66,697 \\ & 58,589 & 58,642 & \text { loss } \$ 92,647 \\ \text { Dividends. } & 54,431\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 78,924 \\ 14,381\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 75,2 \\ 14,5 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\$ 64,543\end{array}$ |
| ---: | ---: | Note-Net income as above for the six months ended June 30, 1941 and

1940 respectively is exciusive of gains or losses, realized and unrealized, 1940 respectively is exciusive of gains or losses, realized a
on securities. Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets
Assets-
Cash
Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets
Cash rats receivable for stock of General Capital Corp. sold. $\quad \$ 704,086$
Account delivered. Accounts receivable lor stock of General Capital Corp. sold,
not delivered................................................... Dividends received Cash - Payble in stock 21,357
14,822

$\qquad$ Deduct:
Accounts payable-Management fee and other expenses
Provision for accrued Federal capital stock and State taxes.....
Dividends payable July 15.1941 $\$ 11,149$
2,726
3

Total liabilities. \$50,193
a Net assets..................................................... $\$ 3,456,105$ a Represented by 134,662 shares of stock without par value; stated
value, i.e., amount capitalized with respect to said shares, $\$ 1,859,790$. value, i.e., amoun

## General Electric Co.-Earnings-



 Net inc. from sales. $\overline{19,514,964} \overline{21,294,080} \overline{12,361,566} \quad 9,373,730$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Other inc., less int. paid } \\ \text { and sundry charges }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | $\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Profit a vail. for divs_- }\end{array} \\ \text { No, of shares of common }\end{array} 26,003,665 \quad 25,981,572 \quad 16,370,192 \quad 13,176,956$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { No. of shares of common } \\ \text { stock outstanding_-. } & 28,845,927 & 28,845,927 & 28,845,927 & 28,845,927 \\ \text { Earned per share } & \$ 0.90 & \$ 0.90 & \$ 0.57 & \$ 0.46\end{array}$ Earned per share_..... maintenance and depreciation charges, reserves

Early in August a general profit sharing payment of approximately $\$ 2$,-
373,000 for the first six mint 373,000 for the first six minths of this year will be made by the company
to about 68,000 eligible employees, President Charles E . Wilson announced today. In August last year a corresponding payment of about $\$ 2,232,000$ For eligible employees with five or more years of service, this payment will be equivalent to $3 \%$ of their regular earnings for the six months' period. sharing for the last half of this year would be paid on or about April 1 , 1942 , and that for 1942 and subsequent years any such payments would be made annually, on or about April 1 of the year following that for which payment was to be made.
Profit Sharing Payment-
Early in
in
E2 Eary in Ausust a Geoneral profit sharing payment of approximately


 Announcement was also made to the employees that any General profit
sharing for the last half of this year would be paid on or about sharing for the last half of this year would be paid on or about April 1 .
1942 , and that for 1942 and subsequent years any such payments would be made annually, on or about April 1 of the year following that for which
payment was to be made.

Number of Stockholders-
Stockholders on June 27 totaled 217,340, an increase of 6,223 over a yea
go, it was announced on July 14, by $\mathbf{W}$ W ago, it was announced on July 14 , by W. W. Trench, secretary of the company.
is an increase of 1,782 over the last record date, March 14, 1941.-V. $\mathbf{V}$. 153 p. 242 .

Gerreral Tire \& Rubber Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings6 Mos. End. May 31
Net sales, less disc'ts
returns and allowances
and excise taxes
and
a general and adminis.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { expenses } & \text {.......... } & 14,196,108 & 9,665,345 & 9,435,500 & 8,034,304\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { \&oc- } & 35,030 & 16,554 & 17,211 & 28,946 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. inc. tax- } & \text { a850,000 } & 60,000 & 280,000 & 17,500 \\ \text { Prov. for contingencies } & 125,000 & - & - & -\ldots\end{array}$

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net profit.a. } \\ \text { Earns, per share on com. } \\ \text { stock }\end{array}$ | $\$ 1,004,443$ | $\$ 280,563$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | a Includes excess profits tax.-V. 152, p. 985.

Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Week End. July 7- } & \text { Jan. } 1 \text { to July 7- } \\ 1941 & 1941 \\ \$ 25,200 & \$ 20,150 & \$ 677,938 & \$ 555,218\end{array}$ Gross revenue (est. $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 25,200 & \$ 20,150 & \$ 677,938\end{array}$

Globe-Wernicke Co.-Stock Split-Up Voted-
stockholders, at a recent special meeting, ratified a proposal to issue five shares of no par common stock in exchange for each common share now outstanding and to increase authorized capital stock to 300,000 share There are at present 50,891 no par common shares outstanding.-V. 153
99 .

General Public Service Corp.-Earnings-
 a Investments are carried on books at average amounts based on the written-down values established Dec. 31 , 1931 , and subsequent cost. The total of investments at market value at June 30,1941 , was $\$ 2,939,113$,
and at June 30,1940 was $\$ 3,107,206$.
b Represents the dividends payable to stockholders of record Oct. 15 , 1937 , on which payment was postponed by the board of directors. c Represented by 22,320 shares $\$ 6$ dividend preferred and 210 shares redemption or voluntary liquidation, or $\$ 100$ per share upon involuntary tiquidation, plus accrued dividends, Total preferred stock authorized,
47,610 shares, of which 23,690 shares of $\$ 5.50$ preferred are 47,610 shares, of which 23,690 shares of $\$ 5.50$ preferred are reserved for
conversion of $5 \%$ debentures. Junior preferred stock authorized, 10,000 conversio no par value, of which no shares have been issued.
shares of no
d Represented by 669,886 shares of no par value. Authorized, 700,000 Notes- (1) The net assets applicable to capital stock on the basis of including investments at market value, as p. $r$ inv. stm nt list, at June 30 ,
1941, were $\$ 1,551,989$, and at June 30,1940 , were $\$ 1,351,973$, 1941, were $\$ 1,551,989$, and at June 30, 1940 , were $\$ 1,351,973$.
(2) The unrealized net depreciation of investments at June 30,1941, based
1940.

Investment List June 30, 1941
Principal
Amount


Bonds
Amount
$\$ 75,000$
25,000
75,500
25,0.00
100,000
25,000
72,000
50,000

## Total market value of investments

 a Over-the-counter in New York. b This security is to be issued under aNon reorganization plan conf

General Shoe Corp.-25-Cent Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 31 , to holders of record July 15. Previoosly quarterly (B. F) 20 cents per shar
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-50-Cent Common DividendDirectors on July 15 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stoks, payable Aug. to holders of record July 25 . This compares common stock, payabe Aug. 1t holders of record July 25 . This compares
with 25 cents paid on March 14 , last, a hr a dividend or 50 cents paid on
Dec. 20,1940 , this latter being the first dividend paid shares since Dec. 18 . 1939 , when $\$ 1$ per share was distributed. A A dividend

50 cents was pald on sept. 30, 1937.-V. 152, p. 3809.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting \& Power Co. Ltd.-Earnings-
Period End. June 30-
Net income after int.,
1941-3 Mos.-1940 $\quad 1941-6$ Mos.-1940 amort., deprec. $\&$ inc.
taxes
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { amort., deprec. \& inc. } & & \$ 126,045 & \$ 176,786 & \$ 278.826 \\ \text { tanes. } & \$ 881,634 \\ \text { Eanings per share....- } & \$ 0.28 & \$ 0.39 & \$ 0.62 & \$ 0.84\end{array}$

[^8]share were distributed. In addition extra dividends of 20 cents was paid
on Dec. 22,1939 and extra of $\$ 1.40$ was paid on Dec. 23,1937 .-V. 152 , ${ }^{\text {on }}$ p. 678 .

Great Lakes Transit Corp.-Merger AskedAn application for permisssion to merge has been filed with the Interstate
Commerce Commission by the corporation and the Minnesota-Atlantic Transit Co
H. Townsend Hoopes, President of the Minnesota-Atlantic, would be

Hajoca Corp.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. $31-$
Net sales.
Cost of goode solā- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1940 \\ . \\ \hline 12,200,3\end{array}$



$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,427,529 \\ 1,868,834 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\xrightarrow{1939}$| 194, |
| :---: |
| $7,927,928$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Gross income- }}$

Provision for depreciation $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 795,420 \\ 326955 \\ 55.302 \\ 113.582 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 530,994$
300.609
60995
34112 Provision for Federal and State income taxes.-...
$\$ 299,581$
$\$ 135,277$ Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 175,151$; notes and accounts receivable customers (net),
$\$ 1,885,30$ other accunts receivable, $\$ 16,886$; inventories, $\$ 1,922,799$ investments, $\$ 15,073$; land, $\$ 409,083$; buildings, machinery and equipment
 Labilities-Notes payable (banks), 8500,000 ; accounts payable, $\$ 912,798$;
accrued salaries and wages $\$ 44,606 ;$ accrued taxes and interest, $\$ 54,714$;
 common stock ( 81 par), 338,750 ; earned surplus, $\$ 703,338$; capital surplus
$\underset{\text { Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis.-Delisting Hearing }}{\text { Has }}$ Thee Securities and Exchange Commission July 11 announced a public company to withdraw its class A p peefrential participating stock (\$10 par)
from listing and registration on the Chicago stock Exchange cation stated, among other things, that the volume of trading in the applion the Chicaso Stock Exchange has been exceedingly small and that the and of the corporation to secure sponsorship and trading in theckholders the over-the-counter market.-V. 152, p. 3969.

| ammermill Paper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnin |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years Ended Dec. $31-$ |  |  |  |
| isions for depletion and d | 566,4 | 534 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Taxes, other than income tax | 21 |  |  |
| or |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| tax |  |  |  |
|  | \$503,972 | \$463,40 |  |
| Before deducting provision for depletion anderal and administrative expenses and taxes |  |  |  |
| nsolidated Balance |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ash, \$1,255,399; U. S. Treasury notes, \$99,937; |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| mill plant (net), $85,384,488$; deferred charges, $\$ 275,575$; total, $\$ 111,216,071$. |  |  |  |
| $\$ 28,026$; accrued payrolls, $\$ 66,738$; accrued taxes, $\$ 331,035$; insurance and other reserves, $\$ 166,215$; $41 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| er reserves, $\$ 166,215 ; 41 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) |  |  |  |
| 216,071.-V. 151, p. 3562. |  |  |  |

Calendar Years-S Catendar Years-
Sales, net of returns and allowances.
Cost of Cost of sales
Depreciation of plant and equipment. Selling, administrative and general expenses

|  | \$692,516 | \$197,981 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social security taxes | 3,386 73820 | +6,844 |
| Federal corporation income tax | 150,697 | 25,998 |
| Federal corporation excess | 94,479 24,489 | \%,1̄2̄ |
| Net incom | \$345,645 | \$114.241 |

## Assels - <br> Coash-conditionail sales contracts and trade accept-

ances receivable, customers (net)
accounts trade acceptAccounts rec
Accrued int. on notes \& trade acceptances receév'e Cash surrender value-a Conditional sales contract notes, due after one year
Accounts receivable, \&c., nor-current.-.---.Maccuris
Matocrial and equipment
Sto and bonds owned
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Land, buildings and equipment (net) } \\ \text { Prepaid and deferred charges.........-:- } & 1,830,372 \\ 17.509\end{array}$ Total $1,387,675$ $\begin{array}{r}11,171 \\ 382,914 \\ 1,080,342 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 aor iife insurance on lives of certain customers. bAnd Federal and state par value.-V. 152, p. 1434.
Hartford Electric Light Co.-To Offer Bonds-
An offering of $\$ 4,200,000$ 30-year $33 \% \%$ debentures, 1941 series, due
sept. 1971 we made to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15 for subscription at face value on a pro-rata basis. A resistration statement covering the debent vares has bben fratrata basis. A
Securities and Exchange Commission, and the offering with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the offering will be made on
or about Aug i, provided registration is effective prior to said date At or about Aug. 1, provided registration is effective prior to said date. At
that time full particulars regarding the offering will be announced.
$\$ 4,200,000$ 30-Year $314 \%$ Debentures Registered with SEC -See last week's "Chronicle," page 234.-V. 152, p. 3969.


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 a Net income_-....- $\$ 192,139$ \$114,141, $\$ 75,663$ loss $\$ 54,852$ charged to surplus (deficit).

Assets- Dec.28, 40 Dec. 30,39 Liabiltties-


 Land, bldgs., ma-
chinery \& equip.
chinery \& equip.
(net) - ${ }^{\text {(iscell. investm'ts }}$
Miscell, investm'ts
Claim \& deps. rec \& other expenses
Goodwill

205,146
551
3,275
$\begin{array}{rr}25,823 & 30,612 \\ 1 & 1\end{array}$

Industrial Rayon Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 1939
$\$ 521,42$
51,108 1938
$\$ 204.502$
68.725 Total income .- $\$ 3$ Interest__-.-.....-.-.-. Sundry charges_-......$\underset{\text { Excess profits tax....- }}{ }$
Net profit............. $\frac{\mathrm{a} \$ 1,533,053}{\mathrm{a} \$ 1,048,358} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\$ 54,767}$ loss $\$ 120,450$ a Equal to $\$ 2.02$ per share of capital stock in 1941 and $\$ 1.38$ per share Net profit for the quarter ended June 30, 1941, was $\$ 849,702$, equal
to $\$ 1.12$ a share, comparing with $\$ 511,811$, or 67 cents a share in June In of previous year.-V. 152, p. 2398.
Inter-Mountain Telephone Co.-Stock Offered-
The company is offering to the holders of its common stock, in accordance with their preemptive right, of record at the close of business on June 27, rights to subscribe at \$10 per share for stock at the rate of $125-350$ ths of a share for each of common stock stock at the rate of $125-350$ ths of a share for each sore transferable upock
held. Full share warrants will be in rexistered form tran surrender at the orfice of the company, Bristol, Tenn., and fractional share warrants wil be in bearer form. or for fractional share warrants of authorized onenominations, aggregating the number of shares called for thereby upon surrender thereof at said office of the company, and fractional share warrants may be divided or consolidated as provided therein. Warrants are exercisabie
at or before $3: 00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST), July 28 , upou surrender thereor at ofrice at or before 3:00 p. m. (EST), July 28 , upon surrender thereor at office
of the company and upon payment for the number of full shares subscribed for at \$10 per share. From and after the date so fixed the warrants shall Alex. Brown \& Sons, Baltimore, has agreed, as underwriter, to purchase
from the company at $\$ 25$ per share such of the 12,500 shares of common stock offered as are not
Purpose of Issue- It is expected that net proceeds to the company, after
deducting expenses in connection with the sale of the common stock. will deducting expenses in connec expected that approximately $\$ 80,000$ will be appriximate se payment of bank loans which were incurred in connection apith improvements made by the company at the Marion, Va, exchange
and elsewhere. The balance of such net proceeds, together with the net and elsewhere. The balance of such net proceeds, together with the ne
proceeds received by the company from the anticipated private sale of an proceeds received by the company from the anter addition
additional $\$ 125,000$ op bonds, will be expended for additional telephone plant improvements and betterments, part of which may be financed in the interim by
company.
Company-Company, an operating public utility telephone company, Company is engaged in the telephone business in sections of Virginia and Tennessee. Local service is furrished by the company in 26 exchange service
For the year 1940 , approximately $70 \%$ of the operating revenue of the compans $4 \%$ from miscellaneo us sources service, and approximately 4 , from miscenaneous sources.
Toll service is furnished by the company between points territory by means of its own toll inestion with other companies, including toll service is furnished in conjunction with other companies in including
Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co. and Chesapeake \& Potomac Telephone Co. of Va.

Capitalization as at March 31, 1941
Authorized
$\$ 1,000,000$
30 -year 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, 1966.....-: $\$ 1,000,000 \quad \$ 576,000$
 Common stock (par $\$ 10$ ) ................................ 50,000 shs. 35,000 shs. a On May 28,1941 , charter was amended increasing the authorted
common stock from 50,000 shares to 75.000 shares. Company contemplates that followink the issue and sale by it of the
she 12.500 shares of common stock, it will issue and sell at private saie to Alex. Brown \& Sons, at $1001 / \%$ plus accrued int. an additio
30 year 1st mtge. sinking fund $3 \%$ bonds, due Dec, 1,1966 .

Earnings for Stated Periods
$\qquad$
 Inc. a vail. for fixed chgs.
Interest deductions....
Net income

| de |
| :---: |
| ap |
| ap |
| ai |
| an |
| pr |
| ad |
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| 3 |

 a Represented A stock, and 150.000 shares of clans $B$ stock alk, of which
 55 shares of class A stock and 15,764 shares or class
to Dec. 31,1931 ,at cost less proceeds of sales.- V. 152, p. 3025 .

Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the $5 \%$
preferred Bshares, payable July 15 to holders of record July 5 . Initial divipreferred B shares, payabie July 15 to holders of record Jut
dend of 25 cents was paid on April 15 , last.--V.152.p.2240.

Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the common
this dividend repre stock, payairs distribution in the company's current fiscal year which began
sentet the sont June 1. In the year ended May 31, 19941, company paid a total of \&1. 50 per share comprising rents paid on Aug. 30, 1940.
Coincidentally with the dividend declaration, the company's directors indicated their intention of changing dates for payments of any quarterly dividends which may be declared. In the past these distributions have been will be made in February, May, August and November.-V. 152, p. 2857

$$
10 .
$$

Walter E.) Heller \& Co.-Earnings-

| 6 M Mos. End.June $30-1941$ | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 1929 | $\$ 270$ | 526 | $\$ 236,944$ |
| $\$ 233,30$ |  |  |  |  |  |

 After all charges and Federal income taxes.-V. 152 , p. 3969
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}6 \text { Mos. End.June 30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Net profit after expenses
and taxes.......as $\$ 2,562,587$ a $\$ 2,968,431$ a $\$ 2,522,381 \quad \$ 2,788,252$ a Equal to 52 cents per share in 1941 , 60 cents per share in 1940 and 51 cents per sh

Home Insurance Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in add
ion to a semi-annual dividend of 60 cents per share on the common stock. both payable Aug. 1 to holders or recerd July 15 . Like amounts were paid
bin on Feb. 1, last, and on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1940, and previousiy company paid an extra dividend of 10 cents per share and reguar quarteriy ivich
of 30 cents per share on Nov. 1, Aug. 1 and March 1,1939.-V.
.

Hydraulic Press Brick Co.-Registers with $S E C$ -
Ideal Cement Co.-Common Stock Offered-F. Eberstadt \& Co. are offering 24,000 shares of common stock (par $\$ 10$ ) at $\$ 26.50$ a share, less dealer commission of $\$ 2$ per share. -V. 151, p. 3563.

Imperial Paper \& Color Corp. - $\$ 1.50$ DividendDirectars have dectared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common
 parents paid on March $12,1940,50$ cents on Dec. 20 , 1939, and regular
75 cmi-annual dividend of 75 cents on oct. $2,199$. , Special dividend of 75 sents was paid on June 23 , 1938.- V . 151 , 1 p. 1282 .
Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings-
12 Months Ended June 30- $\qquad$
 1939
$\$ 2.649 .4$ Gross revenues
Oper., maint.
\&

Balance available for dividends.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 720,294 \\
\text { June } 30,1941
\end{gathered}
$$

| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Utility plan | \$22,140,173 | Preferred stock | 81,054,900 |
| Cash. | 1,973,308 | Common stock | 5,250,000 |
| Notes r | 100 | Long-term debt | 14,245,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 427,773 | Customers' deposit | 86;584 |
| Materials and supplie | 99,268 | Other current \& accrued liab | 86,879 |
| Other investments | 20,290 | Matured interest | 252,437 |
| Prepayments | 8,762 | Unamort. premium on debt-- | 31,647 |
| Special deposit | 253,154 | Customers advs. for construc |  |
| Unamortized debt | 909,350 | Revenues billed in advance. <br> Taxes accrued | 66,665 658,836 |
| Deferred deb | 222,913 | Interest accrued | 13,244 |
|  |  | Contrib. in aid of construction | 87,212 |
|  |  | Reserves. | 2,042,589 |
|  |  | Surplus. | 2,057,799 |
|  |  |  | 55, |

Total.
Total_...........
Insurance Co. of the State of Penn.-40-Cent Div.-
Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
tock, payable July 16 to holders of record July 14 . Like amount was paid stock, payable July 16 to holders of record July 14 . Like amount was paid on July 12,1940, and previously semi-
share were distributed.-V. 152, p. 680.


Total_...........
International Utilities Corp.- Dividend-
At a meeting of the board of directors of this corporation held July 10 , a dividend of $871 / 2$ cents per share was declared on the $\$ 3.50$ prior preferred at the close of business July 23, 1941 , such declaration and payment, however, being subject to approval by order of the Securities and Excha
Commission under the provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935.
Capital Structure Revision Sought by SEC-
The Securities and Exchange Commission moved July 16 to force a
Al comprehensive revision of the capital structure of the corporation. Alleging
that the class B stock of International has no equity in the assets of the company, but nevertheless has $89 \%$ of the total voting power, the SEC instituted proceedings under the Holding Company Act to make on equitable basis.
equitable basis.
A hearing was ordered for Aug. 6 at which International will be given
opportunity to be heard and at which the SEC will give formal consideration
to what definite orders should be issued immediately thereafter. to what definite orders should be issued immediately thereafter.
Citing causes for its action, the Commission said that on Dec. 31,1940, the aggregate liquidation priority of and by $\$ 1,735,993$ the book value of the stock any's assets. In addition to these three types of stock, which together have only $11 \%$ of the voting power. International has a class B stock outstanding to the extent of the present set-up. the Commssioner asserted. class B stock controls the International holding company system which has consolidated assets amounting to $\$ 44,352,578$." International will be
When the hearing starts Aug. 6 , the $8 E C$ said given opportunity to
immediately (1) That, with respect to the election of directors, the holders of the class B stock be restricted to the elect.
than one director; and $(2)$ That the holders of the company's $\$ 3.50$ prior preferred stock, the
$\$ 1.75$ preferred, and the class A stock, be given the right to vote as a class $\$ 1.75$ preferred, and the class A stock, be given the right to vote
for the election of a fixed number of directors.-V.152, p. 3346 .

Investment Co. of America-Earnings-

| 6 Mos. End. June 30Int. on invest. in bonds. Divs. from inv. in stocks | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & 88,288 \\ & 85.579 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & 88,750 \\ & 84.403 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & 63,344 \\ & 63,315 \end{aligned}$ | 1938 82,90 46,476 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | 889.262 | 888, | 863,76 |  |
| Custodian and agen | 23.019 4.650 |  |  |  |
| Int. on bank loa |  | 346 | 7,088 | ${ }^{3,960}$ |
| Exps.of registration, | 5,732 2,881 | 11,693 2.137 | 7.923 7.230 | 12. |
| rofit-- | \$52,980 | 345,9 |  |  |
| ss from sales of in | 46,996 | 35.4 | prof2,176 |  |
| Profit before pro |  |  |  |  |
| Federal income tax- for contingencies. | \$5,984 | \$10,520 | 88,380 | 172,796 |
| ov. for Fed. inc, tax.- | 400 |  | 793 | 7 |
| Net profit. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,584 \\ \text { Balance Sheet June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  | 87,587 loss\$189,976 |  |
| Assets- 1941 |  |  |  | 1940 |
| Cash in banks .... \$472,117 | $\begin{gathered} 1940 \\ \$ 162,095 \end{gathered}$ | Acc'ts payable fo Other acc'ts pased unclaimed divs | * |  |
| dresh in closed De- |  |  | - \$1,881 | 8966 |
| ctherwise re- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 509 | Div, payable | ${ }^{81,273}$ | ${ }^{53,249}$ |
| trec, for see. |  | Accrued taxes.- Res, for conting | 14,854 20,000 | $10,80 \mathrm{C}$ 20,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,433 \\ 4,325,503 \end{array}$ | Res, ror conting <br> Reserve for Fed'I 20,000 20,00 <br> income tax__-. 770 - |  |  |
|  |  | Common stoek.-.- | - 203 | 129,240 |
|  |  | Capital surplus | ,2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total. Total_......... $84,402,202 ~ \$ 4,532,976$
a Par 81.
Note
O. bar 810 completion of conversion of common shares and option warrants of predecessor) are as follows
of this corporation at $\$ 115$ per share, the option being exercisable at any
time without limit. Option warrants to purchase 279,848 common shares of the capital stock
of this corporation at $\$ 155$ per share, the options being exercisable on of this corporation at $\$ 155$ per share, the options being exercisable on or
before Dec. 31,1942 .
Investors Fund C, Inc.-Earnings-

-V For own capital stock repurchased. b Brokers for securities purchased
Island Creek Coal Co.-Production -
Company mined 619,199 tons of coal in June, compared wit
Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd.-Earnings-


## Johns-Manville Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Inc. from royaities, com- } \\ \text { missions, divs., \&c.-- }\end{array}$ | 59,150 | 70,773 | 83,771 | 113,126 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |




 Notes-(1) Taxes for the six months include provision for United States
and Canadian income taxes in the amount of $\$ 4,612,664$. (2) Johns-Manville Credit Corp., a wholly, owned but unconsolidated
subsidiary which purchases home modernization notes from contractors
with repayment by home owners under a deferred payment plan, reported
net earnings of $\$ 64,950$ during the first six net earnings of $\$ 64,950$ during the first six months of this year as compared
with $\$ 54,216$ during the corresponding period of 1940 (3) Conforming to practice adopted in the 1940 an foreign subsidiaries other than the Canadian subsidiaries have been excluded from the above consolidated financial statement.-V. 152, p. 3971 .

## Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-New Director-

The election of A. U. Hunt as director; P. B. Boyd as Executive VicePresident, rout. A, Larson as Assistant Secretary, was announced by the board of
and Cores
directors meeting in New York on responsibilities of four men whose careers are marked by continuing and rogressive achievement.-V. 153, p. 244 .
Jones \& Laughlin Steel Corp.-Court Refuses to Enjoin Meeting
Judge F. P. Schoonmaker in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh July 17 refused to grant two stockholders a preliminary inujnction. They sought
to enjoin the special meeting of stockholders scheduled for July 22 to vote to enjoin the special meeting of stockholders scheduled for July 22 to vote
on a plan for revision of the capital structure and merger of two subsidiaries on a plan for revision of the
into the parent organization
The Court ruled that the case be tried on its own merits but did not
set a date for trial. Judge Elder W. Marshall, attorney for Jones \& set a date for trial. Judge Elder W. Marshall, attorney for Jones \& July 22 to ask that a date be set for a hearing.
H. E. Lewis, Chairman of the Board and President of Jones \& Laughlin, stated that the special meeting of stockholders would be held as scheduled.

Kansas City Public Service Co.-Voting Trust Extended The voting trust agreement which was to have expired July 1, 1941, has Voting trustees are Walter S. McLucas, Chairman, Carl W. Allendor-
fer, William Carnegie Ewen, Paul H. Saunders, and Powell C. Groner.. 152, p. 3972 .
Kansas City Southern Ry.-Earnings-




9,650 $-57,564 \quad 59,402$ Netry. oper. income-- $\$ 287,491 \overline{\$ 245,502} \overline{\$ 2,023,075} \overline{\$ 1,641,378}$
-V. 152, p. 4127 .

## Kennecott Copper Corp.-Special Dividend-

Directors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock,
no par value, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Aug. 29 . Like no parts paid on June 30, last. Special dividend of 25 Aug. 29 . Like March 31, last; special of 75 cents paid on Dicc. 24,1940 , and specials of 50 cents were paid on Sept. 30 and June 29,1940 .-V. 152, p. 3348 .

Keyes Fibre Co., Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rlll}\quad 6 \text { Months Ended June } 30 \text { - } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 \\ \text { Net income after charges and taxes..- } & \$ 143,749 & \$ 120,246 & \$ 92,327\end{array}$ -V. 152, p. 1285.
Knickerbocker Fund-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { 6 Months Ended May 31- } & 1941 & 1940, \\ \text { Income: Cash dividends } \\ \text { Interest earned.-.-. } & \$ 11,800 & \$ 7,68\end{array}$
Total
Federal capital stock
Federal capital stock tax
New York State franchise tax
Federal income tax $\qquad$
Balance Sheet May 31, 1941
Assets-Investments in securities, $\$ 611,494$; cash, $\$ 8,738$; dividends
eceivabl e, $\$ 4,140 ;$ total, $\$ 624,371$. Liabilities-Federal income tax, $\$ 200$; Federal capital stock and State of \$1 par value per share), issued 115,313 shares), issuable 350 shares) $\$ 79,141 ;$ earned surplus, $\$ 335 ;$ excess of cost of investments over quoted
market price, Dr $\$ 96,868$; total, $\$ 624,371$. Not-Value of one share of beneficial
Note- Value of one share of beneficial interest issued or issuable on the basis of the above balance s
was $\$ 5.38$.-V. 152, p. 430 .
Lake Erie \& Western RR.-Bonds Suspended from Dealings -
The second mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds due July 1, 1941 have been sus-
pended from dealings on the New York Stock Exchange because of the pended from dealings on the New York St
small amount outstanding.-V. 153, p. 101.

Lamson Corp. of Del.-Stock Exchange Taxable in Mass. that the Massachusetts Tax Commissioner rules that the exchange securities of American Pneumatic Service Co. for those of Lamson Corp. of
Delaware const itutes a taxable exchange Delaware const itutes a taxable exchange resulting in a gain or loss for
purposes of the Massachusetts personal income tax. The company has been purposes of the Massachusetts personal income tax co The company has been
informed that the Commissioner, for purpose of computing gain or loss will use as a fair value for the preferred and of common stocks of or lamson
Corp., $\$ 20$ and $\$ 2$, respectively as of the effective date of exchange Corp., $\$ 20$ and $\$ 2$, respectively as of the effective date of exchange, April 7 ,
1941 . Mr. Dietz says further: "This does not in any way affect or change the
opinion of this company's counsel that under the Federal income tax law now in effect no taxable gain or loss for Federal income tax purposes was reaned by stoc The opinion of counsel has recently pursuant to the agreeoffice of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Syracuse, New York."
153 , p. 244 .

Lane Bryant, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Sales..ented May 31Net profit after depreciation and inter
Provision for
 Provision for Federal income taxes
Provision for excess profits taxes. $\qquad$
 The balance sheet as of May 31 , 1941, showed current assets of $\$ 4,407,791$
(including cash of $\$ 1,258,829$ ) and current liabilities of $\$ 1,582,599$, a ratio of 2.8 to 1 . - V. 153, p. 244 .
Lawyers Title Corp. of New York-Increase in Business -Preferred Stock Retired-
Business of the corporation for the first six months of this year increased
more than $12 \%$ as compared with the first six months of 1940 . Business for June, 1941, was greater than for any other month since the organization last year, according to an annt, 1938 , and was $44 \%$ greater than in June of
lancement made by William D. Flanders, President of the corporation.
Mr. Flanders said that the
the corporation and that the increase in branch offices at Brooklyn, Jamaica and White Plains had shared in the increase.
Mr. Flanders further announced that the corporation had, as of June 30, in excess of $\$ 400,000$.-V. 152, p. 1133 .

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LaSalle Wines \& Champagne, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Years Ended May 31Net sales.-ucts sold, seling, delivery and admin
Cot of oduct
istrative expenses.

Operating profit

## Total income

Other deductions Provision for
Net profit Net profitshare of common stock
Includes $\$ 7,500$ provision for excess profits in 1940 .

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31, } 1941
$$

Assets-Cash, $\$ 65,346$; trade accounts and note receivable (net), $\$ 28,033$; ment and other assets, $\$ 48,617$; property, plant and equipment (net), Liabilities- Notes payable, $\$ 53,822$; accounts payable for purchases, expenses and payrolis, $\$ 28,920 ;$ accrued taxes and other expenses, $\$ 3,857$; Federal surplus, $\$ 232,243$; total, $\$ 802,464$.-V. 151, p. 1577.

## Lehigh Valley Coal Co.-Notes Called-

The Board of Directors on July 18 voted to redeem on Aug. 20 next all Jan. 1, 1943, and on the same date to pay the deferred portion of the interest due Feb. 1,1939 and Aug. 1,11939 on its first and refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds, $5 \%$ series of 1924 .
paid at their principal amount and accrued interest, together with the deferred portion of the interest due July 1,1939 , upon, presentation on and after the redemption date either at the office of Drexel \& Co., Philadelphia,
or at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. Incorporated, New York. Under the provisions of the company's plan of Jan. 4, $1939, \$ 7.50$ of the interest due on July 1, 1939 on each $\$ 1,000$ of these notes was paid and the balance of
$\$ 22.50$ was to be paid on Jan. 1, 1943, or upon the earlier redemption of the notes. Under this same plan, holders of the bonds received $\$ 6.25$ of the interest due on each $\$ 1,000$ bond on Feb. 1,1939 and Aug. 1,1939 and were to be
paid the balance of $\$ 18.75$ due on each of these dates on Feb. 1, 1944, or paid the balance of $\$ 18.75$ due on each of these dates on Feb. 1, 1944, or
upon earlier redemption of the bonds. Holders of the bonds may obtain paym earlier redemption of the bonds. Holders of the bonds may obtain the appropriate coupons for this interest on and after Aug, 20,1941 , either
at the office of Drexel \& Co. Philadelphia, or at the office of The First at the office of Drexel \& Co. Philadelphia, or at the office of The First present their coupons promptiy for payment as, under the plan, the deferred interest payments do not themselves bear interest.
In announcing the action, $L$. R. Close, President of the company, said that the board had appreciated the cooperation of the company's security holders in helping it over a temporary emergency at a sacrifice to themfixed under the plan, in view of the improved financial position of the
Lehigh Valley Coal Period End. June 30- 1941-3 Mos.-1940 1941-6 Mos.- 1940 selling coal
Total inc. from oper'ns
Disct. on bonds \& notes purchased for sk. funds
Other income.-.-.
Gross income
Cost of carrying idde Cost of carrying idle
properties and reserve
coal lands. Interest on funded and unfunded debt-........
a Federal taxes.-.
Minority interest--.--
Net income
Shs. of com. stk...ut
Earnings per share

| a Excludes any provision | $1,205,437$ | $1,205,437$ | Nil | Nil | 2050.43 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\times$ Loss.

Consolidated Earnings for the 12 Months Ended June 30
Income from mining and selling coal
Total income from operations.
Disct. on bonds \& notes purchased for sinking funds
Profit on sale or other disposition of fixed assets iss
Gross income--
Cost of carrying ide properties \& reserve coal lands
Interest on funded and unfunded debt
a Federal taxes.-..........
Miscellaneous deductions
Minority interest
Net income.
 $\qquad$
a Excludes any provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes
Liberty Finance Co., Inc.-EarningsEarnings for the 6 Months Ended June 30, 1941
Net profs the period $\$ 2,639$ of net income was transferred to earned surplus
During During the perios $\$ 2,63$ orterly dividends on the company's
cumulative participating preferred stock.-V. 151, p. 3893

Line Material Co.-Listed on Chicago Exchange-
Registration on the Chicago Stock Exchange of the 429.408 shares of common stock ( $\$ 5$ par) of the company became
stock was admitted to trading.-V.
.

Loew's, Inc.-Bonds Called-
Dillon, Read \& Co., as paying agent, announced that it has selected by lot, for redemption on Aug. 15,1941 , out of moneys in the sinking fund,
$\$ 375,000$ principal amount of $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures due Feb. 15 , $\$ 375,000$ principal amount af ayment will be made at the principal amount on and after Aug.
194, upon presentation of the debentures at the New York office of Dillon, 15, upon presentation of the d
Read \& Co.-V. 152, p. 3186 .

Long Beach Gas Co., Inc.-Tenders-
Empire Trust Co. is nothfying holders of 1st mtge. $5 \%$. 40 -year sinking fund gold coupon bonds that it will receive tenders up to 3 p . m. Aug. 1 ,
1941 , for the sale to it of an amount of these bonds sufficient to exhaust
the sum of $\$ 8.003$.15 at a price not exceeding $105 \%$ and and the sum of $\$ 8,003.15$ at a price not exceeding $105 \%$ and accrued interest. Tenders will be received at the trust d
New York, N. Y. V. 152, p. 2861 .

Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Ky.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. Years Ended May 31-
Operating revenues Operating re
Operation
Maintenance Appropriation for retirement reserve.
Amortization of limited-term investments......... Trovision for Federal and state income taxes.
Net operating income
Other income $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,230,114 \\ 230,983 \\ \hline\end{array}$ ${ }_{84,223,505}^{216,743}$ Gross income $\begin{array}{rr}\$ 4,461,097 & \$ 4,440,248 \\ 1,030,450 & 1,030,45 \\ 160,227 & 160,22\end{array}$ Interest on funded debt--1.-2
Amortization of debt discount and expense
Other interest -- $\overline{\text { flood and renabilitation expense- }}$ Amortization of flood and renabilita
Amortization of contractual capital expenditures.Amortization of contractual charged to constructi
$\qquad$

Net income.
 \$2,993 Note-Provision for excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 was made for the calendar year 1940 in the amount of $\$ 154,000$ and provision is being made for the calendar $y$
mated tax of $\$ 475,000$. V. 152, p. 4127 .

MacAndrews \& Forbes Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. June 30- } & 1941-3 \text { Mos. } & 1940 & \text { 1941-6 Mos. } \\ \$ 208,842 & \$ 228,454 & \$ 431,644\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { stock. per share of com. } & \$ 0.59 & \$ 0.65 & \$ 1.22 & \$ 1.24\end{array}$ a After expenses, Federal income taxes, \&c.-V. 152, p. 3814.
McCrory Stores Corp.-New Chairman-
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc. (\&Subs.)-Earns.-
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { a Net profit.en } \\ \text { Earns, per shon.on } \\ \text { shares capital stock_.- }\end{array} & \$ 0.41 & \$ 0.30 & \$ 0.93 & \$ 0.70\end{array}$ a After interest, depreciation, Federal income and excess profits taxes \&c.-V. 152, p. 2557.
McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Plan Effective-
William J. Wardell, trustee, in a notice to the creditors and stockholders, and other interested parties, July 15 states: carried into effect. Pursuant to
The plan of reorganization is now being the plan, $\$ 13,700,00015$-year $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund dold to the public through an underwriting. All the property constituting the estate of the company and certain claims belonging to the estate required to be retained and
enforced by the trustee) was transferred to the company on July 1, 1941 pursuant to an order of the court dated June 30, 1941. Cash is now available for the paymment of debenture holders and other cremmon stock and scrip certificates representing fractional interests in
respect of new common stock are likewise now available for distribution to respect of new common stock are likewise now available for distribution to
holders of old preference stock, $\$ 3$ series and old common stock now outholders of old preference stock, $\$ 3$ series and old common stock now out-
standing, as provided in the plan. Manufacturers Trust Co, has been appointed exchange agent to make such payments and such distributions. The method by which creditors and stockholders may participate in the in the order.
(1) The holders of outstanding debentnres, certificates for preference
stock, $\$ 3$ series (including certificates purporting to represent the old stock, $\$ 3$ series (including certificates purporting to represent the old preference stock, series A $7 \%$ convertible), certificates for common stock and scrip certificates represenk should surrender their securities accompanied by the appropriate transmittal letters, duly executed, to Manufacturers Trust Co, exchange agent, 45 Beaver St., New York, N, Y. need take no
(2) Holders of other debt entitled to participate in the plan neent of such action, as checks will be mailed by the exchange agent in payment of such action,
debt in full with interest.
Old preference stock,
Old preference stock, $\$ 3$ series will receive 2.3 shares of new common
stock ( $\$ 18$ par) for each old share; and each share of old common stock stock (\$18 par) for each old share; and each share of old common stock
( $\$ 5$ ) will receive $1 / 4$ share of new common stock (scrip to be issued for (\$5) will receive
fractional shares)

New Stock Listed on Stock Exchange-
The common stock ( $\$ 18$ par value) has been admitted to the New York
Nam. Stock Exchange and the old common stock (par \$5) and the
preference stock (no par) have been suspended from dealings

Sales-
Consolidated net sales for the six months ended June 30 increased $12.23 \%$ over the corresponding period of 1940, according to preliminary figures
released on July 15 by W. J. Murray, Jr., President. Sales were $\$ 84,-$ released on July 15 . by W, $\$ 76,587$ compared Mu in the 1940 half.
546,587 compared to $\$ 75,332,103$ in the for $\$ 61,299,641$, showing a comparative increase of $11.99 \%$, while sales of the liquor department, according to
the preliminary figures, amounted to $\$ 23,246,946$, an increase of $12.86 \%$ the preliminary figures, amounted to
over the 1940 period.-V. $153, p, 245$.
$\underset{\text { McLellan Stores Co.-Chairman Resigns- }}{\text { Mce }}$ Snited Stores Corp, in V. 153, p. 256.-V. 153, p. 245
Magma Copper Co.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30-). } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { copper produced, (lbs.)- } & 19,236,011 & 19,455,657 & 19,773,710 & 19,143,396\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Copper produced, (lbs.) } & 19,236,011 & 19,455,657 & 19,73,7 & 10, & \\ \text { Avge, net selling price } & 12.0043 \mathrm{c} & 11.3467 \mathrm{c} & 10.017 \mathrm{c} & 9.352 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { per pound praduction } \\ \text { a Avge, net produr } \\ \text { cost per pound }\end{array}$ | 7.2754 c | 7.4439 c | 7.177 c | 8.030 c |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | b Net income - cost of producing copper is after deducting gold and sive a The average cost of producing copper is after deducting oid and silver

values and includes all operating costs, Arizona taxes, Federal social security taxes, depreciation and administrative expenses, but does not
include any allowance for mine depletion, capital stock tax or Federal include any allowance for mine depletion, capital stock tax or federa income tax. b After provision for all taxes. c Equal to $\$ 1.96$ per shar
capital stock in 1941 and to $\$ 1.76$ per share in 1940 .-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .2557$.

Manhattan Shirt Co.-Balance Sheet -

to be the initial step to enable Manufacturers Trust Co., indirect owner of
the eshares, to comply with an SEC order to dispose of the stock by Febuary, 1942 It ines, to comply with an SEC order to dispose of the stock by Febuary. some time late in August if market eng of the reclassified shares wil be made
 earned surplus to the common capital account, To prevent dilution of the voting power of the preferred stock by the tenfold increase in the common the company will amend itts charter to give each preferred share ten votes approval.
The bank controls Marion-Reserve through its ownership of Utility Service Co., which owns all of the electric company's common shares. to predcessor electric companies made by a banks sinece absorbed,
On May 17 the SEC granted Manufacturers Trust petition to be
On May 17 the SEC groated Manufacturers Trust petition to be exempted
from the provisins of the Public Utiity Holding Company Act of 1935,
but directed is on and to take steps looking to the recapitaization within six months of certain other controlled utilities.-V. 153, p. 246 .
Marion Steam Shovel Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 6 \text { M Mos. End. June 30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$
 a After Federal income and excess profits taxes and provision of 874,000
for additional anticipated Federal taxes under 1941 legislation. for additional anticipated Federa
income taxes.- $\mathbf{V} .152$, p. 3815 .
Market Street Ry.-EarningsCalend
Operatin
Operatio
Mainten
Appropri
Tater Operating revenues.-
Operation
Mainten Appropriation for repairs.--
Taxes (other than income teserve


 Amortization of debt discount and expense................................................................. Net loss.

Assets-
Railread property
and franchierty Sinking funds and
other depo
d4, 303,824 45
Other deposits.-.
Investments.
Cash on hand and
demand deposits Accounts and notes
receivable Accrued interest rents receivable Indebt. of affil. Mat'ls \& supplies-



|  | 1940 | 1939 | Labatutes |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Net earns, before int } \\
& \text { and dividends } \\
& \text { Int, \& amort. of hd. disc }
\end{aligned}
$$

and dividends in
Int. \& a mort. of dd dis

| Gross oper. revenue-Elecertic.Ged | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8,476.418 | \$8,132,188 | \$7,398,415 | \$7,538,501 |
|  | 1,894,884 | 1,908,369 | 2,090,699 |  |
| Non-operating revenueInterest......-- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,919 460,559 | 3,992 434.279 | 5,584 410,824 | -25,906 |
| Total oper. revenue_-8 | 10,948,222 | 10,622,681 | \$10,015.312 | 10,303,373 |
| Purchased power \& gas:- | ${ }_{3}^{2} .685$,674 | ${ }^{2} 2.6184 .145$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,094}$ | 2,731,831 |
|  | 526.5 | . | 463 , | 577.893 |
| Depreciation-.-...-....- | 1,4888,096 | 1,365,832 | + $7,312,578$ | 1,349,272 |

$$
\underset{\substack{\text { Int } \\ \text { Oth }}}{\substack{\text { Oth }}}
$$ Ont. \& amort. of bd. disc. Other charges..........-:-

Minority pref. divs., Net consol. earnings
$\$ 1,649,757$
$\$ 1,713,565$
$\$ 1,567,896$

$\$ 1,479,993$ | Pref. divs. of Masss. Utii. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Assoc. paid or declared | $1,447,670$ | $1,447,660$ | $1,447,649$ | $1,447,638$ | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Bal. for consol. surp_- } & \$ 202,087 & \$ 265,905 & \$ 120,247 & \$ 32,355\end{array}$


| e Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \$ 6,43,316 \\ & \hline, 56,254 \end{aligned}$ | Assets- ${ }_{\text {- }}^{1940}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{9}$ | Labluties- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{1939}{8}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Prite }}$ Costructoperties 43 | 2,990,356 | Conv. 5\% cum. \& |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}710,884 \\ \hline 800\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 500,000 424,000 | Investments securs. $7,377,833$ | 7,382,678 |  |  |
|  | 6\% pret. shh. of |  | held by pubic-- 182.536 | 41 |
| $\mathbf{8 2 3 9 , 0 7 9}$ 6,979 | Assoclation-.-. 105,706 | 105,706 | Acounts payable- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 731,015 | 545,531 |
|  | Cash--.---...-. 1,514,204 | 1,379,981 | Accrued taxes | 571,174 |
| ,058 | dos. |  | Accruals------- 32, |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 32,902 \\ & 20,713 \end{aligned}$ |  | 81,129 | Consumers depos. ${ }^{\text {Div. deci. on M ass. }}$ | 459 |
| , | and others..... 1,466 |  | Util. Assoc |  |
|  | ecared divs. rec. ${ }^{62}$ |  |  |  |
| \$204,950 | , |  | minority shs. of |  |
|  |  |  | Res. |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Util. Assoc. pref |  | Consol. earn, surp. 1,897,504 | 1,947,079 |

Total_......-45,265,273$\overline{55,792,639} \overline{103} \overline{\text { Total_........-45,265,273 }} \overline{55,792,639}$

## -V. 150, p. 3206

Marshall Field \& Co.-Stock Offered-Glore, Forgan \& Co. on July 11, 1941, offered 14,800 shares of common stock (no par) at $\$ 163 / 4$ per share (net).-V. 152, p. 3029.

Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)-Earnings-

| Period End. June Total earns. from ootrs. | 1941-33 | $\begin{gathered} M o s .1940- \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,037,645 \\ 42 \%, 860 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\xrightarrow{1941-6.400,679}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940 \\ .9461 .151 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rov. for deprec. \& deple | 445,123 | +336,869 | 8,889,931 | $\begin{array}{r} 946,151 \\ \hline 874,177 \end{array}$ |
| Income earns. from oper | $\begin{array}{r} 8896,040 \\ 9,777 \end{array}$ | 8600,776 9,101 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,510,748 \\ & 17,575 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,071,974 \\ \hline 16,786 \end{array}$ |
| Total income- | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$905,817 } \\ 41.987 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8609,877 \\ 3285 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | \$1.528,323 | \$1,088,760 |
| Prov. for Federal taxes-. | 270,000 | ${ }_{113,621}^{32}$ | $\begin{array}{r}80,978 \\ 450,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 195,833 |
| Not income --.---- | 8593,830 | \$163,398 | \$997,345 | \$827,540 |
| Earns. per sh. on com.stk | ${ }_{80.66}$ | \$0.51 | \$1.10 | \$0.90 |
| ticipated increases in the | rate | as been in | V. 1 | 5 | Note- Provision for Federal taxes has been increased to allow for an

ticipated increases in the tax rate for the year 1941.-V. 152, p. 3815.
Mead Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period
Net sales (less discounts) sune 12 Wee
$\$ 7,196,41$
$5,614,822$

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Operating profit....- } & \$ 1,093,801 \\
\text { Other income } & 61,201
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Gross income_........... } & \$ 1,155,002 \\
\text { Depreciation } & 368,401 \\
\text { Interest and expens. on } & 89,717
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Deprecsation -- } \\
& \text { Interest and expens. on } \\
& \text { funded debt } \\
& \text { Other deductions }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { funded det } \\
& \text { Other deductions. } \\
& \text { Federal and State income }
\end{aligned}
$$

Massachusets Power \& Light Associates-Smaller
Preferred Dividend-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Federal and State income } \\
& \text { taxes }
\end{aligned}
$$ -

$$
\begin{array}{lrrrr}
\text { Federal and State income } & 179,024 & 10,051 & 124,19 & 36,346 \\
\text { tanes_-. } & 179.993 & 87,086 & 326,358 & 180,834 \\
\hline & 5,945 & 48,147 & 12,075 & 71,495 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

Lativectors
preve declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the $\$ 2$ cumu-
stock, no par value, payable July 15 to holders of record July 7. Previously, quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were dis-
tributed. -V. 152 , p. 3973 .

Massachusetts Utilities Associates - Annual ReportIncome Account for Calendar Years (Company Only)

Total_......... 35,302,611 $\overline{36,666,431} \mid$ Total_..........35,302,611 $\overline{36,666,431}$
a After investment reserve of $\$ 9,555,551$ for both years.
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { mon stock_....-.-.-. } & \$ 0.48 & \$ 0.36 & \$ 0.89 & \$ 0.76 \\ \text { a On } 625,000 & \text { shares of common stock in } & 1941 \text { and } & 110 & 374\end{array}$ a On 625,000 shares of common stock in 1941 and 619,374 shares in 1940 .
Note- Feral income tax for 1941 has been estimated on the basis of the Sote-Federal income tax for 1941 has been estimated on the basis of the
Second Frederal Revenue Act of 1940 . No specific provision has been made
for Federal excess profits tax but "other deductions" include a reserve of for Federal excess profits tax but "other deductions"" include a a reserve of
$\$ 90,000$ for possible additional Federal taxes for the year 1941. - V. 153 ,
Memphis Natural Gas Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Revenue from sales of gas_-_-.-.-.--
Oper. exps., maint., depreciation, \&cOper. exps., maint., depreciation, \&c
Nether income from gas sales..................................... Other income.-
Gross income.
 Amortiz. of debt discount \& expense-
Amortiz, of oiganization expense.-.
Louisiana power taxes, 1934-1937 Amortiz, of organization expense--.-
Louisiana power taxes, 1934-1937--
Additional Mississippi property taxes,
 Tennessee public utility inspection,
control \& supervision fees, 1937-38,
Louisiana franchise tax, 1936-1938..-

Provision for Louisiana State income | 1940 | 1939 |
| ---: | ---: |
| - | $\$ 3,230,883$ |
| $2,463,709$ | $\$ 3,124,171$ | Provision for Louisiana State income

tiax, 1935 -1938
 Interest charged to construction....Miscellaneous deductions -.-.-....-.
Provision for Federal income taxes


## a Revised figures

[^9]\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Gross profit....-.-. } \\
\text { Selling and admin. exps }
\end{array} \\
& \text { - } \quad \begin{array}{r}
1,581,259 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

West Virgina Gas Corp, $\$ 1,573,200$ c cash, $\$ 223,124 ;$ accounts receivable,
$\$ 4118,745$; accrued interest receivabie, $\$ 28,500$; officers and employees $\$ 418,745$; accrued interest receivabie, $\$ 28,550$; officerr and employees
accounts, $\$ 1,840$; inventory charges. 8 . 8 , 40 ; total, $\$ 9.067,270$.
Liabilites able to banks, $\$ 1,700,000$ instalments on promissory notes payable to obanks,
due within one year, $\$ 400,000$ a accounts payable and accrued liabilities,
 provision for Federal inc.me taxes, $\$ 205,437$; paid-in surplus,
earned surplus, 8977,372 ; total, $\$ 9,067,270$.-v, 152, p. 2244 .
Melville Shoe Corp.-Sales-
Corporation on July 11 reported sales at retail for the month of June of
4.505,463, as compared with sales of $44,686,389$ in the same month last 8.,55,463, an compared with sales of $\$ 4,686,389$ in the same month last
Year a decrease of $3.86 \%$. sales for the first six months amounted to Year, a decrease of $3.86 \%$. Sales, for the first six months amounted to
$\$ 21,655,014$ as against sales of 19.386 .694 in the first six months of 1940 ,
Metropolitan Edison Co.-Earnings-
 Note-No provision has been made for excess profits tax for 1940 under
the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940, since the company expects to join with its parent and others in a consolidated return for that year, and in such its parent and others in a consolidated return for that year, and in such
and event it is believed that it would not be subject to any such tax If, If,
for any now unforesen reason the company should be required to pile a for any now unforeseen reason the company should be required to file a
separate excess profits tax return for 1940 , it is estimated that it would be separate excess prof its tax return for 1940 , it
subject to a tax of approximately $\$ 290,000$.

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Fixed capital | 889,173,516 | Common stock |  | 4,271,130 |
| Investments..........-.....-2Deposits for matured divs. |  | Preferred stock .......-...- $21,062,60$ |  |  |
|  |  | Matured dividends and bond |  |  |
| Deposits for matured divs. and bond interest (contra) | $\begin{array}{r} 332,003 \\ 2,742,829 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | interest (contra) -...-.-.- |  | 332,003 |
| Miscellaneous special deoosits | 16,482 | Accounts pay |  | 549.101 |
| Notes receivable --....---- | 4,787 | Acets, pay, to associated cos_ |  | 10,752 |
|  | 1,001,826 |  |  | 273,383 |
|  |  | Taxes accrued |  | ,113,973 |
|  | 269,872 | Interest accrued. |  | 576,514 |
| from associated companies_ | 632,231 | Other current \& accrued liab. |  | 28,204 |
| Materials, supplies \& mdse | 555,893 | Deferred credits .-.......-..- |  | 6,407 |
| Materials, supplies \& mdse Prepayments | 55,035 | Reserves |  | 17,286,714 |
| Deferred debits....-.-.-. | 3.716,288 | Contrib. In aid of construct'n <br> Capital surplus <br> Earned surplus |  | 108,039 |
|  |  |  |  | 20,209,983 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,774,876 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Calendar YearsGross earnings Oper. expenses \& taxes.- | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |  |
|  | \$1,504,175 | \$1,454,000 | \$1,397,344 | \$1,394,623 |
|  | 1,104,341 | 1,030,983 | 1.016,627 | ,045,058 |
| Net earns. from oper.Other income (net)..... | \$399,834 | \$423,017 | \$380,717 | 49,565 |
|  | 2,816 | 5.709 | 4,128 | 7,819 |
| Total net earnings.-- | \$402,650 | \$428,726 | \$384,845 | \$357,384 |
| Interest on funded debt-General interest (net) | 230,308 | 230,308 | 231,129 | 231,798 |
|  | 2,474 | 1,926 | 2,021 | 63 |
| Amort. of debt discount and expense | 18,187 | 18,187 | 18,252 | 18,300 |
| Amort. of capital stock commission \& expense |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,323 |  | 2,546 | 2,546 |
| Miscell. inc. deductions. | 3,313 | 3,211 | 3,140 | 3,076 |
| Net income Divs. on $7 \%$ prior lien | \$146,045 | \$172,728 | \$127,758 | \$99,101 |
|  |  | 70,510 | 53,930 |  |
| Divs. on \$6 prior lien stk | 29.268 | 31,097 | 23,780 | 29,268 |

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Bassets-Utility plant, } \$ 8,231,490 ; \text { investments, } \$ 44,440 ; \text { cash, } \$ 338,893 \text {; }
\end{array}
$$ special deposits, $\$ 15.842$; receivables (less reserve for uncolectible accounts

of $\$ 24,049$ ), $\$ 259,707$; materials and supplies, $\$ 165,753$; prepayments, of $\$ 24,049$ ), $\$ 259,707$; materials and supplies, $\$ 165,753 ;$; prepayments, $\$ 12,716 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 150,979$; prio
and expense, $\$ 3,098$; total, $\$ 9,222,918$.
Liabilities-Common stock ( $\$ 100$ par), $\$ 1,743,500 ; 7 \%$ cum. prior lien
stock, $\$ 948,000 ; \$ 6$ series cum. prior lien stock, $\$ 439,020 ; 6 \%$ series cum. pref. stock, $\$ 373,300 ; \$ 6$ series cum. pref. stock, $\$ 80,400 ;$ long-term debt, $\$ 4,261,000 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 80,517$; customers' deposits, $\$ 50,467$; accrued taxes, $\$ 110,907$; accrued interest, $\$ 65,797$; other, $\$ 11,683$; cus-
tomers' advances for construction, $\$ 5,844 ;$ reserves; $\$ 833,186 ;$ contributions
in aid of construction, $\$ 20,247$; earned surplus, $\$ 199,049 ;$ total, $\$ 9,222,918$
n aid of construction, $\$ 20,247$; earned surplus, $\$ 199,049$; total, $\$ 9,222,918$.
Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ prior
en stock and one of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ prior lien stock, both payable lien stock and one of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ prior lien stock, both payable
Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. Dividends are in arrears on both
Missouri Pacific RR.-Protective Committee-
The Interstat, Commerce Commission July 11 modified its report and A.F. Greer to serve as a protective committee for holders of first-mortgage
$4 \%$ gold bonds, matured July 1, 1939, of the Little Rock \& Hot Springs Western RR. and to solicit the deposit of such bonds in accordance with the of a suitable dep
Monongahela Ry.-Listing of BondsThe New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of $\$ 11,418,000$
first mortgage $31 / \%$ bonds, series B, due Feb. 1, 1966, which are issued and first mortgage $31 / 4$ bonds, serie
outstanding.-V. 152, p. 4130 .

\section*{Montour RR.-Earnings- <br> | June- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$247,714 | \$197,445 | \$213,242 | \$126,110 |
| Net from railway .- | 123,721 | 77,837 68,354 | 105,540 83,962 | 43,039 51,126 |
| Net ry. oper. income | 102,386 | 68,354 | 83,962 | 51,126 |
| Gross from railway | 1,023,654 | 1,014,688 | 726.385 | 674,173 |
| Net from railway | 397,468 | - $\begin{aligned} & 373,272 \\ & 396.138\end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. income | 361,334 | 396,138 | 250,642 | 213,313 |

Moosic Mountain \& Carbondale RR.-Purchase and Operation-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 26 approved the purchase by the company, and operation by the trustees of the Erie RR,. of the rail-
road of the Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR. extending from Suscon to Plains, road of the Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR. extending from Suscon to P
approximately 8.02 miles, in Luzerne County, Pa.-V. 142, p. 2330 .

Mueller Brass Co.-Retirement Plan VotedStockholders at a recent special meeting approved a security trust plan to provide for retirement of employees when they become 65 years of age,
The retirement fund will apply to officers and employees receiving $\$ 3,000$ The retirement fund will apply to
or over per year.-V. 153, p. 105 .

| Mullins Mfg. Corp.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 Mos. End. June $30-$ | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 19 |
| Gross profit.....--- | \$1,639,466 | \$822,478 | \$657,043 | \$274,953 |
| Profit after exp | 1,022,357 | 365,038 379,438 |  |  |
| Total income------.-.- | $1,060,074$ 60,510 | 379,438 41,861 | 301,788 37,325 | loss148,674 |
| Deprec. \& amortization- | 179,359 | 141,857 | 133,469 | 134,782 |
| Operating loss of subs--- |  |  |  | 2,958 |
| Federal income taxes..- <br> Excess profits tax...... | $\begin{array}{r} 200,400 \\ 82,875 \end{array}$ | 29,300 | 13,314 |  |
| et prof | \$536,930 | \$166,420 | \$117,680 | oss \$317,955 |
| Earns. per sh, on cl, B common stock | \$0.80 | \$0.12 | \$0.03 | Nil |

## Mutual Investment Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

Earnings for the Period from Feb. 11, 1941 to June 30, 1941
Income-Dividends
$\$ 34,683$

a Exclusive of profit or loss from sale of securities, available for distribution. Balance Sheet June 30, 1941
Assets-Securities owned, $\$ 1,746,805$; cash, in hands of custodian,
$\$ 12,025$; due on subscription for capital shares, $\$ 168$; accrued dividends $\$ 12,025 ;$ due 0 , subseript charges, $\$ 1 ;$ total, $\$ 1,763,761$. Liabilities-Due on redemption of capital shares, $\$ 3,774$; accrued expenses, $\$ 1,901$; accrued capital stock tax, $\$ 1,650 ;$ distribution payable
July $15,1941, \$ 14,34 ;$ capital stock $\$ 1$ par $, \$ 143,453 ;$ paid-in surplus, Jut
$\$ 4,05,936 ;$ security loss account, $D r$. $\$ \$ 11,330$; undistributed income, $\$ 1,763,761$. -V. 152, p. 2711 .

## Narragansett Racing Association-Obituary-

James F. Connors, Chairman of the board of directors, was found dead on July 11 at his home in Chestnut Hill. He was alone and apparently had
been dead since July 9 A heart condition was said to have been the cause been dead since July 9 . A he
of death.-V. 152, p. 3974 .

Nashua Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of accumulations on the first preferred stock payabie Aug, 1 to holders of record
July 25 . Like amount paid on June 30, last; dividend of $\$ 2.50$ was paid on May 1, last, and $\$ 1.25$ paid on April 1, last, this last being the first dividend
National Bond \& Share Corp.-Earnings

| 6 Mos. End. June 30- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends.-..--.-.-- | \$147,498 | \$158.666 | \$147,884 | \$104,963 |
| Interest on bon | 3,624 | 612 | 7,204 | 15,465 |
| Other income. |  | 1,232 | 1,672 |  |
| Total. | \$151,122 | \$160.510 | \$156,760 | \$120,427 |
| Expenses. | 12,690 | 12,948 | 13,018 | 13,359 |
| Prov, for Federal, Stat and other taxes.... | 11,278 | 12,157 | 11,085 | 11,576 |
| Net income | \$127,153 | \$135,405 | \$132,657 | \$95,493 |
| Dividends decl | 108, 100 | 108,000 | 108,000 | 90,000 |
| Surplus | \$19,153 | \$27.405 | \$24.657 | \$5,493 |
| Earns. per sh.on cap. stk | \$0.35 | \$0.38 | \$6.36 | \$0.53 |


\section*{|  | 1941 | 1940 | Liabilitizes |  | 1941 | 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |}




 | interest accrued_ | 29,755 | b21,114 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Surplus income. } \\ \text { Furniture \& fixts.- }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1 | 1 | P. \& L. |

| P. \& L. on sec. sold |
| :--- |
| \&e. $-D r_{\ldots} \ldots+139,789 \quad 1,901,675$ |

Total_........ $\overline{\$ 8,254,564} \overline{\$ 8,603,204}$ Total.......... $\overline{88,254,564} \overline{\$ 8,603,204}$ a Represented by 360,000 no par shares. b Dividends receivable only.
National Distillers Products Corp.-To Merge Bellows-
See Bellows \& Co., Inc.-V. 152, p. 3352, 1441, 1288.
National Malleable \& Steel Castings Co.-Earnings-
 Carns. persers income and excess profits taxes, \&c.V. APter depre

National Tea Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- '39 June 18, '38 $\begin{aligned} & 24 \text { Weeks Ended- June 14, '41 June } 15, ' 40 \text { June } 17,39 \text { June } 18,38 \\ & \text { Net profit after deprec., } \\ & \text { taxes, \&c. } \$ 96,520 \\ & \mathbf{a} \$ 182,845\end{aligned} \mathbf{x} \$ 355,003 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 383,437$ a Equal to 10 cents per share in 1941 and 23 cents per sharo in 1940 on
22,650 shares of common stock. $\times$ Loss. V .152, p. 4131 . Neon Products of Western Canada, Ltd.-30-Cent Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
tock payable July 15 to holders of record June 30 Dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on July 15, 1940; Aug. 11, 1939 and on Dec. 30 and

New England Gas \& Electric Association-System Output-
For the week ended July 11 New England Gas \& Electric Association reports electric output of kwh ., or $22.33 \%$ above production of $8,815,802 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding week a year ago. or $1.83 \%$ orput is reported at a year ago.-V. 153, p. 248.
Newmont Mining Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 6 Months Ended June 30, 1941


a Net income........................................................ $\$ 947,980$
a The net income is exclusive of net gain of \$12,468 on sale of capital
assets and without reserves for exploratory ventures. on foreign income, capital stock, franchise and all other taxes.- V. 152, on foreig.
p. 3819 .

Newport Industries, Inc.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 16 to holders of record July 12 . Dividend of 30 cents

North American Co.-SEC and Company Seek Settlement on Integration-
The Securities and Exchange Commission and North American Co.
disclosed jointly July 15 that they are hopefui of reaching a compromise disclosed jointly July 15 that they are hopentui of reaching american Compromise
soon in their disputever the utility's right to dissolve a subsidiary, North
Americh Light \& Tower American LLight \& Power.
The announcement was made as counsel for the Commission, the parent company and the subsidiary appeared before U. S. Distrisy Judge Johr ${ }^{\text {I }}$.
Nields at Wilmington. Del., and won his agreement to withhold a decision Nields at Wilmington, Del. and won his agreement to withhold a decision
until Aug. 15 on an injunction asked by the SEC to prevent the breakup. There was no indication what the compromise might involve.
The SEC has accused North American of attempting to sidestep SEC jurisdiction and "cut a sizabie plum" through breaking up Light \&Power Counsel for the Commission has argued that the plan would result in
financial osst minority seurity hoder of Litht \& Power.
North American Co. has contended that under the Public Utility Act the North American Co. has contended that under the Public Utility Act the
Commission has no power ro require a holding company to continue its Commission has no power to require a holding company to continue its
own existence. The utility has argued that it has a right to break up the subsidiary by acting under the laws of Delaware.
The
spectifict petitioned Federal Court control for dissolution of Light \& Power.
 djournment-V. 152 D. 4132

North American Car Corp.-May RecapitalizeStockholders of the company are to meet on Aug. 5 to vote an auth-
ization of a merger with the Palace Poultry Car Cog wholly owned subsidiary, and a recapitalization to meet arrears on the parent company's
first preferred stock, which will amount to $\$ 46.50$ a share after payment of a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ on July 18 .
The plan proposes that for each first preferred share outstanding the stock of $\$ 100$ par value, one-ifth share of a new $5 \%$ non-cumulative pre ferred dsock of $\$ 100$ par value and one share of sio par value common
stock. Holders of the present common stock would receive new common. share for share. Share for share.
stocke plan provides for a sinking fund for retirement of the en pre preferred
sto stocks pan purchase or redemption commencing in 1942 by use of an amount
equai to $15 \%$ of the consoidated net earnings for the preceding year after equai to $15 \%$ of the consoiidated net earnings for the preceding year after
deduction of all preferred stock dividends. This sinking fund first would be
dit applied to retirement of $5 \%$ preferred stock and then to retirement of $6 \%$
preferred. plan is consummated, the number of common shares outstanding
wili the increased from 147,429 to 172,229 shares. July 3 has been designated as the record date for stockholders entitiled to vote at the meeting, according to the Business Corporation Act or Illiniois, the plan must meceing eceording
approval of holders of at least two-thirds of outstanding shares. approval of holders of at least two-thirds of outstanding shares.

Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have decilared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $\$ 6$ 1st pref. stock, class A and $\mathbf{B}$, payabie July 18


North American Rayon Corp.-Earnings-
Period-
Net profit
 a After depreciation, provision for all taxes including estimated income
and excess profits taxes at the existing rates and after reserves of $\$ 120,000$ and $\$ 220,100$ for the 12 and 24 weeks ended June 14, 1941, respectively, fo

$\left.\xrightarrow\left[\begin{array}{c}\text { North Boston Lighting Properties } \\ \text { Directors have declared a dividend of } 50 \text { cents per share on the common }\end{array}\right)\right]{\text { Pent Didend }}$ Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July . Quarterly dividends of stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 7 . Quarterly divi
75 cents per share were previously distributed.--v. 150 , $\mathbf{p}$. 1904 .

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-EarningsN Months Enaed May $31-$
operating revenue-Electric_ Operating revenue-Electric_
Operating revenue- Gast
operating revenue--water_-.
Total operating revenues Total opera
Operating exp
Maintenance.
Maintenance-
Provision for dereciation
Rental of
ectric generating plants Stateses, locai, and misceelianeous Federail taxes.....
Federal income tole

Utility operating income-...........................
Gross income-
Income deductions

Net income available for dividends | five-month per |
| :--- |
| $-\mathrm{V} .153, \mathrm{p} .106$. |

Northern Pacific Ry.-Equipment Trust Certificatesto assume Interstate Commerree Commission on July 3 authorized the company
 and accrued divs in connection with the procurement of certain equipment,
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)-Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern So. States Power Co. system for the week
ended July 12, 1941 totaled $31,843,163$ kilowatt hours, as compared with $28,435,022$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding week last year, an increase

D'Conno
O'Connor, Moffat \& Co.- Accumulated Dividendof accumulations on the class AA stock, payable Aur. 15 to holders of record July 29. Like amount paid on May 15 and on Feb. 15, last, and previous distribution was made on Feb
per share.-V. 152, p. 2564 .

Ogden Corp.-Interest to Go in Escrow-
It was announced July 10 by the Securities and Exchange Commission received corporation has agreed to deposit in escrow all interest payments of the Central States Power \& Light Corp. and the $\$ 2.475,0006 \%$ demand
note of the Interstate Power funds will be distributed in accordance with the determination the escrowed mission after it has passed upon all questions with respect to the validity

Ohio Finance Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{rllll}\quad \begin{aligned} 6 \text { Months Ended June } \\ \text { a } \\ \text { Net profit after provision for losses. }\end{aligned} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939\end{array}$
less recoveries, interest, amortiza-
tion, Federal \& State inc. taxes, \&c.
 adfter provision for losses, less recoveries, interest, amortization,
Federal and state income taxes (and execss profits tax in 1d41) F. 152, p. 3352 .
$\qquad$


Ohio Water Service Co.-Statement of Income-

| Years Ended June 30- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues-Water | $\begin{array}{r} 1347.860 \\ \$ 76,157 \end{array}$ | \$649,604 |
|  | 5.635 | 6.177 |
| Total | \$833,653 | 30 |
| Operation | 179,330 | 171,273 |
| Mraintena | 26,816 |  |
| Provision ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 68,750 | 48,75 |
| Federal income tax | 28,000 | 14,125 |
| Net earnings | \$455,440 | 75.242 |
| ther inc | 4,796. | 4,326 |
| Gross income | \$460,236 | \$379,568 |
| ${ }_{\text {Miscell }}$ Ineous deductio | 150,720 2 |  |
| Amortization of debt discount, premium \& expense | 13,923 | 12,163 |
| et income | 8292,634 | 157.5 |

Earned Surplus Account for the Year Ended June 30, 194 Earned Surplus Account-Balance. June 30, 1940. \$232.321: net income class A common stock ( $\$ 4.50$ per share), $\$ 182,349$; balance, June 30, 1941 . $\$ 342,607$.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1941
Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $87,463,385 ;$ miscellaneous security investments, at cost, $\$ 1,650$; deferred municipal accounts re-
ceivable. $\$ 94.877$; current assets, $\$ 408,373$; deferred charges, $\$ 233,638$; total, $88.201,923$. S a common stock ( 40.522 shares no par) 83155898 Iong-term debt. $\$ 3,777,000$; current liabilities, $\$ 139.239$; reserve for retire ments and replacements, $\$ 541,806 ;$ contributions in aid of construction,

Oklahoma Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsYears Ended May 31- $\qquad$
 Operating revenues----
a Net operating income. $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrr}4,637,802 & \$ 1,720,980 \\ 2,647,141 & 2,750,500 \\ 2,588\end{array}$ a After operating expenses, maintenance, taxes, appropriation for retire-
ment ment reserve, \&c, $\mathbf{b}$ Net income, after deductions for all interest
amoptization of debt discount and expense, \&c.-V. 152 , p. 3977 .

Old Colony RR.-Bond Protective Committee-
Interstate Commerce Commission to has received permission from the and first-mortgaze gold bonds, series A. B, and C, brid members are: Arthur s , Dewing, Boston; Robert F. Nutting, Cambridge, Mass: $:$ Hermon Holt, Jr., Boston; Arthur W. Newell, Providence:
William D. Eiwell, Boston, and Paul W. Bittinger, Plymouth, Mass. holders of $\$ 10$, 000 to $\$ 12,000$,000 of $\$ 143440000$ old Colony bonds outstanding in the hands of the public.-V. 152 , p. 3822 .
Old Colony Trust Associates-Earnings-


Truer. salaries \& exps--
Trustees' fee
Interest paid

 Balance, June 30_... $\$ 653,012 \quad \$ 658,064-\$ 611,953-\$ 558,978$ a After deducting $\$ 13,340$ in $1941, \$ 12,500$ in 1940 and $\$ 11,820$ in 1939
received from constituent banks. Note-The income of Old Colony Trust Associates from its constituent earnings in excess of dividends. The difference between the dividends received by the Associates from the constituent banks and the earnings of those banks applicabie to the holdings of the Associates is reflected in the
account "balance arising from restatement of capital shares Comparative Balance Shet
 a In 20.000 shares, each $\$ 12.50$ par value, of capital, stock of the First
National Bank of Boston, at quoted market price. -V. 156,, p. 686 .
Ontario Power Co. of Niagara Falls-Tenders-
The Toronto General Trusts Corp., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, will until Aus. 1 receive bids for the sale to it of sufficient $5 \%$, first mortgage
gold bonds to exhaust the sum of $\$ 125,000$. V . $151, \mathrm{p}$. 252 .

## Oppenheim, Collins \& Co.-40-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 30 to holders of record July 18 . Last previous distribu-
tion was made on July 26,1937 and amounted to 50 cents per share.-V. 152 . p. 3822 .

Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.-New OfficersCompany has advised the New York, Stock Exchange that John A. Green
and Archie W. Shiels have been elected Vice-President and director, respecand Archie $W$. Shies have been elected Vice-President and director, respec
tively.- $\mathbf{V}$. $150, \mathrm{p} .3670$.
Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
[Including Southern California Telephone Co. and Bell Telephone Co.
6 Mos. Ended June $30-$
a Operating revenue
ODerating expenses

b Taxes ---.-.--- $\qquad$
Miscellating earnings
rating revenues (net)
Total net earnings

Interest deductions $\overline{\$ 12,814.000}$| $\$ 9,000$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 10,981,791$ |
| 51.878 |

Net income

$\qquad$ | $\$ 12,913,000$ |
| :---: |
| $2,084,000$ |
| $\$ 11,033,69$ |
| $1,777,573$ | Dividends

 a Operating revenues include $\$ 550,000$ in 1941 which may possibly be the event of an adverse court decision, profits tax, nor for any increase in

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Pacific Portland Cement Co-Accumulated Dividendlations on the $63 \%$ preferred stock, payable July 29 to hoonders or record


Paramount Pictures, Inc.-Bank Borrowings-
Company on June 30, borrowed from the First National Bank, Boston,
S2.400.000 on 14 promissory notes maturing serially to July i5, 1946. The proceeds from the loan were used to cancel the balance of previous notes
dated July 31, 1939 and Dec. 19, 1940.-V. 152, p. 3977.

## Parker Wolverine Co.-Earnings-

| C Months Ended June 30- | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Net profit | $\$ 12.468$ | $\$ 172.327$ | $\$ 102.390$ |
| Earnings per share on com. stock | $\$ 12$. |  |  | Earnings per share on com, stock-...

a After depreciation, Federal income taxes (including excess profits tax Paulista Rys.- Annua

Comparative Operting Statistics, Years Ended Dec. 31

|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 337 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lgth. of single trk.(km.) | 1,511 | 1.511 | 1,511 | 1 |
| Passengers carried.-...- | 6,449,719 | 6,135,831 | 5,819,410 | 5,793.787 |
| Animals carried |  | 616,163 | 529,501 | ${ }^{632} 3685$ |
| Coffe transported (tons) | 406,650 | 486,017 | 719,682 | 543.996 |
| Other mdse transported (tons) | 2.895 .544 | 2,739,997 |  |  |

Receipls-
Maschandise
Passenger
Allother.... Total receipts Expenditures . struct's
Transp. of \& maint. of equis Trant. of \&
Traaffic.
Teleqraph
Admin. \& Telegraph-
Admin. \& oth
Total expenditures.
Net oper. revenues
Operating ratio Bond interest
Other interest Other interest
Reserve fund
Sinking fund Sinking fund
Pension fund
Net profit.
Dividends. Balance for
Balance Jane 1
Balance Dec. 31 or ye
1
11 year-$\begin{array}{ccc}7,809,757 & 14,263,927 & 16,019 \\ \text { Comparative Balance Sheet as of Dec. } 31\end{array}$

|  |  | 速 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,917,033 |  | 4,934,653 |  |
| Miscel |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16,964,920 |  |
| 8,704 |  |  |  |  |
| ee. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,180,162 |  |  |  |
| Materials \& | 56,418 | Sink | 24 | ,324 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { urities depstd } & 365,879\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| by direct |  |  |  |  |
| (contra) -- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| at. |  | Gu |  |  |
|  |  | Prof.\& loss-bal | 7,809,757 | 14,263,927 |
| acco |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total assets. 946,2

-V .152, p. 1929.

## Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 12 Mos. End. June $30-1941 \quad 1940$ Net sales \& - ordinaryCeptec. \& depletion
Operating profit
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,577,778 \\ 6,348,924 \\ \mathbf{b} 463,835 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total income.
Interest
Federal income ta
Prats

$$
\text { Net profit_......e } \$ 1,057,178
$$

a Before Federal income taxes. b Total depletion and depreciation used for present Federal income tax purposes) was charged to operations. The balance of $\$ 460,535$ was charged to special reserve. c Total depletion and depreciation charges amounted to $\$ 1,273,512$, of which $\$ 498,000$ (basis
used for present Federal income tax puropses) was charged to operations.
The balance, $\$ 775,413$, was charged to special reserve. For 12 months ended June, 30,1938 , walance charge to special reserve a mounted to
$\$ 761,916$. d Total depletion and depreciation charges for 12 months ended $\$ 761,916 . ~ \mathrm{~d}$ Total depletion and depreciation charges for 12 months ended
June 30, 1940 , amounted to $\$ 1.065,118$ of which $\$ 471,703$ (the basis used
for present Federal income tax purposes) was charged to operations. The balance ( $\$ 593.415$ ) was charged to special reserve. e Equal to 52 cents

## Peoria \& Bureau Valley RR.- $\$ 3$ Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the common stock, payable Aug. 9 to hoders of record July 21 . Dividend of $\$ 3.25$ was paid
on Feb. 10 , last, and on Aug, 10,1940 and previously semi-annual dividends
of $\$ 3.50$ per share were distributed.-V.

Petrolite Corp., Ltd. (Del.) - 30 -Cent Dividend-
tock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 21 . This compares with 20 cents paid on May 1 and Feb. 1 , last; $\$ 1.60$ paid on Oct, 24,$1940 ; 60$
cents paid on Aug. 1, 1940; 30 cents on May 1 and Feb. $1940 ; 60$ cents cents paid on Aug. 1,$1940 ; 30$ cents on May 1 and Feb. 1, 1940; 60 cents
on Oct. 23 , $1939 ; 15$ cents on Aug. 1,$1939 ; 25$ cents on May 1, $1939 ; 15$
cents on Feb. 1,1939; and 40 cents on Nov. 1,1938 .-V. 152, p. 841 .

## Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-Reorganiza-

 tion Plan FiledA plan for reorganization of the company, approved by three committees Court at Pniladelphia, The three committees supporting the plan filed

York debenture committees. The New York refunding committee failed The plan is substantially unchanged from the form and substance agreed o by the three committees last month. in new general mortgage $6 \%$ income bonds and 1 fixed at $\$ 10,509,690$ (par $\$ 1$ ) compared with present capitalization of $1,050,969$ shares of stock mortgage 5 s , $\$ 29,148,000$ debentures 6 s and 160,000 shares of stock (par 4s still oytstanding. Under the plan each holders of $\$ 1,000$ of refunding bonds would receive $\$ 100$ in cash, $\$ 300$ of new income bonds and 30 shares of common stock of Each holder of $\$ 1,000$ of debentures would receive $\$ 110$ of income bonds No provision shares.
No provision is made for stock of the Reading Coal Co., all of which is The figures on capitalization given are computed without provision for general claims against the company which will be treated on the same basis coorded holders of debenture bonds
tead of interest coupons, which call for including principal coupons in principal each year. This is a fixed payment and is not contingent upon earnings. Interest is payable only if earned. curities to the refunding holders and $311 / 2 \%$ to the debentures holders. plan. Under the "marriage" provision, share certificates are attre of the plan. Under the "marriage" provision, share certificates are attached to
the income bonds and will not oe separately transferable. Stock will not be transferable by itself until the bonds are paid off.
A summary of securities to be issued under the plan follows: $\$ 24,344,700$ efunding bonds receive $\$ 7,303,410$ new debentures come bonds and 320,628 shares of new common. In addition, hoiders of refunding bonds will receive a cash payment at the rate of $10 \%$ of the
principal amount of their bonds. Interest on income bonds is contingent upon earnings. but is cumulative and is to be paid annually in units of $3 \%$, that is $3 \%$ for a six months unpaid interest. All interest, however is due at maturity advance or on The plan also provides for a sinking fund with a minimum of around
$\$ 600,000$ per annum or sufficient to pay off one principal coupon, but any
be increased according to the amount of coal mined or net earnings of the company, Initially the board of directors would be appointed by the Court from nominations made by any party in interest. This board would serve until is entitled to cumulative voting. is entitled to cumulative reorganization plan with the Court, the next step
With the filing of the in the proceedings is filing by Nicholas $G$. Roosevelt, Examiner airposs and mall group of refunding holders. The Court will also await an indication rom the Securities and Exchange Commission of its attitude towards the

## Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Years Ended April $30-$Derating revenues Operating expenses.-.-. Appropriations for retireme mortization of cond depletion reserves Taxes Provision for Federal and State income taxes...-- $\quad \begin{aligned} & 3,054,487 \\ & 3\end{aligned}$ |  | 1940 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 6 | $\$ 46,053,715$ |
| 2 | $15,412,268$ |
| 4 | $3,331,266$ |
| 2 | $5,783,717$ |
| 2 | 24,054 |
| 7 | $3,106, \times 60$ |
| 7 | $5,864,786$ |


$\qquad$ Subsidiary Companies----
Interest on funded debt Amortization of debt discount and expense Interest on Federal income tax settiements,
Interest charges to constructionMiscellaneous _-apital stocks of subsidiaries Minority interest in undistributed income.
$\qquad$ \$10,234 $328 \$ 10,600,077$
Balance
hiladelphia
,230 10.600 .077
Interest on funded debt. .-......................
Amortization of debt discount and expense Interest on Federal income tax se
Taxes paid or assumed on interest and dividends 126,070
Guaranteed payments
$3,000,00$
191,44
1,02
$\operatorname{Cr3}, 32$
130,0
69,1

Consolidated net income for the period....... | $\$ 6,329,737$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 6,687,139$ | a On the Consolidated Gas Co. of the City of Pittsburgh pref. capital stock. b For payments (made to others) on obligations of street railway

companies guaranteed by Philadelphia Co.: On obligations held by the public. Note-The companies are making provisions for Federal normal income
taxes for the year 1941 in accordance with the Revenue Act now in effect taxes for the year 1941 in accord being made for excess profits tax as it is and under which no provision is being made for ex
estimated no such tax will be due.-V. $153, \mathrm{p} .107$
Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings12 Mriths Ended June 30 Gross revenues (including maintenance).--
 1939,
$\$ 2,415,852$
670,603
128,784 Net earnings $\overline{\$ 1.731 .81}-128,7$
 Amortization and other deductions--
Federal income tax
Retirement expenses (or deprec'n) Balance a vailable for dividends. .


Total.

## Plymouth County Electric Co.- $621 / 2$-Cent Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of $621 / 2$ cents per share on the commonstock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 27 . Dividend of $721 / 2$ cents was paid on Oct. 1, 1940, and one of 40 cents was paid on March 31 .
1938.-V. 151, p. 2203.

Philadelphia Transportation Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns.12 Months Ended-
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses and taxes............................................ Non-operating income-- income (including net capital gains) Gross income
Rental of leased line Net income
Net income-
Interesto income funded debt other than income interest
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { ground rents and equipment trust certificates, } & 1,273,563 & 1,291,183\end{array}$ First and refunding bonds-ander
Consolidated mortgage bonds at fixed rate of $3 \%$
Balance before provision for income interest on
consolidated mortgage bonds.

- \$1,989,822 $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1.574,322 }\end{aligned}$ a Income available for income interest on consol, mtge, bonds and
accumulations for preferred stock dividends are ascertained on the basis accumulations for preferred stock dividends are ascertained on th
of the results of operations for the calendar year--V. 152, p. 3824 .

Phillips-Jones Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Net profit-.......................................... $\$ 207,765 \quad \$ 82,983$
The corporation and its subsidiaries have changed their fiscal year from the 12 mone accounts for the comparison of six months earnings in 1941 against five in
the preceding year.-V. 152 , p. 2566 .

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Production-
Company mined 206,793 tons in June compared with 221,166 tons in
Postal Telegraph, Inc.-Earnings Period
Teleg.
Repairs Repairs.
Deprec. Allother mamortiza'n. Conducting operationsReliep depts. \& \& pensions.
All other gen. \& miscell.
expenses
Net tel. \& cable oper.
revenues Uncollectibese oper. rev.
Operating income
Gross income--.-.-.



Net income-.......- $\times \$ 179,629 \times \$ 200,321 \times \$ 874,421 \times \$ 1,353,007$ $\mathbf{x}$ Indicates loss or deficit.-V. 153, p. 250
Producers Finance Co.-Promoter Indicted -
The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice July 12 reported the indictment of Ernest s . Hansberger, of Oklahoma
City, on charges of fraud in connection with the sale of the securities of Producers Fhinance of Praud in connection with the sale of the securities of
Prindictment was returned in U U . 8 . District Courr for the Western District of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City. District Previously, Hansberger had been enjoined on the complainint of the Com-
mission from the further sale of unrezistered preorganization certificates of Producers Finance Co. sale of unresistered preorganization certificates
Among the misrepresentations made by the defendant, the indictment
Among the misrepresentations made by the defendant, the indictment
alleged, were statements thavi the company was in the business of underalleged, were statements that the company was in the business of under-
writing drilling operations in proven oin and gas areas approved by the
the major oil companies, that the proceeds from the sale of the securtities would be used to assembile and develop the properties, that the defendant was
responsible for the large earnings of an oil and gas company with which responsible for the large earnings of an oil and gas company with which re had been connected, that the defendant had are or the most ultra-modern drilling rigs known kno the ore
industry, and that the corporation was about to begin the drilling of an
ind industry, and that the corporation
oil well on a certain specified lease.
Prudential Personal Finance Corp.-EarningsNotes receivable Earnings for the 6 Months Ended May 31, 1941
Net income a ater bad debts but before bond interest
are of class A stock Federal \& State inc. taxes

## $-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .3981$.

- Public Service Co. of Indiana-Merger Program Assured Hugh Morris, trustee of Midland United Co., has been authorized by company in favor or the proposed consolidation of Public Service Co. of Haute Electric Co. and Dresser Pow., Northern Indiana Power Co., Terre direct or indirect subsidiaries of Midland United Co.
The Court's authorization removes the last major obstacle to the con-
solidation, which will result in formation of Public Service Co. of Indiana,
Inc.
Special stockholders' meetings of the five companies which were scheduled
to be held in Indianapolis July 15 to vote on the to be held in Indianapolis July 15 to vote on the program, were adjourned
until July 25 , awaiting the Dela ware court authorization which came later
Public Service Co. of New Hampshire-Earnings-
 Operating revenues......
Operation
Purchased power.......
Marintean
Prove, for dep-reciation

Soc. sec., Fed \& State-
Federal (incl. inc.)
Net oper. income---:-
Non-oper. income, net.
Gross income
Other interest, net
Net income......-.
Pref. div, requirements

 \begin{tabular}{rl}
$\$ 180,091$ <br>
498 \& $\$ 181$ <br>
\hline 1

 

$\$ 180,589$ <br>
58,361 <br>
1.205 \& $\$ 18$ <br>
0.220 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

 x Provision for Federal income tax for calendar year 1940 reflects a non-
recurring credit of $\$ 105,200$ due to certain deductions claimed to be allowable for Federal income tax purposes arising out of a bandonment of street railway property, of which $\$ 59,426$ is reflected in the epriod ended June 30,1941 ,
and $\$ 55,744$ in the period ended June 30,1940 -V. 152, p. $3981,3195$.
Pullman, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Pirectors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition
to .the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the com an stock both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 22 . Extra of 50 cents was
paid on Dec. 16. 1940.-V. 152 , p. 3663 .

Pullman Co.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Total revenues.


 $\$ 505,688$

Randall Co.-Class $B$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class B
stock, no par value, payable. Aug. 1 to holders of record July 18. This compares with $\$ 1$, pald on Aug. 1,$1940 ; 25$ cents paid on Feb. 1,1940 ;
$\$ 1$ on July 15,1938 and a dividend of 75 cents paid on June 30,1936 . -V. 152 , p. 995.
Rayonier, Inc.-Earnings-
Consolidated Earnings for Years Ended April 30
[Includes wholly-owned subsidiary, Georgia Timber Co.]
 1941

1940
1939 $\begin{array}{llrrr}\text { Cost of sales and oper.expenses.-.-- } & 15,635,827 & 11,764,458 & 7,196,851 \\ \text { Depreciation and depletion.......- } & 1,546,533 & 1,322,386 & 1,147,657\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Profit from operations_-.-.-.-. } & \$ 7,971,937 & \$ 3,205,202 & \$ 1,704,923 \\ \text { Int. \& amort. (net of int. earned) } & 253,786 & 320,572 & 266,392\end{array}$ abandoned ...... 54,091 .-.-- 12,368 A bnormal losses on retirements of plant assetsses on retirements of
piscellaneous Other income Other income
Prov. for Federal income taxes.-...........

a Includes $\$ 1,725,000$ excess profits tax
Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30
$1941 \quad 1940$
$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$
 acets., receivable $10 \begin{gathered}\text { Unsecured } \\ \text { payable to banks }\end{gathered}$
 chase obligations
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { a Property, plant } \\ \text { and equipment_21,300,213 } & 22,235,081\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { crued expenses; } \\ \text { coreign custemers }\end{gathered}, 338,293 \quad 1,227,786$
 Timberlands and timber
Contracts,
andions \&c.-.......... Unexpired ins. pre-
milums miums Forelg a customers' $1,599,075 \quad 1,469,851$ Forelg customers
deposits (contra) $21,600 \quad 21,600$ $\begin{array}{ll}99,473 & 154,989 \\ 41,046 & 125\end{array}$ deposits
rov. for Fed. tax
$3,555,585$ 356,101
497,500

Total.. Total ............ $\left.\frac{01,626,232}{31,529,612} \right\rvert\,$ Earned surplus -. $\frac{4,044,851}{33,626,232} \frac{2,856,903}{31,520,612}$ a After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 9,692,856$ in 1941 and $\$ 8,644,645$ in
1940 b Par value $\$ 25$ per share; authorized, 800,000 shares outstanding 626,205 shares of $\$ 2$ cumulative preferred stock, which is convertible share for share into common stock preference as to assets in dissolution, $\$ 37.50$ per share, plus accrued dividends, redeemable at $\$ 37.50$ per share plus
accrued dividends. c Contra.-V, 152, p. 3512.

Reading Co.-New Vice-President-
Charles A, Gill, General Manager of the company, was elected VicePresident in charge of operation and maintenance at a special board meet-
ing held July 15 . He suceeds $R$. W. Brown, who has been elected President of the Lehigh Valley RR. P. S. Lewis, General Superintendent, was The promotions wer
who announced also that Announced by Edward W. Scheer, President, intendent, C. D. Barwick Superintendent of Transportation and O. L. R. Mumper, Superintendent of the Shamokin Division, in which post he

Reece Folding Machine Co.-To Pay Six-Cent Div.
Directors have declared a dividend of 6 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Aug. 12 to holders of record July 22 . pares with 7 cents paid on Dec. 28 , $1940 ; 6$ cents paid on Dec. 28,1939 ; and 5 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1938, this latter being the first distribution
made on the common stock since Dec. 28, 1937, when a regular quarterly

Reed Prentice Corp.-Common Dividend-
stock, payable July 28 to holders of record July 21 . Like on the common stock,payable July 28 to holders of record July 21 . Like amount paid on
June 16, last; dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on May 1, last; $\$ 1.50$ paid on March 10 ,
last; and initial dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1940.-V.153, p. 108 .
(Daniel) Reeves, Inc.-To Vote on Merger-
Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Aug. 18 to approve
proposed merger with Safeway Stores. Inc. Stockholders of the latter proposed merger
company will meet Aug. 19 to vote on the proposal. Terms of the merger include the exchange of the outstanding 12,181
shares of Reeves $6,5 \%$ stock for an equal amount of Safeway $5 \%$ preferred, and the exchange of the 300.000 shares of Reeves common stock for 42,000 shares of Safeway common stock on the basis
for each share of Reeves.-V.152, p. 3663 .

Reliable Stores Coro. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Consolidated net sales- } & \$ 3,431,998 & \$ 2,644,500 & \$ 12,039,050 & \$ 10,024,597 \\ \text { a Consolidated net profit } & 375,528 & 184,157 & 1,042,325 & 647,039\end{array}$ a After interest and provision for Federal normal income taxes, but be-
fore provision for excess profits tax. Note-The company's share of earnings of Frank Corp. has been ex-
cluded.-V.

Remington Rand Inc.-Registers with SECsion company on July 12 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a rezistration statement (No, $2-4794$, Form $A-2$ ) under the Securities
Act of 1933 , covering $\$ 15,000,000$ of $31 / 4 \%$ - 15 -year sinking fund debentures.
due July 1, 1956. The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures,
together with bank loans amounting to $\$ 3.000000$ and other funds, will be applied to the redemption on or about Aus. 25,1941 , at $104 \%$ of $\$ 18,446,000$
$4 \%$
4 Writer. debentures are redeemable at the option of the company after at

 The of other underwiters, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment
The prospectus states that to facilitate the offering, it is intended to stabilize the price of the debentures. This is not an assurance, it states,
that the price will be stabilized or that the stabilizing, if commenced, may that the price will be stabilized or

Underwriters Named-Offering Expected Next WeekAn amendment to the registration statement covering the proposed issue
of $\$ 15.00,000$ Reminton Rand Inc. 15 year $31 / \%$ sinking fund debentures, due July 1, 1956 was filed with the SEC at Washington July 17 listing the
underwriters of the issue and their participations. The Commission will be
 ublic offering or the debentures may be made next week by the group The purpose of the financing is to provide funds to be applied with pro-
ceeds of $83.000,000$ bank loans and other funds from the cash resources of
 956. The total am
erest, is $\$ 19,183,840$
The company

The company, on July 11 entered into separate apreements with Chase Trust Co., New York , J. P. Morgan \& Co. Inc. And National City Bank,
Vew York under which it agreed to borrow and the banks severally arreed to lend $83.000,000$ in the agreegate. Each or the several loans is to be
evidenced by five notes of equal amount bearing interestat the rate of $13 / \%$
 so that notes aggregating $\$ 600,000$ will become due on each of these dates.
The indenture under which the $31 / \%$ debentures will be issued provides or fixed minimum sinking fund payments on Nov. 15,1946 and each May 15
and Nov. 15 thereafter, to and including Nov. 15 . 1955 sufficient in the apgregate to redeem $\$ 6,000,000$ of the debentures. The debentures will
allo have the benefit of an additional earnings sinking fund providing or sufficient to redeem 8400.000 principal a amount of debentures or equivalent $015 \%$ of the amount by which consolidated net profits of the company for
the next preceding fiscal year exceed $\$ 2,000,000$, whichever of such sums The company is agreeing to refund certain Pennsylvania taxes not to exceed 5 mills. list underwriters, together with their respective participations, follow
Harriman Ripley \& Co. Inc.-.
Blyth \& Co. Inc The First Boston Corp....... errill Lynch, E. A. Pierce e Stonessatt-bseber and Biodget ${ }^{2,000}, 000$ Union Securities Corp........
 1,000,000 Hornblower \& Weekb...-... 850,000
850,0 500,000
400,000 300,000
300,000 -V. 152, p. 4136.

## Reynolds Realization Cord.-Tenders-

Corporation is inviting tenders of its $5 \%$ debentures due in 1946 , for purchase of which
pay $80 \%$ or the asset value, whidch was 8566.176 on June 30 irectebentures
not are
available more cheaply in the market or on other tenders.-V. 152 , . 2407.
Robert Reis \& Co.-Sales-
The combined gross sales of company and subsidiaries for quarter ended
June 30,1941 were $\$ 725,291$. -V. 152, p. 2407.
Rose's 5, 10 \& 25 Cent Stores, Inc.-Sales-

St. Louis Southwestern Ry.-ICC Issues Reorganization Plan-Stocks Eliminated-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a reorganization plan oans and bills payable, will be reduced from $\$ 105,946,995$ to $\$$ si $5,000,375$ :
nd fixed interest charges from $\$ 3,159,045$ to $\$ 1,513,731$. The effective and fixed interest charges from
date of the plan is Jan. 1,1942 .

 the debtor are found to have no value; and no provision is made fork the
stockholders in the plan. It is further provided that the new bonds and stock shall be distributed to holders of outstanding bonds according to the ollowing ta tale, the amounts stated being the amounts that shall be ex-
changed for each $\$ 1,000$ bond, and pledgees being treated as though the changed for eacurities were outstanding:



 Consistently with the foregoing, the Southern Pacific Co., the Chase Neceive eor the outstanding collaterally secured notes held by them new
securities issuable in reorganization and southern nlinois \& Missouri Bridge Co. 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds due Nov. 1, 1951, as follows

 In addition, $\$ 139,150$ in cash deposited or to be deposited with the trustee 2 d mtge. income bond certificates (not funded in the plan shall, if so ordered
by the Court, be paid out to the holders of 1st terminal \& unifying mtge.
bonds outstanding and to the holders of general \& refunding mtge . bonds ounstanding and pleded., at the rate of $\$ 6.44$ for each $\$ 1,000$ st terminal
ounifying mtge. bond outstanding and $\$ 2.20$ for each $\$ 1,000$ general \& refunding mtte. bond outstanding or pledged. of the debtor have been impaired through mismanagement of the property are not sustained.

The ICC's conclusions as to plan follow:
We find that the plan herein approved, which differs in important respects
from all the plans presented by the parties, the modifications being deemed necessary in view of the equities or for ractical financial considerations, meests the requirements of Section 77 (b) of the Bankruptcy Act, is fair
and equitable affords due recognition of the rights of each class of creditors and equitable, affords due recognition of the rights of each class of creditors
and stockholders, does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors or stockholderss, will conform to the requirements of the law of the land regarding participation of the various classes of creditors and stock holders, and will otherwise meet the requ
will be compatible with the public interest.
Chairman Eastman, in a dissenting opinion, concludes: While I voted against approval of acquisition of control of debtor by the
Southern Pacific, that control is now, and for 10 years has been, an accomSouthed fact, and there is no reason, why the union of the two properties
sisould not take the best possible form. Inasmuch as this will be in the should not take the best possibie form. Inasmuch as this will be in the reason why the latter should object. I a ma also of the opinion that in view of the large increase in net earnings in which a lease or consolidation would result, a reorganization pan in conjunction with such a unification could
be devised which would be more favorable to the security holders, including the minority stockholders, than that which is here approved.
Commissioner Miller, dissenting in part, states:
It is apparent to me that the total capitalization authorized in this pro-
ceeding is at least $\$ 10,000,000$ too high when subjected to any of the usual tests, particularly to that of the oripinal cost of the property less depreciaon. ft doesterest obligations, and, as it is much safer to keep fixed charge a minimum, it wourd improve han
ingent interest securities
In my opinion the sinking fund payments should be on the basis of a percentage of the net income. The common stock, and perhaps the pre ferred, should be no par. I am also of the opinion that the plan herein approved shoula found to be without value at this time did not participate in the disposition
ICommissioners Lee and Patterson did [Commissio
Companies Included-The plan of reorganization includes the St. Louis Soouthwestern Ry, the St. Louis southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas, the Central
Arkansas \& Eastern RR., and the Stephenville North \& South Texas RR. Effective Date-The effective date of the plan shall be Jan. 1, 1942.
Reorganized Company-All property of the debtor shall be retained by it managers. The reorganized company may be a consolidated company comprising the debtor and any or all of its wholly-owned railway sustem in the case of companies the stock of which shail be pledged with the Railroad Credit Corp. the consent of the Railroad Credit Corp. As a condifair ond equitable arrangement to protect the interests of the railroad New Capitalization-The capitalization of the reorganized company,
upon consummation of the plan as of its effective date, shall consist of approximately the amounts stated above, being subject to variation to the extent, if any, that matured interest proposed to be funded in the plan is paid, and as equipment oblilyations or other liabilities are paid or reduced, or additional liablities are incurred, and as as may be necessary, if so soter-
mined by the reorganization managers, to avoid the issue of scrip in denomimations not expressible in even dollars, or even hundredths of a share.
nats
In be issued to the treasury of the reorganized companyd distribution of new Upon consummation of the plan and the issue and distribution or new securities, the existing mortgage bonds, bond certificates and notes payable,
ffected by the plan including the bonds and bond certificates pledged,

Undisturbed Securities-The reorganized company shall assume obliga-
tion in respect of the debtor's $41 / 2 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series K , tion in respect of the debtor's $41 / 2 \%$ equipment trust certificates, series K ,
in the amount of $\$ 216,000$ its pledged first mortgage $4 \%$ bond, due Nov. 1 , 1089, in the a mount of $\$ 9,85,000$, and its first mortgage bond $4 \%$ cer-
tificates due Nov. 1, 1989, in the amount of $\$ 20,000,000$. It shall also assume obliigation in resspect of the St. Louis southwestern Ry. of Texas'
pledged first mortgage $4 \%$ bond, due Nov. 1 , 1989 , in the amount of $\$ 9,445$,--
 Ifrst morttage $4 \%$ bond, due Nov. 1, 1989 , in the amount of $\$ 660.000$.
fit shall also assume obligation in respect of the Gray's Point Terminal Ry; first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, due Dec. 1,1947 .in the amount of 8500,000 .
 Thatetal of obligations actually outstanding, assumed, undisturbed and The interests of the holders of such claims, including pledgees, are found都
New Consolidated Mortoage Bonds-The new consolidated mortgage shail succeed to the liens, direct and collateral, including iens on property


 North \& south Texas Ry., on all property subject hereto at the time or consummation of the pan deposited, securities, equipment and the equity
and other cash specill
in such equipment as is subject to equipment obligations, and on all appurtenant property thereafter acquired, including securities of other com-
panies, subject only to liens existing at the time of acquisition, and, in panies, so of after-acquired property appurtenant to the property coming under the undisturbed morttrages, to the liens of those mortgages attaching
ut the time of acquisition. But if the reorganized company shall acquire the properties of any other company, except a company which shall have been a wholly-owned subsidiary on Jan. 1, 1942, constituting a Class I carrier, regulatory body having jurisdiction at the time, such properties shall not be subject to the liens of the consolidated mortgage unless acquired in whole or in part by the use of consolidated mortgage bonds, or bonds of prior lien
on property subject to the consolidated mortgage, or by money deposited under the consolidatitd mortgage or morttigage of prior lien on property subject to the consonidated mortgagee, and into, or shall sell its itsany shall stantially as an entirety, to any other company which at the time is a Class I carrier as defined as aforesaid, no propertes
acquired by such other company or thereafter acquired by the consolidated company shall be subject to the lien of the consolidated mortgage, except properties thereatter acquired which shall be appurtenant or incident to properties subject to the lien of the consinated mortgate, at aide time or
such consolidation, merker or sale, or which shall be within the maintenance or replacement covenants of the consolidated mortgage, or which shall be accuired in whole or in part by the use of consolidated mortgage bonds or bonds of prior Hien on property subject to the consoncated mortgage, or by moneyn property subject to the consolidated mortgage. These provisions shall in no event operate to prevent the issue of equipment obligations with liens on equipntain cortin covenants permitting the extension of the undisgare shall contian without change of lien.
The amount of bonds ishaande ornder the consolidated mortgage shall be
unlimited in authorized principal amount, subject to mortgage provisions, unlimited in authorized principal amount, subject to mortgage provisisons, and to such limitations, if any, as may be prescribed by the laws of the
or States in which the reorganized company shall be incorporated.

The consolidated mortgage shall provide that on each May 1 when the aggregate principal amount of consolidated mortgage bonds outstanding,
plus all other funded debt bearing fixed interest, shall exceed either (a) $50 \%$ of the total capitalization of the reorganized company, determined as hereof the total capitalization of the reorganzed company, determined as here-
inafter provided, or (b) $55 \%$ of such total capitalization, less the principal
amount of funded debt bearing contingent interest at the time outstanding. amount of funded debt bearing contingent interest at the time outstanding, the reorganized company will pay to the trustee under the consolidated mortgage, as a sinking fund, add
for consolidated mortgage bonds, a sum equal to $50 \%$ of the a available con-
solidated net income determined in accordance with the accounting rules solidated net income determined in accordance with the accounting rules
of the Commission or other analogous Federal authority having jurisdiction of the Commission or other analogous Federal authority having jurisdiction
in the premises at the time in force, or to the extent not governed by such
accounting rules, in accordance with sound accounting practice, of the accounting rules, in accordance with sound accounting practice, of the
reorganized company and its wholly-owned railway subsidiaries for the next preceding calendar year that remains after providing $\$ 500,000$ for
additions and betterments and the sums required for all other sinking funds and serial maturities except (i) part two of the emergency bond sinking
fund, and (ii) all sinking funds and serial maturities in respect of equipment. fund, and (ii) all sinking funds and serial maturities in respect of equipment.
This sinking fund shall be applied to the retirement of consolidated mortprincipal amount of consolidated mortgage bonds, by purchase in the open market or by call for tender or otherwise, at not exceeding the redemption price, or, in the case or bonds or obligations not redeemable, at not exceedor maturing bonds or obligations, or when bonds are not otherwise obtainable on the terms stated and the amount in the fund exceeds $\$ 50.000$, to
redemption of redeemable bonds or obligations. All bonds or other oble redemption of redeemable bonds or obligations, All bonds or other obliga-
tions so acquired shall be forthwith canceled for all purposes, and no bonds shall be issued to refund them. Consolidated mortgage bonds and any other bonds outstanding shall be deemed to include all bonds authenticated and the deposit of cash or deposit of the bonds in sinking funds. Emergency the deposit of cash or deposit of the bonds in sinking funds. Emergency
bonds shall not, however, be fncluded in the computation of consolidated mortgage bonds outstanding, or in the computation of funded debt, for the purpose of calculating instalments of the excess bond sinking fund. different series, subject to limitations and restrictions as may be specified in the consolidated mortgage, and to such conditions as may be imposed by the Commission or other analogous authority, pursuant to provisions of the
law, payable on such date or dates, in such denominations, bearing interest at such rates and containing such provisions in regard to redemption, conversion, taxes, place or places of payment, registration and sinking funds, and such lawful provisions as to money or moneys of payment, and having of the reorganized company at the time, of issue, but with respect to the of of the consolidated mortgage all equally secured.
Consolidated mortgage series A bonds shall be authenticated to the
amount of $\$ 16,187,714$ in reorganization. of these, an aggregate princinal amount of $\$ 1,500,000$ shall be authenticated and delivered to the treasury of the reorganized company as a provision for possible contingencies not noses as the board of directors of the reorganized company may such purapproval of this Commission, determine All of the remainder of said series A bonds shall be issued in exchange in the reorganization. The bonds of series A shall be dated Jan. 1,1942 , shall mature Jan. 1 , 1992, shall bear interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, notice, at their principal amount and accrued interest, plus a premium of
$5 \%$ of their principal amount if red. on or before Dec. $31,1947,41 / 2 \%$ if
red. thereafter and on or before Dec. $31,1951.4 \%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. $31,1955,31 / 2 \%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 31 ,
$1959,3 \%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. $31,1963,21 / 2 \%$ if red. berea er and on or berore ifec. $31,1971,11, \%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 31,1975 ,
b $\%$ if red. thereafter and on or before Dec. 31,1979 and $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ if thereafter and on or before Dec. 31,1983 , and without premium if red. on
or after Jan. 1984 . or after Jan. 1, 1984
or not the excess bond sinking shand provide that on each May 1 , Whether
either of them is opergency bond sinking fund or either of them is operative, the reorganized company shall pay to the fund or under the consolidated mortgage, as an instalment of a further sinking principal amount of series A bonds and bonds of prior lien for which provision for sinking funds shall not have been made in the indenture under Which such bonds of prior lien were issued or in a subsequent supplemental company's proportionate share in the direct obligation thereon, but not equipment obligations, at any time previously outstanding, plus the interest payable on bonds, new serial notes and other securities that may be
acquired by the fund, such bonds, serial notes and other securities being regarded as outstanding for this purpose, provided, however, that pay benents
on the serial notes to be issued in reorganization to the Railroad Credit Corp. otherwise than with money taken from the fund, shaill be credited against and operate to redu
payable into the fund. Secured Serial Notes-The new 10-year collaterally secured serial notes
in the approximate amount of $\$ 1,331,300$ shall bear interest at the rate of $4 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, be dated Jan. 1, 1942, and be payable in 10 approximately equal annual instalments, of which the first
shall be due on Jan. 1, 1943 and the last on Jan. 1, 1952. They shall be delivered to the Railroad Credit Corp. in exchange for the note or notes owing to the Railroad Credit Corp. at the time the plan is consummated,
and in the amounts owing thereon on Jan. 1, 1942, less any subsequent payments of interest or principal to the date of delivery and less any credits thereon through distributions from the marshaling and distributing fund. Each instalment shall be redeemable in whole or in part on any interest
date on 30 days' notice at its principal amount and accrued interest plus a premium equal to 1-20th of $1 \%$ of principal for each six months of the unexpired term to the maturity of the instalment. The notes shall be secured by pledge of the following in lieu of the collateral securing the outstanding
notes:

Security-
Arkansas
Memphis Ry. Bridge \& Terminal Co.-
Amount
Valley Terminal Ry. Co.-Common stock, par value
Undertaking not to dispose or subject property holding to any liens in excess of $\$ 1,000$ without the consent of the Southwestern Town Lot Corp.-Common stock, par value....-. Undertaking not to dispose of or subject property holdings to any lien in excess of $\$ 1,000$ without the consent of the $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Southwestern Transportation Co,-Common stock,..........-. } & 1,0000 \text { shs } \\ \text { Southwestern Greyhound Lines, Inc.-Pref. stock, par value. } & 95,300\end{array}$ Class A common stock -.....Debtor's share in marshaling and distributing fund Acceptance of the plan by the Railroad Credit Corp. shall not rights to deal with the debtor's share in the marshaling and distributing No securities shall be issued on the basis of the payment of the ciaim of the Railroad Credit Corp. or the redemption of the collateral securing it claim, except new common stock to the extent of the principal amount of the new no
stock, par $\$ 100$, of which $187,500.22$ shares of series A shall be issued in The preferred stock, series $A$, shall be convertible at the option of the holder at any time on or before 15 days prior to the date as of which such time constituted, at the rate of 1 share of common for 1 of preferred. ight to subscribe to any ad sitional issues of stock of any class or preemptive convertible into stock of any class
The affirmative approval of the holders of at least two-thirds of the preferred stk. voting as a class, shall be a prarequisitte to any charter or by-law provision of such preferred

Common Stock- There shal be authorized 750,000 shares of common
stock, par $\$ 100$, of which $187,503.39$ shares shall be issued in reorganization and 187.500 .22 shares shall be reserved, so long as may be required, to
additional shares may be issued as may be necessary to discharge the claims
of the Southwestern Transportation Co. and the Southwestern Town Lot Holders of common stock shall be entitled to one vote a share on all matters except that (a) directors shall be elected by cumulative voting, (b) holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to elect a majority of the TABLE OF EXCHANGE OF NEW FOR OLD SECURITIES

## Existing

Securities-
Equip. obllation 41/25
Series K
${ }_{1 s t}$ series K . Ist mtge. $4 \%$ ctfs....
Gray's Point Term.
Shreveport Shreveport Branch 5s...
Texarkana Unlon Station exarkana Union Station
$5 \%$ certificates.
 Each $\$ 1,000$ Each 81,000 Each $\$ 1,000$.
1st term. \& un
Each $\$ 1,000$ Each $\$ 1,000$................
Gen. \& refunding Gep. \& refunding 58. Stephenville 5 .
Each $\$ 1.000$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { a Out- } & \text { 10-Yr. } 4 \% \text { Consol.Mtg. } \\ \text { standing } & \text { Sertai Notes } 50-Y 7.48\end{array}$ $\$ 216,000$ Will remain undisturbed.
$00,000,000$ Will remain undisturbed 500,000 Will remain, undisturbed Each \$1,000. Each Ark \& East. 5 s.
Each $\$ 1,000$ Each $\$ 1,000$.......
Chase National Bank..
Each $\$ 1,000$
 Each $81.000 \ldots \ldots . .$. b1,302,169
 Common stock-...-.-.--- 17,-186,100 Eliminated in reorganization General creditors............(?) As determined by Court.
a Principal plus interest to Jan. 1, 1942. b Interest payable on pledged Southern
Illinois \& Missouri Bridge Co. bonds deducted. e In addition, holders of Stephen uile bonds outstanding and pledged will receive $\$ 97.65$ in cash for each $\$ 1,000$ or outstanding will receive $\$ 644$ in cash fort each $\$ 1,000$ of such bonds, and holders of general \& refunding bonds outstanding and plecged will receive $\$ 2.20$ in cash for

Safeway Stores, Inc
Sales for the four weeks ended July 5,1941 were $\$ 35,441,972$, compared
ith $\$ 31,150,335$ for the four weeks ended Juiy 6,1940 , an increase of $13.78 \%$ for the 28 weeks ended July 5, 1941 were $\$ 234,219,147$ against
sales $\$ 211,541,968$ for the 28 weeks ended July 6,1940 , an increase of $10.72 \%$
Stores in operation this year totaled 2,483 against 2,625 a year ago
Saltmount Oil Co.-Earnings-
 Gross o
Operati
Taxes...
Lease re 315,000 Will remain
$1,331,300 \$ 1,331,300$
$100 \%$
$3,772,700$


Exploration \& dry hole contribution1940
$\$ 806,736$
41,968
79,136
20,837
6,291
 roytalties_................................... royalties other than leases and Other operating cost

255,332
1,443
516 General administrative expense-----

Net operating income- $\qquad$
Net inc. before Fed. income taxes_
Provision for Federal income taxes._-
Net income. $\qquad$

| $\$ 150,360$ |
| ---: |
| 22,786 |

$\qquad$ Balance Sheet De 189,620
Assets-Cash on hand, \$33,191; marketable securities, \$387,850; note (cost), $\$ 2,480$; investments, $\$ 43,829$; fixed assets (net), $\$ 6,638,943$; Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 3,431$; taxes accrued, not due, $\$ 8,942$ notes payable, $\$ 2,320,000$; suspense account, $\$ 28,827$; capital stock ( $\$ 25$ par), $\$ 4,740,500$ earned surplus, $\$ 433,867$; provision for depreciation (un-
realized) of stocks of other companies, def., $\$ 302,998 ;$ total, $\$ 7,232,570$. realized) of stocks


## 53. p. 252.

Schiff Co.-Sales-
Sales for the month of June, 1941, were $\$ 1,472,838$ as compared wtih the
same period last year of $\$ 1,411,976$. This was a gain of $431 \%$ same period last year of $\$ 1,411,976$. This was a gain of $4.31 \%$.
Sales for the six month period this year was $\$ 7,251,492$ as compared with
last year of $\$ 6,588,999$. This was a gain of $10.05 \%$-V. $152, \mathrm{p} .3827$.

## Scotten Dillon Co.- $\$ 1$ Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock,
par $\$ 10$, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 6 . Previous dividend payments follow: 30 cents on May 15, last; 50 cents on Feb. 15, last; 40
cents cents on Nov. 15 and Aug. 15,$1940 ; 30$ cents on May 15, 1940; 50 cents on
Feb. 15,$1940 ; 40$ cents on Nov. 15 and Aug. $15,1939: 20$ cents on May 15 ,
$1939 ; 50$ cents on Feb. 15, 1939, and 40 cents on Nov. 15 and Aug. 15,
The current increased dividend is due to the sale of unused vacant real estate and the refund of processing
retary-Treasurer.-V. 152, p. 2567 .


Volume 153
The Commercial \& Financial Chronicle

Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-New Catalog Out-
Fall and witter catalog of this company now being mailed to approxi-
mately $7,000.000$ customers, shows prices averaging between $6 \%$ and 70 mately $7,000.000$ customers, shows prices averaging between $6 \%$ and $7 \%$
higher than the fall and winter book of a year ago. As compared with this year's spring and summer catalog, the new prices represent an average
advance of between $5 \%$ and $6 \%$. advance of between $5 \%$ and $6 \%$.
The management stated that buy
six months ago and much of it was sfix mont which have mrastically influenced the cost of many of the the economic
factors whise had defi-
nitely nitely registered. For this reason prices iisted are still substantially under
what they would have been if the goods had been purchased during the last 253
Selected American Shares, Inc.-Earnings6 Mos . End.June 30-
Income-Dividends...-Income-Dividends.... Total gross income Operating incomeFederal capitai stock tax taxes Net income for the and losses on securs.
and Cash div. from distribu-
tion surplus

$\qquad$ | 1940 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 16,68$ | $\$ 1939$ |
| 3,430 | 29.34 |


| $\$ 210,794$ <br> 31,327 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 166,099 \\ 35.694 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | \$170,497 37,117 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$163,461 } \\ \text { 36,002 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 179,467 \\ 2,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 130,405 \\ 3,042 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 133,380 \\ 2,312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 127.459 \\ 2.500 \end{array}$ |
| 67 833 | 64 1,000 | 54 1.092 | ${ }_{900}^{251}$ |

$148,779 \quad 128,595 \quad 123.113 \quad 154.585$ Condensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1941
Assets-Cash, $\$ 291,935 ;$ cash dividends receivable, $\$ 30,300$; accrued interest total, $\$ 9,516,121$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable (for securities purchased but not received), $\$ 11,925$; accrued Federal tax's fees and expenses \&c. $\$ 6.057$. due for capital stock surrendered for redemption, $\$ 7,878$; other liabilities, $\$ 1,116$; capital stock $(\$ 2.50$ par), $\$ 2,477,200$; distribution surplus, $\$ 42,341$; paid-in
surplus, $\$ 6,893,880$; earned surplus, $\$ 64,724$; total, $\$ 9,516,121$ surplus, $\$ 6,893,880$; earned surplus, $\$ 64,724$; total, $\$ 9,516,121$.
Note-The total amount of the investments at market quotations on was $\$ 1,720,424$ as against a net unrealized depreciation on Dec. 31, 1940, of $\$ 1,442,445-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p} .1142$

a subject to income and excess profits taxes.
During the six months the company spent $\$ 1,642,867$ in the purchase of power from other companies, which compared with $\$ 957,914$ required for
this purpose in the first half of 1940 Provision for depreciation was increased by $\$ 100,000$ to a total of $\$ 1,000,000$.
James Wilson, President of Shawinigan, announced that water storage
conditions in the company's territory, which bad been below normal, conditions in the company's territory, which bad been below normal,
had recently undergone marked improvement and that with the present volume in storage the company will have no difficulty in meeting all indicated demands for primary power. The kilowatt-hour output of elec-
trical energy to date, he said, is on a parity with the like period of last trical energy to date, he
year--V. 152 , p. 2568 .
Snap on Tools Corp., Kenosha, Wis.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.
Solar Aircraft Co.-Earnings-

$$
\text { Earnings for the } 9 \text { Weeks Ended June 30, } 1941
$$

Net sales,
Profit before - taxe
-V. 103, p. 110.
$\$ 663,250$
49,182

## Soundview Pulp Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

 a After deductions for operating expenses, Federal
other charges. b On common stock.-V. 153, p. 253 .

Southern Ry,-Reduces Bank Debt-
The road has reduced outstanding bank loans to $\$ 8,000,000$ by prepayment of a $\$ 1,000,000$ note due Nov. 15,1943 . The reduction followed
a siminar one of $\$ 1,000,000$ on June 16 with the prepayment of notes due
in 1944 . in 1944 .

Southern Canada Power Co.-Earnings--
Period End. June 30- 1941-Month-1940 1941-9 Mos.- 1940 Gross earnings. Operating expenses.-.-.
 Surplus
V.
V2, p. 3986.

Southland Cotton Oil Co.-Earnings-

| Years End. | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit | \$223,232 | \$375,410 | \$132,885 | \$392,009 |
| Depreciation | 86,826 | 85,926 | 89,964 | 91,876 |
| Res. for Fed. \& State | 51,800 | 77,400 | 5,000 | 64,000 |
| Reserved for Fed. undistributed income taxes_ |  |  |  | 22,000 |
| Net profit Dividends paid | \$84,606 | \$212,084 | \$37,921 | \$214,134 |
|  | 49,812 | 124,531 |  | 124,531 |
|  | Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |
| Assets- 1941 | 1940 | Lhabilities- | 1941 | 1940 |
| a Perm't invest_. $\$ 1,440,895$ | \$1,555,168 | Capital stock | . $81,250,000$ | \$1,250,000 |
| Inventories .-.-.- 325,141 | 120,191 | Accounts payable. | e. $\quad 26,360$ | 23,590 |
| Bills receivable... 111.344 | 127,976 | Insurance reserve. | e. 26,932 | 19,444 |
| b Accts. receivable 24,427 | 26,650 | Reserve for taxes. | 8. $\quad 84,110$ | 112,281 |
| Drafts in course of |  | General reserve | 87,743 | 87,743 |
|  |  | Profit and loss.... | .- 1,246,380 | 1,338,566 |
| collection-.---- 1,514 | 3,055 | Capital surplus --- | -- 77,040 | 77,040 |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Other assets-...-- } & 5,118 & 2,758 \\ \text { Accounts of new } & \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| season-1-.-.-- 39,766 | ${ }^{25,216}$ |  |  |  |
| Treasury stock --- 3,396 | 3,396 |  |  |  |
| Total_......... $82.798,565$ | 2,908,664 | ta | ,798,56 | 908, |

Total_........ $\$ 2,798,565 \$ 2,908,664$ Total_......... $\$ 2,798,565 \$ 2,908,664$
a After depreciation reserve of $\$ 2,199,331$ in 1941 and $\$ 1,954,007$ in 1940 b After reserve of $\$ 8,142$ in 1941 and 1940 . - V. 151, p. 567 .

Spencer Shoe Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings26 Weeks Ended-






 Total income ${ }_{559,453}^{854,84}$ | $\$ 183,324$ |
| :---: |
| 1.167 | $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{x} \$ 11,609 \\ \hline 991\end{array}$ $\$ 184,491$

60,214 $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{9}, 618 \\ \times \$ 5,351 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{x} 75,969 \\ \hline 10,966 \\ \hline\end{array}$ rov. for Federal income and excess profits taxes. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 125,625 \\ 11,537 \\ 12,848 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\mathbf{0} 65,0 \overline{2}$
$\times 22,114$
 a Before depreciation. $x$ Loss

Balance Sheet May 31, 1941
Assets - Cash on hand and in banks, 8234,235 ; cash due in connection with accounts receivable of the Marion shoe Division sold to and guaranteed
 retail division, $\$ 838.093$; other assets, $\$ 55,710$; fixed a assets (net), $\$ 561,249$; total, $\$ 3,078,006$.
Liabilities
Liabilities-Notes payable, banks, $\$ 850,000$; accounts payable, trade, $\$ 83,939$; puevision for orees and officers, $\$ 3.502$; other liabilities, $\$ 2.045$; reserves, $\$ 1,925$; common stock ( 266,799 no par shares), $\$ 1,166.328$;
capital surplus; $\$ 91,972$; earned surplus, $\$ 587,923$; total, $\$ 3,078,006$.

Spencer Trask Fund, Inc.-Earnings-

| 3 Mos. End. June 30 Income-dividends. Operating expenses. | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \quad \$ 38,250 \\ & 5,992 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940, \\ & \$ 36,972 \\ & 7,394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1939, \\ \begin{array}{c} 92,260 \\ 6,856 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 18,710 \\ 14,361 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net inc. for the period | 2,258 | \$29,578 | \$25,404 | \$4,349 |
| $t$ Ma | 89,828 | 86,638 | 78,931 | 73,140 |
| Total- | \$122,086 | \$116,217 | 35 | \$77,488 |
|  | 27.153 | 30,028 | 25,043 | 5,934 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Undistributed bal. of } \\ \text { inc. at end of period }\end{array} & \$ 94,934 & \$ 86,188 & \$ 56,820 & \$ 61,554\end{array}$ Notes- - Net loss on securities sold during period (computed on basis of
verage cost) carried to paid-in surplus, $\$ 3.769$. Unrealized depreciation of corporation's securities (apporximate) depreciation as at beginning of period, $\$ 395,000$; depreciation as at end of period, $\$ 428,300$.

## Balance Sheet June 30, 1941


 sock ( $(1$ par , $\$ 110,619$; paid-in, surplus $\$ 2,444,892$, undistributed balance
of incme $\$ 94,934$ total $\$ 2,730,172$. V . 152, p. 845 .
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly Output-
 807,668 kilowatt hours. as compared with $129,350,588$ kilowatt hours for
the corresponding week last year, an increase of $15.8 \%$.-V. 153, p. 254 .
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.)-Earnings-
At the annual meeting on June 3, President W. S. Farish said, in answer to a stockholder's question, that the company's business so far this year had been very kood, as was case the first four months in hand, he said it looked as though the earnings for the first six months of 1941 would run between $\$ 75.000,00$ and $\$ 80,000,000$
With sales figures for May included, but estimating business done in June, it now appears that the net earnings for the first six months were
$\$ 79.000,000$. This figure, is after allowing for income taxes based upon the 1940 Revenue Act. The figure given represents the total earnings of the companies that. were in
1940.-V. 152, p. 3828.
Superheater Co.-Earnings-

| 6 Months Ended June 30 Profit from operations. Other income | $\begin{aligned} & 1941 \\ & \$ 934.289 \\ & 302.080 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1940 \\ & \$ 353.35 \\ & 236,057 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total income | \$1,236,369 | \$579,422 |
| Depreciation- | 466,844 | 100,513 |
| te | \$713,431 | \$419, |
| No. | \$0.79 | \$0. |



## -V. 152, p. Street Investment Corp.-Earnings-

| State Street Inv |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {6 }}$ W Mos. End. June 30- | ${ }^{1941}{ }^{1946}$ | 1940, | ${ }^{1939} 8672,690$ | ${ }^{1938} 5$ |
| Reserve for taxes | 54,263 | 50,088 | 48,128 | 00 |
| .- | 96,297 | 103,200 | 105,777 | 102,610 |
| T | 3613.381 | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 518,785 \\ 546,905 \end{array}$ | $\$ 387,596$ 374,993 |
|  | 866,476 | 21 | def\$28.120 |  |
| For the six months there was a net loss from sale of securities of $\$ 124,797$ in 1941; a net gain from sale of securities of $\$ 429,401$ in 1940; and of $\$ 207,589$ in 1939: a net loss from sale of securities of $\$ 317,201$ in 1938, and a net gain from sale of securities of $\$ 2,515,895$ in 1937 . |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| June 30- | 19 |  |  |  |
| worth | ,619,418 | ,406,915 | .004.461 |  |
| No. of shs, outstanding | 859 | \$ ${ }^{4657.43}$ | \$64.00 | $\$ 72.5$ |
|  | $B a$ | \% |  |  |
| Assets- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Portfolio-As at June 30, 1941, the securities account, which had a market
value as per balance sheet of $\$ 25,382,734$, was made up of the following value
items:


Taylor Milling Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 wivix

| Net sales Cost of sales. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,882,138 \\ 5,157,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5,624,868 \\ 4,918,574 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit on sales .-.-. | $\$ 724.454$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 706,294 \\ 13,504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total inco | $\begin{array}{r}8742,104 \\ 494 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\$ 719,798$ 440842 |
| Met operating profit. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 247,224 \\ 22,164 \end{array}$ | \$278,955 |
| Net income before prov. for Provision for Federal income ta | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 269,389 \\ & 71,800 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 284,107 \\ & 63,375 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net income Dividends paid | \$197.589 | \$220,732 |
| Earnings per share | \$1.98 | \$2. | Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 227.012$. custom accounts receivable (net), $\$ 523,380$; sundry accounts receivable notes and inventories, $\$ 1,154,184 ;$ prepaid expenses, $\$ 31,185$; investments, $\$ 142,717$; Liabilities-Notes payable, banks, $\$ 550$,000; accounts payable, $\$ 97,384$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 48,468$; reserve for Federal income tax, $\$ 75,253$; capital

stock, ( 100,000 shares, no par), $\$ 1,613,481$; earned surplus, $\$ 807,743$; total,
$\$ 3,192,328,-\mathrm{V}$. 153 , p. 112.
Technicolor, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


[^10]\$518,664; property, plant and equipment (less reserves for depreciation eserve for amortization, $\$ 2,264,003$ ), $\$ 1,977,178$; deferred $\$ 76.011$ t totai, $\$ 8,394,978$.
Liabilities-A ccounts payable, $\$ 163,419$; property purchase obligation (secured by mortgage), $\$ 12,600 ;$ customers deposits, prehase obligation
Federal capital stock taxes, $\$ 25,643$ accrued Federal capital stock taxes, $\$ 25,630,000$; provision for Federal taxes on
income (1940, estimated), $\$ 377,030 ;$ customers deposits (not current), on income (1944, estimated), $\$ 377,030 ;$ customers deposits (not current, on
contracts for future delivery, $\$ 225,000$ reserve for contingencies, $\$ 4,500$;
capital stock ( 891,205 shs.. no par), $\$ 6,512,998$; surplus, $\$ 844,536 ;$ total,



#### Abstract

(James) Talcott, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- } & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Net profit after all exps. and taxes. $\$ 246,923$ a $\$ 176,085$ loss $\$ 35,346 \quad \$ 108,406$ a Equal to 64 cents per share in 1941 and 42 cents per share in 1940, on 322,056 shares common stock. Note- No provision has been made for excess profit taxes since the earnings do not indicate any liability under the present law or proposed earnings do not indicate any liability und changes or amendments.-V. 152, p. 3988 .

Television \& Electric Corp. of America-Promoter Guilty- The Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice July 10 reported that five persons charged with the fraudulent sale of securities of Television \& Electric Corp. of America and Television \& Projector Corp. pleaded \&uilty and were sentenced to imprisonment by defendants were charged with conspiractern to District of Tennessee. The defendants were charged with conspiracy to violate the fraud and regis- tration sections of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 215 of the Criminal Harold F. Stone of N. Y. City, and E. T. Shaw, Sam G. Kennedy and John G. Anderson, all of Knoxville, Tenn., were each sentenced to two years imprisonment. Elias P. Stone, of N.' Y. City, was given a prison sentence of 11 months and 29 days. The Stones were underwriters for the securities and the other three defendants were dealers or distributors. The indictment charged that the defendants falsely represented that the Television \& Projector Corp. Was on an earning basis, that it had developed a receiving set for general home use and that its stock was to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. It was alleged that by means of these misrepresentations the dealers sold the stock to investors in 26 States. The defendants had previously been tried and convicted but on an appeal a new trial was ordered by the Circuit Court of Appeals because of outsid contacts which the -V .148, p. 1978. Terminals \& Transportation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.  | Gross profit from operations-- | $\$ 198,847$ |  | $\$ 282,140$ | $\$ 210,176$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest earned, \&c. (iess int. paid) | $\$ 18,657$ | $\$ 20,722$ | 14,735 |  | Interest earned, \&c. (ciess int. paid):- Profit $f$ rom saie of capital assets.


Total income ....................... Admin, selling and gen, expense.-.-
Provision for depreciation...-.
Provision for Federal income tax

Net profit

| $\$ 343,918$ |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 302,862$ |  | $\$ 224,910$ |
| 149,515 | 162,653 | 132,956 |  |
| 79.585 | 78.025 | 82,852 |  |
| 41,788 | 7,359 | 7,700 |  |

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 590,427$; notes and accounts recelvable (net), $\$ 402,265 ;$ Other assets, $\$ 9,276$; properties (less reserve for
depreciation, $\$ 423,0200, \$ 1,972,841$; deferred charges to future operations, $\$ 19,388$; provision for Federal income tax $\$ 41$ accrued wages, taxes, \&c., $\$ 19,388$; provision for Federal income tax, $\$ 41,639$; reserve for overcharge. assets (less expenses of $\$ 12,720) ; \$ 64,280 ;$ deferred credits to future opera-
tions, $\$ 1,461: \$ 3$ preferred stock 32,000 shares no par), $\$ 1,600,000$ common stock (par $\$ 1$ ) $\$ 78,248 ;$ capital surplus, $\$ 725,206$; earned surplus, $\$ 388,763$;

Texas Gas 8 r Power Corp.-Bond TrusteeManufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed trustee for an issue of
$\$ 350,000$ 1st mtge. series A $4 \%$ bonds due April 1, 1956.-V. 152, p. 4140 .

Thompson Automatic Arms Corp.-Earnings[Including Auto-Ordnance Corp.]





 $\begin{array}{r}24,396 \\ 1,391,253 \\ \hline \$ 1,995,122\end{array}$ Consolidated Batance Sheet Oct. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash on deposit, $\$ 2,560,314 ;$ trade accounts recaivable, $\$ 1,233,-$
060 ; due from officer and employee, $\$ 4,900$; inventories. $\$ 272,639 ;$ deposits with others under manufacturing contracts. $\$ 1,439,408$; due from em ployee (not current), $\$ 5,000$; investment at cost), $\$ 62$; machinery and equipment (net), $\$ 595,315$; improvements to leased property (less reserve
for amortization; $\$ 1,843$ ), $\$ 20,278$; intangibles, $\$ 62,315$; rental and other for amortization; $\$ 1,843), \$ 20,278 ;$ intangibles, $\$ 62,31$, rental and other
deposits $\$ 64,425 ;$ deferred charges, $\$ 53,192 ;$ total, $\$ 6,310,908$.
Liabilities-Acommis-Liabililits-Accounts payable, $\$ 562,302$; accrued saiaries and commis-
sions, $\$ 6828$ accrued Federai income taxes, $\$ 745,000 ;$ accrued taxes other tracts, $\$ 2,691,058 ;$ capital stock, $\$ 57,643$; deposits received under sales con-
122 ; total, $\$ 6,310,908$.-V. 152, par
.

## Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-

 Years Ended-Work executed $\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { tion operations--.-- } & 878,380 & 32,817 & 210,624 & \text { a357,451 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Misc. income, incl. inc. } & \text { b1 } 54,166 & \text { b250,179 } & 64,439 & \text { b160,362 } \\ \text { from investments. }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net loss for year..... } & \$ 724,215 & c \$ 209,362 & \$ 146,185 & & \$ 197,089 \\ \text { Previous deficit. } & & 803,473 & 1,016,731 & 866,730 & 634.330\end{array}$ Reserve for shrinkage in
value of mark
value of marketable se-
curities
Proceds fr. sale of other
inv. prev. written off
Adjustments (net)-...-:-
Miscellaneous charges. $\qquad$
Deficit from operations $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,486,698 \\ & \$ 803,473 \\ & \$ 1.016,731\end{aligned} \frac{\$ 66,730}{}$ a Includes interest on loan and notes. b Includes $\$ 217,350$ in 1941 ,
$\$ 225,000$ in 194 and $\$ 150,000$ in 1938 dividend received from Mason-
Walsh-Atkinson-Kier Co. c Profit.

| sets | $24 ' 41$ |  | alance Sheet Liabilities- | pr. $24 \times 41$ Apr, 25 '40 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ash.. | \$571,016 | \$398,481 | Acets. payable and | , 24 | Ab.25 |
| Acts, receivable | 450,936 | 1,281,789 | accrued liabils.- | \$567,106 | 1,394,360 |
| Misc. accts. rec. \& accrued interest | 080 | 7,306 | Prov. for est. contr costs in excess of |  |  |
| Contract costs in |  |  | future billings- | 72,683 | 44,398 |
| excess of billings |  | 459,379 | Prov. for Federal |  |  |
| Marketable securs. | 168,175 | 194,689 | income tax |  | ,000 |
| Sec. of sub. co. |  |  | Res. for claims for |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {consolidated }}$ - |  |  |  | 85,094 | 88,272 |
| Inv., Mason-Walsh | 345,000 | 345,000 | b $\$ 3.50$ cum. pref. |  |  |
| Part. in mtge., \&c. | 73,993 | 291,845 | stock | 1,397,725 | 1,397,725 |
| Prepaid expenses | 4,919 | 9,806 | c Commons | 584,945 | 584,945 893,820 |
| Property, plant \& equipment (net) | 271,556 | 310,454 | Paid-in surplus.-. Deficit from oper. | $1,093,820$ $1,486,698$ | 893,820 803,473 | Total .......... $\$ \overline{2,314,676} \overline{\$ 3,563,649}$ Total .......... $\$ 2,314,676$ \$3,563,649 b After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 175,674$ in 1941 and $\$ 277,033$ in 1940 .

## Thompson's Spa, Inc.-Earnings-

## Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940

Sales,
Other income
 Taxes-C-1a (incl, amortiz. of impts. to leased premises) Interest-1u- ${ }_{\text {Rent }}$ (including $\$ 15,210$ taxes paid as rent) Insurance --1 and other operating expenses. $\qquad$ \$1,731,229 39,015
 it was originally appropriated, acrued depreciation and estimated salvage, of plant assets abandoned or removed.............$\begin{array}{r}\text { S194,058 } \\ \text { Cr120, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ Cr 100,000 Dr60,739 $\$ 33,923$ Bakance Sheet as at Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash on hand and on deposit, $\$ 122,167$; accounts and rents fixed assets (less provision for depreciation. incl. 63.357 amortization of improvements to leased premises, $\$ 1,737,331$, $\$ 2,340,492$, property not in use, at estimated realizabie
goodwill sti; total, $84,911,579$,
Lubilities-A Accouts payabie
Luoubilittes-Accunts payabie, $\$ 69,697$, accrued interest, salaries, wages
and expenses, 823.003 provision for Federal and State taxes, 15.789 ; instalments, in quarterly amounts of $\$ 16,382$ due in 1941 on real estate
mortgages, $\$ 65,530$; mortgages on real estate, $\$ 1,0+8,474, \$ 6$ preferred
 treasury' stock $(2,586$ shares preferred and 3,930
Dr $\$ 42,264 ;$ total, $\$ 4,911,579 .-V$. 148 , p. 449 .

Tide Water Associated Oil Co.-Bank LoanThe company has borrowed $\$ 2,500,000$ Prom Pive banks. This raises bank loans to $\$ 7,000,000$ as of June 28, 1941 . Proceeds or ratest loan will
be used to pay cost of construction of new refining facilities.-V. 152,

Tilo Roofing Co., Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


 Note- Depreciation and amortization was provided during 1940 in the
amount of $\$ 49.844(1399, \$ 52,603$, of which $\$ 24,584(1939$, $\$ 25.514)$ was charged to cosis and $\$ 25,260$ ( $1939,027,289$ ) was charged to other profit
and loss accounts. and loss accounts.

Consolidated Bakance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash on demand deposit and on hand, $\$ 341,374$; notes and
ccounts receivable (less reserve for losses, $\$ 1,335), \$ 25,445$; instaiment accounts
accounts receivable, inciuding instalments due after Dec. 31,1941 (les reserves for creait losses, $\$ 32,415$, and service fees, $\$ 227,609), \$ 2,195,296$ miscellaneous accounts receivable, $\$ 5,971$; due from finance company, repreguarantee fund for collection, 847,237 ; inventories, 8271,543 ; other assets, $\$ 69.009$; real estate and equipment (at cost). (less, reser ve for depreciation
of $\$ 164,717$ ), $\$ 139,644$ patents (less amortization, $\$ 10,527$ ), $\$ 3,409$. of
prepaid, expenses, $\$ 66,647$. total, $\$ 3,455,664$.
Liabilitites-Notes payable (anks). $\$ 500,000$; trade 832,760 . due to officers and employees for bonuses, commissions, \&c.




Time, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Years End ed Dec. } 31- \\ \text { Income from subscriptions, newsstand }\end{array} & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$



 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash, $\$ 6,135,686$, securities (at quoted market prices ( $\$ 77,605$ and stocks, $\$ 780,983), \$ 7,678,765$; accrued interest. $\$ 16,552$, trade notes stand returns, doubtful accounts. \&c.), $\$ 2,601,700$, rentals from motion pictures released (estimated portion to be billed when exhibited, based largely on exhibition contracts), $\$ 151,286$; inventories, $\$ 1,550,428$, invest-
ments and other assets, $\$ 1,365.496$; office, mailing, motion picture and other equipment, at coss (less reserves for depreciation of ot $\$ 341,707$ ), $\$ 208$, 488 ; goodwill, $\$ 1$; deferred chargers, $\$ 344,886 ;$ total, $\$ 20,053,288 .$, and , profit
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 1,671,484$; under, savings and Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 1,671,484$; under saving and profit
sharing plans for officers and employees, 8486,435 ; accrued accounts,



1944 to April $1,19477, \$ 3,000,000$; deferred income (subscriptions, $\$ 6,454$, ,-
$451 ;$ advertising, future issue, $\&$ c., $\$ 74,403), \$ 6,528,855$; officers and em-
 $\$ 726,000$; surplus, $\$ 5,004,454$; total, $\$ 20,053,288 .-\mathrm{V}, 152$, p. 3829.
Tobacco Products Export Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, \$102,536; accounts receivable $\$ 18.815$ all for doubtfut accounts of $\$ 471$ ), $\$ 11,555$; dividend recei vable, affiliated company in China (not a controling interest) at writt foreign value established by directors Dec. 31,1934$)$. $\$ 1,500,000$; certificates of indebtedness issued by Repubbic of Nicaragua for restricted bank deposits
in that country, 3.437 ; advances to a Central American tobach (less reserve $\$ 19$, 738 ) 2 ; advances to a central American tobacco company
 capital stock taxes and miscellaneous taxes, $\$ 37.250$; capital stock ( 472,500 sh. no par), $\$ 1,500,000$ earned surplus, $\$ 490,899 ;$ capital stock in treasury,
at cost (14, 400 shs. $), D r 10,387 ;$ total, $\$ 2,026,259 .-\mathrm{V} .151,0,2364$.
Toledo Edison Co.-City Seeks Purchase-Company Officials Discourage Negotiations-
A resolution was filed with the Toledo City Council July 10 to purchase
the Toledo Edison Co. (a Cities Service Power \& Light Co. affiliate). It the Toledo Edison Co. (a Cities Service Power \& Light Co. affiliate). It
was recommended that Guy C. Meyers, New York, be named fiscal agent to negotiate for the purchase of the company. The resolution asserts that Citioes Service may desire to sell some of its. itectric systems. including the
Toledo Edison Co. to comply with the recent order of the Securities Toledo Edison Co., to comply with the recent order of the Securities Excarroll Commission ureser the of Tinledo Act. Edison in a statement informed Toledo officialis. that, the Citites Service Co. parent company, neither wants
to negotiate for its sale nor intends to offer it for sale. This' statement was to negotiate for its sale nor intends to offer it for sale. This statement was
made in answer to the preliminary action taken by Mayor John $\mathbf{O}$. Carey to acquire the utility. George N. Schoonmaker, city manager, said the refusal has not changed the plan of the city to acquire the electric company; Which supplies Toledo and many other
Trane Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

| Years Ended Dec. 31 Sales. Cost of goods sold. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1940, \\ \$ 6,287,492 \\ 3,585,161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1339 \\ \$ 5,109,930 \\ 2,881,305 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {chers }}^{\text {Gross profit }}$ | \$2,702,330 <br> 1,751,749 | $\$ 2,228,624$ <br> $1,430,435$ |
| Operating profit Other income | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 950,581 \\ 31,589 \end{array}$ | \$798,189 18,169 |
| Gross income...- Other deductions.- Income and excess p. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 98,170 \\ \begin{array}{c} 155,063 \\ 346,556 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 16,358 \\ 126,659 \\ 153,615 \end{array}$ |
| Net profit Minority interests Exchange adjustment | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 48,, 550 \\ 6,900 \\ 1,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 536,083 \\ 5,550 \end{array}$ |
| Net profit Dividends, | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 47,684 \\ 18,000 \\ 253,095 \\ \hline 8179 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 530,533 \\ 18.000 \\ 252.679 \\ 25.679 \end{array}$ |

Earns. per share on common-.............................. Cassets - hand and Customersit ontes \& accounts receiv. Federal income tax refund recelvable
Mdse. inventories Mdse. Inventories_
Land, bldgys., masundry chin, \& equip Sundry invests, \&
recelvables
Prepald \& deferred
Prepald \& deferred
expenses.----

\[
$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1940 & 1339 \\
\$ 58,149 & \$ 115,98 \\
1,214,785 & 767,23 \\
10,412 & 872.68 \\
0.05952
\end{array}
$$

\] | $\$ 58,149$ | $\$ 115,956$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Aceounts payable. } \\ \text { Fed.state } \\ \text { ind Dom } \\ \text { income \& exces }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |


 353,107
47,506 140,493
31,276

-V. 151, p. 1738
Transue \& Williams Steel Forging Corp.-Earnings-
 Prof. after exp. \& depr-
Other
Tederal income
$\qquad$ Net profit.--1------ $\$ 81,6$ a On 134,150 shares of capital stock.-V. 152, p. 3989


## Traders Finance Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-

 Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940Income from commercial financing--
Income from interest and dividends.
\$1,680,139
Total income.
\$1,727,731
Bank interest, \&e.., $\$ 47 \overline{3} \overline{3}, 393 ;$ general \& administrātive expense

Profit for year--and
provision for Dominion and Provincial income taxes and for $\$ 595,237$ Provision for Dominion and Provincial income taxes and
excess profits tax 221,087
 Total surplus..- - funding rights for the 12 months ended $\$ 1,392,403$ Dec. 31, 1940 series A $6 \%$ cum red prep. shares
Dividends on ser
Dividends on series B $7 \%$ cum. red. pref. shares.
Balance, Dec. 31, 1940
$\overline{\$ 1,180,057}$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31,1940 <br> Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940

$\qquad$ Assets-Cash on hand and in banks, \$103,045; notes receivable-secured
by lien contracts-atter full provision for doubtful accounts, $\$ 13,549,0744$ sundry loans and advances-after full provision for doubirsiacounts panies, $\$ 1,168,106 ;$ automobiles, equipment and good will, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 14,-$
958,662 . Liabilities-Loans -secured by notes receivable, $88,850,360$; accounts payabie, ${ }^{\text {© }} 59,884$; interest
dividends payable on prefrred stock,
$\$ 50,005$; reserve for income taxes and



Trinity Buildings Corp.-Transfer Agent-
Manufacturers Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for the $\$ 25$
Tube Reducing Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec.31-
Gross operating profit Gross operating profit.-
Administrative, selling, and engineering expenses

 Provision for Federal income taxes (incl. excess
profits tax, 840,000 )

Net income
 Provision for contingeny reserver....................
Additional assessments of Federal and State in-

Deficit at end of year.

Cassets-
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Cash
Acc'ts recelvable.-.
Cash advanced by
chines.
chines--1.-.-i-
ther ace'ts receiv.
Total property (de)
otal property (de-
prec't'd value)
Tube reducing pro-
cess (less amort.)
Other patents, \&c.
Patterns and pre-
pald insur., \&e-_ 1940
$\$ 342,117$
206,245
422,283

45,092

10,914 $632,337486,686 \begin{array}{llll} & \begin{array}{ll}\text { Com. stoks (116,- } \\ 000 \text { shs. no par) }\end{array} & 1,484,878 & 1,484,878\end{array}$ | 377,059 | 404,489 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 119,572 | 110,441 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cap. surplus (aris- } \\ \text { ing from appre- } \\ \text { ciation }\end{array}$ |
| 1020 |  |  |

$$
\begin{array}{rr|r}
377,059 & 404,489 \\
119,572 & 110,441 & \text { ing from appre- } \\
\text { ciation from ap- } \\
21,974 & 20,495 & \begin{array}{c}
\text { praisal of 1and } \\
\text { and buildings) -- } \\
\text { cotiolt }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

21,974 20,495
and buildings) $\qquad$

Twin States Gas \& Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End. June 30-
Operating revenues.... Operation--.-....... Maintenanced pow
Maince Provision for deprec.n-
Taxes-State \& munic Soc. sec., Fed. \& State
Fed. (incl inc. tax) Net oper income--.--
Non-oper. incomeGross income. Other interest-net.... Other deductions Net income .......-
$7 \%$ prior lien cum. pref.
dividend requirements 5 dividend requirements $5 \%$ cum, pref.. div. re-
quirements $\mathbf{x}$.



| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 529,100 \\ 3,294 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 533,348 \\ 3,995 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 532,394 \\ 133,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 537,343 \\ 133,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6,469 & 77,625 & 77,625\end{array}$ and Public Service Co., are in arrears since March 31,1937 and amount to

$\$ 329,906$.-V.152, p. 3990

Udylite Corp. (\& Sub.)-Earnings-
6 Months Ended June 30-
 $\qquad$
 a After depreciation, amortization, Federal income (and excess profits
tax in 1941 taxes, \&c. b On 400,000 shares of common stock, $\$ 1$ par.

## Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Federal income taxes--- $\frac{357,903}{} \frac{141,988}{} \frac{146,750}{} \frac{290,702}{}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net profit_-_-.... } & \$ 1,143,388 & \$ 484,656 & \$ 1,883,042 & \$ 1,073,384 \\ \text { a Earnings per share.-. } & \$ 1.55 & \$ 0.66 & \$ 2.56 & \$ 1.46\end{array}$

## a On 734,300 shares of common stock.-V. 152, p. 3990

Union Electric Co. of Missouri-Increase in StockStockholders voted at a special meeting July 15 to authorize an increase
in the company's no par common stock from $2,295,000$ to $3,300,000$ shares. The parent company, North American Co., will purchase 400,000 shares of the additional stock for $\$ 10,000,000$, in accordance with a refinancing program effected a month ago. About $\$ 9,000,000$ of the funds will be used
to help finance construction of the $\$ 19,000,000$ power plant at Venice, Ill. to help finance construction of the $\$ 19,000,000$ power plant at Venice, Ill.
The balance of the authorized additional stock will remain unissued for the

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Sales-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Period Ended July } 12-1941-4 \\ \text { Sales. Wks. } \\ \$ 2,1940\end{gathered} \quad 1941-28$ Wks.-1940 Stores in operation
-V. 152, p. 4141.

United Corp.-Directors Resign-
that Floyd L. Carlisle and Roy K. Ferguson had resigned as directors 17 that Floyd L. Carlisle and Roy K. Ferguson had resigned as directors.
Mr. Howard commented on these resignations as being in line with the Mr. Howard commented on these resignations as being in line with the with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Section $11 \mathbf{E}$ of the Public Utility Holding Company Act that it have no director or officer
who at the same time is a director or officer of any of the corporation's
statutory subsidiaries. statutory subsidiaries.-V. 153, p. 255 .

## United Fruit Co.-Earnings

6 Months Ended- July 5, '41 ${ }_{1940}$ June $30 \underset{1939}{ }$
a Net earnings after all charges, but

$$
\text { July 5, '41 } \underset{1940}{ } \text { June } 30 \underset{1939}{ }
$$

a Approximate figures. b Does not include any income from European
a $\$ 8,657,000$ or United Kingdom sources.-V. 152, p. 3361 .

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
just closed and the figures for the same west last yearpanies for the week just closed and the figures for the same week last year are as follows: Week
ending July $12,1941,102,211,859 \mathrm{kwh}$. Same week last year, $87,369,798$
kwh , an increase of $14,842,061 \mathrm{kwh}$ or $17.0 \%$.-V. $153, \mathrm{p}, 256$.

United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsToriod Ended Dec. 31- 1940-3 Mos.-1939 1940-12 Mos-1939 Total oper. revenues-
Oper, exps., excl. taxes Taxes'y retirement \& dep reserve appropriations Net oper. revenues...
Other income (net)
$\qquad$ $19,719,894$
$\mathbf{a 5}, 627,932$ os. -1939
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ $\frac{10,331,104}{\$ 9,480,753} \begin{aligned} & 279,486\end{aligned}$ 8,985,861
 Int, on debe trust bonds. Other int. (notes, loans Other deductions......... Int. chgd. to construc'n Pref.divs, to public (sub.)
Portion applic. to minor-
ity interests.

| 48,750 | 48,75 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 375,000 | 405,06 |
| 522,939 | 485,26 |
| 84,742 | 27,65 |
| $C r 13,050$ | $C r 4,579$ |
| 206 | 212 |227,960

$1,590,169$195,000
$1,620,250$
ity interests.........$1,992,082$
116,865
$C r 29,525$ $1,929,388$
57197
Cr 11,32

Balance carried to con tax.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Includes provision } & \$ 1,154,614 & \$ 1,906,693 & \$ 5,519,599 & \$ 5,030,030\end{array}$ Consolidated Surplus for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940



 b Bal. of acct. receiv. from production
c Net adjustment for reduction of

 Miscellaneous deduction $\qquad$ | Cr68 | 12,959 |
| ---: | ---: |
| - | 8,194 |

Consolidated surplus, Dec. 31,'40_ $\overline{\$ 50,655,125} \overline{\$ 19,225,604} \overline{\$ 31,429,522}$ a And depletion reserve applicable to property retired by a subsidiary. c And minority interest in surplus debits and credits of subsidiaries.

 From others_.......-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Total other income... } \\ \text { Other inc deductions }\end{gathered}$$\frac{18,318}{\$ 2,433,078}{\$ 2,185,137} &{24,553} &{ } &{239,200} \\{\$ 7,017,165} &{\frac{252,912}{\$ 6,547,527}} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Other inc. deductions, } \\ \text { including taxes }\end{array} & 124,978 & 92,786 & 339,917 & 264,322\end{array}$
 Gross income_-_--
Interest on debentures $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Interest on debentures-- } & 501,52 \\ \text { Interest on notes \& loans } & 443,35 \\ \text { Other interest }\end{array}$ Other interest-


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1939 | 1940 | 339 |
| Assets - |  | 5 | Liablities- |  |
| lant, prop. and |  |  | d Capital stock $141,269,159$ | 141,269,159 |
| equipment |  | 25,926,753 | Long-term debt- 33,435,000 | 33,435,000 |
| Investment. | 21,447,579 | 222,958,079 | Notes payable.- 25,925,000 | 25,925,000 |
|  | 3,044,509 | 2,576.525 | Acc'ts payable_- 2,599,408 | 3,523,535 |
| Special deposits. | 25,120 | 29,041 | a Pref. stocks.- 11,253 | 13,916 |
| Working funds- | 45,040 | 41,832 | b Mat. L'g-term |  |
| Notes receiv'le | 5.236 | 48,230 | debt.------- 13,800 | 5,125 |
| Acc'ts receivable | 1,389,073 | 1,445,159 | Customers' deps 727,803 | 712,362 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 375,187 | 355,756 | Taxes accrued.- 1,476.992 | ,231,104 |
| Prepayments.-- | 30,934 | 31,002 | Interest accrued 122,001 | 123,636 |
| Oth. cur. \& accr. |  |  | Other curr't and |  |
| assets. | 13,804 | 21,661 | accrued liabils 23,27 | 81,076 |
| Deferred debits. | 283,511 | 177,451 | Deferred credits 65,383 | 65,163 |
| Contra assets |  | 3.172 | Reserves----- $3,640,985$ | ,174,542 |
|  |  |  | c Contributions. $\quad 42,740$ | 26,307 |
|  |  |  | Contra liabilities | 3,172 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus. 18,932,640 | 18,933,252 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. 25,158,949 | 25,082,312 |
| Total. | 23,404,389 | 253,614,662 | Total.---. -- $253,404,389$ | 253,614,662 |
| a Called for redemption and dividends thereon of dissolved subsidiaries. |  |  |  |  |
| b Including premium and interest of dissolved subsidiaries. c In aid of construction. |  |  |  |  |
| d Represented by: Shares |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

$\$ 7$ second preferred stock (no par value)
Common stock (\$1 par value)
Assets-
Plant, prop. and Pant, prop. and
equipment.-2
Invest. and find Invest. and fund
accounts accounts.....-
Cash.
Special deposits. Special deposits.
Working funds-
Notes receivable Notes receivable
Accounts recelv. Inventories.-... Prepayments.-.--
Otner current Other current \&
accrued assets Deferred destits
$1940 \quad 1939$

Contra assets...


Total....... $\overline{301,822,472} \overline{297,719,777}$ Total....... $\overline{301,822,472} \overline{297,719,777}$ a Called for redemption and dividends thereon of dissolved subsidiaries.
I Including premium and interest. c In aid of construction. d On pre-
ferred stock of subsidiary held by public.-V. 152, p. 3990 .

United Light \& Power Co.-Agreeable to Integration Proposals-
The company informed the Securities and Exchange Commission July 14
that it was "entirely willing" to comply with the Commission's general that it was "entirely willing" to comply with the Commission's genera,
program of geographical integration of its system under the "death sentence" of the Hording Company Act.
In expressing this position, however, Donald R. Richberg, U. L. \& $P$. ounsel, ca disposition of properties which could not be complied with because of prevailing economic conditions.
In attempting voluntarily to carry out parts of the corporate simpifica ion prograi, anticipated, the attorney said. Abnormal economic conditions hav raised major obstacles to the sale of assets and corporate simplification without arbitrary treatment of
losses upon them, he declared
Stating the Commission itself would not want to approve sales under such conditions, Mr. Richberg suggested that the SEC not issue any specific
within the time fixed by the Act. during which Commission counsel renewed their request that a general order be entered immediately requiring the holding company to dispose of holdings in compliance with the Utility Act
Mr. Richberg said his company has no sympathy with suggestions that there should be a suspension of the enforcement of the Utility Act just He declared, however, that it would be "singularly inappropriate" for the Commission to issue a sweeping order now which could not be complied
with without causing unreasonable losses to investors.-V. 152, p. 4141 .
United States Cold Storage Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Years Ended Dec. 31 Gross earnings
Gerating expenses and cost of sales-
Rent (or charges in lieu thereof)
Net profit from operations...........................
$\$ 265,119$
8,225


Other income (net) ---------
Net profit.


Net profit for year
Preferred dividends $\qquad$ \$130,07

## a No provision required for excess profits taxes

 b or 1940 includes Tranin Egg Products Co., which was not previously Note-Provisions for depreciation deducted in the above statements aggregated $\$ 173,574$ inConsolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 327,380$; notes and accounts rcnotes and loans receivable from customers, \&c., pledged under collateral loans payable, $\$ 544,975$; inventories, $\$ 785,838$; prepaid insurance supplies, $\& c ., \$ 103,363$; investments, advances, \&cc, $\$ 215,079$; plant and equipment
(less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 1,975,018$ ), $\$ 4,582,531$; bond expense in process of amortization, $\$ 62,008$; total, $\$ 7,618,659$
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 69.601$, accruen
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 69,601$; accrued taxes, \&c., $\$ 120,656$;
current maturity of long-term debt, $\$ 125,000$; collateral loans of subsidiaries (guaranteed by parent company), receivables and inventories carried at $\$ 1,330,813$, pledged as collateral per contra, $\$ 1,063,366$; deferred lia-
bility, $\$ 25,748 ; 31 / 2 \%$ bank loan $(\$ 625,00031 / 2 \%$ collateral 1 lat bility, $\$ 25,748 ; 31 / 2 \%$ bank loan ( $\$ 625,00031 / 2 \%$ collateral 1st mtge. bonds
pledged as collateral) (outstanding, $\$ 625,000$ due $\$ 125,000$ annually Julg 1, 1941 to 1945 , less current maturity of $\$ 125,000$ ), $\$ 500,000$; collateral ist mtge. bonds series A \$ $\$ 1,875,000$ 1st metge. serial bonds of subs. pledged as collateral) ( $41 / 2 \%$ bonds of series A, due $\$ 125,000$ annually, July 1,1946
to 1955 , exclusive of $\$ 625,000$ pledged as collateral to bank loans), $\$ 1,250,-$ to 1955 , exclusive of $\$ 625,000$ pledged as collateral to bank loans), $\$ 1,250$,
000 ; deferred income, 844,$946 ; 7 \%$ cum. pref. stock ( $\$ 100$ par) $, \$ 1,800,000$ common stock ( 75,000 shs., no par, stated value $\$ 25$ per sh.), $\$ 1,875,000$;
capital surplus, $\$ 645,223$; earned surplus accumulated since Dec. 31,1932 , $\$ 148,068 ;$ treasury stock (common 2,234 shs. at cost and 766 shs. at stated
value, $\$ 32,974 ;$ pref., 300 shs. at cost, $\$ 15,975$ ), $\$ 48,949$; total, $\$ 7,618,659$ value, 832,974 ; pref
United States Gauge Co.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Net sales---after charges and taxes
Net income
$\begin{array}{lr}1940 & 1939 \\ 3,117,979 & \$ 2,203,049 \\ 325,910 & .197,316\end{array}$

| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cash. |  |
| Receivables (less reserve) |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Real estate, buildings and machinery |  |
|  |  |

ance Sheet as of Dec. 31, 1940
Liabilittes-

ccounts payable 197,316 | $\$ 518,972$ | A |
| ---: | ---: |
| 267,739 |  |
| 876,470 | A |
| 2,114 | C |
| 8,490 |  |
| 1883,775 |  | 1,883,775 Total................. $\widehat{\$ 3,557,559}$

 $\mathbf{8 6 0 , 1 4 4}$
53,929 Preferred stock ........- 100,000 Common stock 100,000
200 Total.- $\qquad$ $83,557,559$

## United States Pl

Years Ended April 30 -
c Net sales c Net sales.............. $\qquad$



 $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Net profit carried to surplus_-.-- } & \$ 781,774 & \$ 544,168 & \$ 308,010 \\ \text { Preferred dividends } & 44,886 & 66,419 & 64,195\end{array}$ | Common dividends |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Earnings per share of common stock.- | 282,429 | 117,009 | -81.28 | $\$ 2.46$ | a In connection with experiments with Vidal Process, less related income b Including subsidiary companies c After deducting discounts, retur

and allowances. d Includes $\$ 144,000$ provision for excess profits tax. AssetsCash

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Liabllitites- } \\
& \text { Notes payable.-. } \\
& \text { Contracts payable }
\end{aligned}
$$ Advances on long

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
1,208,630 & 866,966 \\
2,255,199 & 1,646,080
\end{array}
$$ Mengel Co

$$
10 . \quad \text { Nutante Dheel April } 30
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{a} 1941 \\
\$ 500,000
\end{gathered}
$$ receivable--...-purchase-......

Inventories
Int in foint venture with the Prepard expenses.: c Prop, plant and
equip., at cost.-
$\qquad$

\[
$$
\begin{array}{cc} 
& \begin{array}{cc}
\mathbf{a 1 9 4 1} \\
\$ 370,812 & \\
1945,256
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

\]| $2,253,199$ | $1,646,080$ | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- || 89,642 | 56,294 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Prov. for Fed. in- } \\ \text { come tax....-. } \\ \text { Contracts pay.,.due } \\ \text { after one year }\end{array}$ |  | 477,495 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |250,0000,000

6,9096,909
131,3196,909
313,319
81,068
 $1,093,280$

Total......-. $\$ 5,618,245 ~ \$ 3,729,125$ Total......... $85,618,245$ \$3,729,12 a Consolidated figures. b After reserves for uncollectible accounts, dis-
counts and freight allowances of $\$ 160,286$ in 1941 and $\$ 97,758$ in 1940 .
c After reserves for depreciation and amortization of $\$ 707,035$ in 1941 and
$\$ 370,654$ in 1940 d $54.664(17.672$ in 1940$)$ shares $\$ 150$ $\$ 37,654$ in 1940 d 54,664 (17,672 in 1940 shares $\$ 1.50$ cumulative
convertible preferred stock and 18,656 shares of common stock.-V. 152, p. 3041

United Specialties Co.-Extra DividendAt a meeting of the board of directors held July 14, a regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share and an extra dividend of 85 cents per share,
upon the common stock and the class $\mathbf{B}$ common stock were declared; payable on Aug. 26 to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 12

United States Realty \& Improvement Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
[Exclusive of Trinity Buildings Corp. of N. Y. and Plaza Operating Co.] 6 Monshs Ented June $30-$
Vet income before depreciatio

## Net loss a

The loss of Trinity Buildings Corp. of New York, which for the six months amounted to $\$ 92,296$ before depreciation and $\$ 183,899$ after depreciation, as compared with a loss for the corresponding period of the previous year
amounting to $\$ 57$ 005 before depreciation and $\$ 148.607$ after depreciation. (Interest on the $\$ 3,710,500$ principal a mount of 20 -year $51 / 2 \%$ sinking fund gold loan certificatese of Trinity Buildings Corp, of New York outstanding is
included at the rate of $51 / \% \%$ per annum. Under the "plan of rearging is included at the rate of $51 / 2 \%$ per annum. Under the "plan of reorganiza-
tion" consummated on July 10 , 1941 , the interest rate onthis mortgage was reduced and this reduction will affect the eanrinings of the corporation for
the period from Dec. 1, 1938 to June 30, 1941.) The result of operations of Plaza Operating Co, which for the six months loss of \$141.514 after depreciation, as compared with a loss for the corresponding period of the previous year amounting to $\$ 9,356$ before deprecia-
tion and
$\$ 156,815$ No provision has been mepreciation.
income, defense or excess profits taxes of the above figures for current normal
United States Steel Corp.-Number of Stockholders-
Common stock of the corporation outstanding June 30,1941 , amounted
to $8,703,252$ shares, while preferred stock totaled $3,602,811$ shares. to of the common stock outstanding June 30, 1941, 2, 204,862 shares, or $25.3 \%$ were in brokers, names, representing a decrease of 55,999 shares
from the $2,260,861$ shares, or $26 \%$ held by brokers on March 31,1941 . Investors' common stockholdings June 30,1941 , were $6,498,390$ shares, or the preferred stock outstanding, 438.310 shares, or $12.2 \%$, were in
orokers' names June 30,1941 an increase of 2,356 shares over the 435,954 shares, or $12.1 \%$, held March 31 , 1941 . Investors' holdings of preferred 31,1941 , compared with $3,166,857$ shares or $87.9 \%$, held by them March New York State brokers, holdings of common stock June 30, 1941 , were
$1,956,770$ shares, or $22.5 \%$, against $2.011,684$ shares, or $23.1 \%$, March 31 , $1,956,770$ shares, or $22.5 \%$, against $2,011,684$ shares, or $23.1 \%$, March 31 ,
1941. Brokers 'holdins of preferred stock were 36165 shares, or $10 \%$
June 30 . 1941 , compared with 360,092 shares, or $10 \%$, March 131.1941 . 1.218809 shares, or $14 \%$, compared with $1,213,200$ shares, 10 r 13 , were
 ${ }^{31} 1941$ Foreign holdings of steel common June 30,1941 , amounted to 490,298 shares, or $5.6 \%$ of the issue, compared with 488,559 shares, or $5.6 \%$,
held March 31,194 . Of the preferred stock. 59,558 shares, or $1.6 \%$ were owned arboa June 30,1941 , against 59,588 shares, or $1.6 \%$, so held

## U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Co.-50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of acurectors have declared a divinend on so the $8 \%$ prior preference stock, payable July 15 to holders
of record July 11 . Like amounts were distributed on April 15, last, and in of record July 11 Like amounts were dist
April and June of $1940 .-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 2573$.
United States Testing Co., Inc.-EarningsIncome Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1940





 Balance, Dec. 31, 1940 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940 Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Asets-Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 24,123 ;$ customers' accounts
receivable, $\$ 62,219 ;$ inventories, $\$ 11,188$; prepaid insurance, supplies, \&c., \$9, 199; land, building, machinery and equipment (less reserve for deprecia-
 89,689; expenses accrued, $\$ 14,572$; Peed (due in 1942 to 1944), $\$ 54.000$; capital stock (par $\$ 25$ ), $\$ 221,850$; earned surplus, $\$ 180,799$; total, $\$ 510,641$.

## Vultee Aircraft, Inc.-Earnings-

6nfiled orders ${ }^{6}$ End May 31- $\qquad$
Billings Net loss after taxes and charges
$\qquad$
 Net loss after taxe
-V. $152, \mathrm{p}, 3362$.
(Hiram) Walker-Gooderham \& Worts, Ltd. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
Period End. May 31- $1941-3$ Mos.- $1940 \quad 1941-9$ Mos $-1940 ~$ Operating profit.......
Other income


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net profit.-. } \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on } 724,004\end{array} \quad 1,711,745 \quad \$ 1,381,341 \quad \$ 4,725,694 \quad \$ 4,319,858$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Ears. } \\ \text { shs. com, stk (no par) } \\ \text {-V. 152, p. } 2413 .\end{array} & \$ 2.17 & \$ 1.71 & \$ 5.94 & \$ 5.38\end{array}$

Ward Baking Co.-New Chairman, \&c.-
F. R. Russell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was on June 11 President of the concern.-V. 152, p. 3835 .

Warren Tool Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the 5.5 cumulative preferred stock', payable July ${ }^{1}$ to
holders of record June 13 . Like amount paid on April 1 -V. 152, p. 2414 .

Waukesha Motor Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the Directors bave declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable July 31 to holders of record July 15. Regular
quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on July 1, last.-V. 152, p. 3666 . Weeden \& Co.-Earnings-

| -6 Mos. End. June 30 <br> Sales. <br> Gross income <br> Expenses and taxes..... |  | 1941 | $194 J 19$ | 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 280,799 | \$46,607,604 \$57,6 | ,634,601 | 723,992 |
|  |  | 163,802 | 173,040 1 |  | 171,154 |
|  |  | 163:832 | 176,488 1 | 180,232 | 166,614 |
| Net income Zi arned per share. |  | Ni | , | 1 |  |
|  |  |  | loss\$0 |  |  |
| Balance Sheet June 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AssetCash.Invento | 1941 | 1940 | Llabiltites- | - 1941 | 1940 |
|  | 8139,974 | \$168,514 | Notes payable |  |  |
|  | 1,457,970 | 962,027 | cured) --..- | 8856,000 | \$284,000 |
| Accrd. int. rec Bid \& subscription deposits.......- | 12,352 | 9,686 | Loans payabl |  |  |
|  | 105,000 |  | secured) -- Group underw | 37,100 | 3,200 |
| Due from cust'ers (secured) -..... |  |  | ing deposits | 56,340 |  |
|  | ,608 | 3,825 | Due cust. (secured) | 2.970 | 6,36 |
| Due from cust'ers (unsecured) |  |  | Accrued expenses. | 1,048 | 4,19 |
|  |  |  | Prov, for taxes-- |  | 2,021 700000 |
| Fixed assets (net)". Prepald expenses .- | $\begin{array}{r} 8,083 \\ 8,348 \end{array}$ | 11,188 8,764 | a Common | 700,000 149,226 | 700,000 134,496 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Represented by 25,000 no-par shares.-V. 152, p. 2725 .
Western Massachusetts Cos.-Earnings-

| ding Constituent Companies] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenue. | \$5,410,881 | \$4,817,989 | 10,490,626 | \$9,577,346 |
| Operating expenses | 2,273.311 | 2,076,330 | $4,547,002$ $2,658,237$ | $4,372,776$ <br> $2,181,752$ |
| Taxes (estimated | 1,422,177 | 1,175,144 | 2,658,237 | 2,181,752 |
| Operating | \$1,715,393 | \$1,566,514 | \$3,785.386 | 3,022,818 |
| Other incom | 80,091 | 76,791 | 183,699 | 184.394 |
| Total earn | \$1,795,485 | \$1,643,306 | \$3,469,086 | \$3,207,212 |
| Interest deductions | 263,195 | 259,088 | 526,507 | 516,341 |

$\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Bal. avail for retirem't } \\ \text { res, divs. \& surplus } \\ \$ 1,532,289\end{array} \$ 1,384,217\end{aligned} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 9 4 2 , 5 7 9} \quad \$ 2,690,870$ -V .152 , p. 1455
Western Steel Products Corp., Ltd.-Earnings-



 a Financial expenses, depreciation, remuneration of executive officers,
bond interest and legal fees. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1940
Assets-Cash,
receivable (net), $\$ 264,262$; Dominion of Canada bonds, $\$ 20,836$; accounts
$\$ 1,197,085$; inventories, $\$ 1,157,854$; deferred charges, receivable (net), $\$ 1,197,085 ;$ inventories, $\$ 1,157,854 ;$ deferred charges,
$\$ 15,916 ;$ investments, $\$ 7,180$; fixed assets (net), $\$ 1,851,711$; total, $\$ 4,514,-$ Liabilities-Accounts payable and accrued charges, $\$ 399.771$; reserve for
income and other taxes, $\$ 789.696$; bond interest accrued, $\$ 13,845$; funded income and other taxes, $\$ 789,696$; bond interest accrued, $\$ 13,845$; funded debt, $\$ 663,000 ;$ reserve for contingencies, $\$ 500,000 ;$ capital stock $(117,983$
no par shares), $\$ 1,450,000$; earned surplus, $\$ 698,531 ;$ total, $\$ 4,514,843 .-$ V. 151, p. 1443. .

Western Union Telegraph Co.-Earnings-
 Net income $\quad \$ 910,181 \quad \$ 480,223 \quad \$ 3,044,721$
Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings

Westinghouse Electric \& Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earning
Period End.June $30-\quad 1941-3$ Mos- $1940 \quad 1941-6$ Mos.- 1940
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Net profit after deprec., } & \$ 5,941,137 & \$ 5,795,581 & \$ 11,568,400 & \$ 9,837,010 \\ \text { Federal taxes, \&c...- } & \$ 2.17 & \$ 2.22 & \$ 2.17 & \$ 4.33\end{array}$ a Earns. per share 79,974 shares (par $\$ 50$ ) $7 \%$ preferred stock and $2,592,155$ a On combined 79,974 shares (par $\$ 50$ ) $7 \%$ pref
shares (par $\$ 50$ ) common stock.-V. 152, p. 3991 .
Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR.-Operation-
See Moosic Mountain \& Carbondale RR.-V.
.
Wisconsin Electric Power Co.-Hearing July 21-
The Securities and Exchange Commission, July 9 announced a public
tion (File 70-342) filed under the Holding Company Act by Wisconsin Elec-
tric Power Co. regarding the proposed acquisition from the North American tric Power Co. regarding the proposed acquisition from the North American
Co. of all the common stock of two of its associate companies, Wisconsin case of 300000 Co. and Wisconsin Michigan Power Co., consisting in each case of 300,000 shares with a par value of $\$ 6,000,000$. The securities ar
to be acquired in exchange for $1,265,000$ shares of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. common stock having an agrogate par value of $\$ 12,650,000$ regarding the acquisition of the comie 70-346) of the North American Co regarding the acquisition of the common stock of Wisconsin E
Co. will also be considered at the hearing.-V. 153, p. 114 .

| Wilson-Jones Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 Months Ended May 31- |  |  |
| Net sales |  |  |
| Cost of goods sol | 3,319,000 | 3,122,000 |
| Net profit from operatio | \$513,000 | \$364,000 |
| Other income. | 33,000 | 28,000 |
| Total income | \$546,000 | \$392,000 |
| Other deduction | 94,000 | 76,000 |
| Provision for Federal income $t$ | 109,000 | 54,000 |
| Net income | \$343,000 | \$262,000 |
| Dividends paid in ca | 271,000 | 136,000 |
| Earnings per share | a\$1.27 | b\$0.96 |
| a On 264,500 shares of ca | 2,800 share | of capital |


| Assets- | May 31, 41 | g. 31, '40 | ay 31, '40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$735,000 | \$802,000 | \$726,000 |
| Certificate of deposit -----.---- | 104,000 |  |  |
| Accounts \& notes receiv., less reserve | 479,000 | 657,000 | 626,000 |
| Inventories | $1,455,000$ 14,000 | 1,195,000 | 1,294,000 |
| Notes receivable-non-current (net)- | 25,000 | 25,000 | 15,000 |
| Officers' \& employees' notes \& accts. | 30,000 | 31,000 | 25,000 |
| Plant and equipment (net) | 1,157,000 | 1,140,000 | 1,148,000 |
| a Idle plant. | 241.000 | 241,000 | 241,000 |
| Deferred charges | 27,000 | 38,000 | 40.000 |
| Patents, less amortiza | 11,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Total | \$4,278,000 | \$4,143,000 | \$4,127,000 |
| Accounts payable and accruals | \$183,000 | \$148,000 | \$187,000 |
| Provision for Federal income tax | 111,000 | 62,000 | 63,000 |
| Capital stock. | 3,000.000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Capital surplus | 478,000 | 478,000 | 478,000 |
| Earned surplus | 531,000 | 459,000 | 399,000 |
| Treasury stock | Dr25,000 | Dr4,000 |  |


and loss on disposal.-V. 152, p. 2575.
Wolverine Tube Co.-Earnings -
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 6 Mos. End. June 30- }\end{array} & 1941 & 1940 & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Fed. income taxes, \&c,. } \\ \text { N }\end{array} \$ 300,166$ a $\$ 192,192 \quad \$ 175,098$ loss $\$ 15,185$
 a Taxes adjusted to conform to Second Revenue Act of 1940.
Sales for the first six months of 1941 totaled $\$ 5,054,841$, against $\$ 2,848$,-
445 for the corresponding period in 1940 . Current assets as of June 30,1941 amounted to $\$ 2,078,897$ including cash and Government securities of $\$ 604,634$. Current liabilities are $\$ 433,787$. This compares with current assets of $\$ 1,635,216$, including
$\$ 200,880$ of cash and Government securities, and current liabilities of $\$ 200,880$ of cash and Gov
$\$ 338,661$ on June 30,1940 .

Yellow \& Checker Cab Co. (Consol.)-Accumulated Div. Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumula-
tions on the $8 \%$ cum. class A stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 23 to holders of tions on the $8 \%$ cum. class A stock, par $\$ 50$, payable July 23 to holders of
record July 21 . Like amount was paid April 15 and Jan. 20 . last: Oct. 30, Sept. 15 and Feb. 26, 1940; Nov. 29, Sept. 25 and on Aug. 12, 1939.-
V. 152, p. 2414 .
Zeller's, Ltd. (\& Subs.), Montreal, Can.-EarningsYears Ended Jan. 31-
$\begin{array}{ll}\$ 7,806,104 & \$ 6,180,192\end{array}$
Sales of goods sold, operating, seling and adminis-
tration expenses.---.-.-.
Salaries of executive officers. Legal fees, ----
Directors'
Directors fees.-
Store delopment expense

| $7,076,946$ | $5,649,193$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 43.500 | 46,500 |
| 1,635 | 8,980 |
| 748 | 400 |
| 18,446 | 13,424 |
| 7,628 | 8,986 | Debentures $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depreciation, buildings, füniture, fixtüres and } \\ & \text { equipment, }\end{aligned} 156,801$

130,153

Net consolidated profit-$\$ 253,289$

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Jan. 31, 1941

Assets-Cash, $\$ 619,899$, Dominion of Canada 2nd war loan bonds, $\$ 148,144$; inventories, $\$ 579,201$; sundry accounts receivable and deposits, render value), $\$ 15,500 ;$ land and buildings (net), $\$ 693,928$; furniture, fix-
ture, equipment and improvements to leasehold premises (net), $\$ 1,604,330$; ture, equipment an
total, $\$ 3,181,321$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, accrued commissions and miscellaneous expenses, $\$ 274,498$; miscellaneous accrued taxes, $\$ 9 ; 886$; provision for
Dominion and Provincial taxes, $\$ 210,000$; debenture stock and mortgage instalments, $\$ 47,900 ;$ mortgages payable, $\$ 331,759$; general reserve; $\$ 30,000$; $6 \%$ cumulative redemable sinking fund debenture stock, $\$ 92,000 ; 6 \%$
preferred shares ( $\$ 25$ par), $\$ 750,000$; common shares ( 125,000 no par shs. $\$ 625,000$; distributable surplus, $\$ 33,250$; consolidated earned surplus,
$\$ 777,027$; total, $\$ 3,181,321$.-V. 152 , p. 2575 .

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

## COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, July 18, 1941
Coffee-On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points higher. The coffee market had a strong tone on trade buying with Santos September position selling at 11.47 c ., up 7 points. Attention of the trade focused on the policies of Brazil and the complaints against the new quota system; American coffee exporters in Brazil are represented as being much disturbed by the changes, regarding them as unfair.

Some will take cuts of as much as $35 \%$. Coffee receipts at Santos, Brazil, last week were reported as 8,000 bags, while arrivals at Rio de Janeiro totaled 4,000 bags. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net higher. Business was slow, but prices were firm. Trade and commission house interests were on both sides of the market, some of the trading representing business against actuals in the shipment market which expanded considerably today. It is said that unless Colombian prices come down, Brazil minimum prices as established a week ago must go up. Columbian Manizales
were offered for October arrival yesterday at $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. against 12c. for Brazil soft Santos 4s. On the ${ }^{4} 16$ th inst. futures closed 4 to 10 points net lower. Sales were only 72 lots. Most of the buying was for new account on a scale down. There were 37 notices issued against the July position. They were absorbed early in trading. In Brazil prices were 100 reis higher for hard $4 \mathrm{~s}, 300$ reis higher for Rio 5 s and 300 reis lower for Rio 7s. It was reported in a cable to the Exchange that the National Coffee Department in the last half of June destroyed 283,000 bags of coffee, which compares with only 96,000 in the first half of that month. Total destruction 96,000 in the first half of that month. 1931 now amounts to $71,871,000$ bags of coffee.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 1 to 6 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 96 lots. The coffee market was easier because of selling attributed to Brazilian interests. Losses extended to about $1 / 4$ of a cent a pound, but the market regained most of its loss later when the market rallied. Cost and freight offers were higher. Demand has been good, especially for coffees scheduled to arrive here in October. Destruction of coffee by Brazilian Government agents in the second half of June reached 283,000 bags, making a grand total of $71,871,000$ bags since 1931. Today futures closed 11 to 23 points net lower for the Santos confutures closed with sales totaling 107 lots. The coffee market was a tract, with sales totaling 107 lots. The coffee market was a
narrow affair. Traders were a little nervous over price connarrow affair. Traders were a little nervous over price con-
trol talks now going on in Washington. One Santos July notice was circulated, bringing the total so far up to 200 lots. It was reported that the Brazilian coffee quota, largest of all the quotas, is about filled. A Washington report said that it is possible that a price ceiling will be imposed which would be the same as the Brazilian minimums. That would appear to leave little room for trading in futures. The Inter-American Coffee Board is holding conferences in Washington.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
July - ......
September
December
${ }_{52}{ }^{3}{ }^{\text {May }}$ March.
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:
July
September-
December
Cocoa-On the 14th inst futures closed 1 point net lower Sales totaled only 86 lots. The cocoa market was quiet, sales to mid-afternoon reaching only 55 lots. Twelve July notices were issued but all were stopped. That makes 49 to date. The open interest was 2 lots higher at 7,156 lots. Warehouse stocks decreased 600 bags to a total of $1,427,560$ lots compared with $1,062,607$ lots a year ago. Brazilian afloats were reported as 146,100 bags. At this time a year ago they totaled only 66,900 bags. It appears that the Brazilian crop has begun to move at about the time that arrivals from West Africa are expected to fall off. Arrivals so far this year have totaled $3,323,885$ bags against $2,083,334$. bags a year ago. Local closing: July 743; Sept. 7.51; Dec. 7.63; March 7.74. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 6 points net lower. Scattered commission house liquidation found little support today and resulted in an easier trend in the futures market. Some buying was noted on the scale down by dealers and consumers. Sales on the Exchange amounted to 197 lots today, including 41 exchanges for physicals in the September contract and 82 lots of switches. Local closing: July 7.37; Sept. 7.45; Oct. 7.49; Dec. 7.57; Jan. 7.61; March 7.68. On the 16th inst. futures closed 22 to 19 points net lower. Sales totaled 210 lots. Heavy speculative selling which ran into stop loss orders, found only scale down buying from manufacturers in the market today. Some dealer support near the close firmed the market slightly. Arrivals of cocoa so far this week amount to $123,-$ 023 bags, bringing the total for the calendar year to date to $3,446,908$ bags. Warehouse stocks in licensed warehouses of $1,433,289$ bags continued to further new highs today, representing a gain of 2,631 bags from the preceeding day. Local closing: July 7.15; Sept. 7.26; Oct. 7.29; Dec. 7.35; Jan. 7.39; March 7.47.

On the 17 th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points net lower, with sales totaling 294 lots. Trading in cocoa was fairly active, sales to mid-afternoon totaling 220 lots. At that time the market was steady, standing unchanged to 1 point lower. The market had broken about 10 points early in the session. but manufacturers stepped in and took all offerings until the break was halted. Open interest decreased 18 lots yesterday, standing at 7,129 lots this morning. Warehouse stocks reached a new high record total of 1,439,571 bags compared with $1,057,814$ bags a year ago. Arrivals so far this month have totaled 354,127 bags or about 100,000 bags more than had arrived during the comparable period last year. Local closing: Sept., 7.22 ; Dec., 7.33; Jan., 7.37; March, 7.45; May, 7.53. Today futures closed 9 to 10 points net higher, with sales totaling 309 lots. The cocoa market turned firm today under manufacturer buying and a little outside demand. During early afternoon prices were 6 to 10 points net higher. Sales to that time totaled 100 lots. Open interest increased 42 lots. Firmness of the market was influenced by a lack of offerings by primary countries. Warehouse stocks increased 7,600 bags to set a new high record of $1,447,190$ bags, or 390,151 bags in excess of stocks at this time last year. Arrivals so far this year have reached $3,469,408$ bag, also a record. A year ago they totaled 2,167,392 bags. Local closing: July, 7.21; Sept. 7.31; Dec., 7.43; Jan., 7.47; March, 7.55; May, 7.63.

Sugar-On the 14th inst. futures closed $41 / 2$ to $51 / 2$ points net higher for the world sugar contract. The domestic closed 3 points to 1 point net higher. Sugar futures were strong. The world contract advanced as much as 5 points strong. The world contract advanced as much as 5 points under Cuban and general buying, apparently influenced by the belief that to a greater extent the United Kingdom and allied countries would be compelled to rely on Cuba for supplies because of impracticability of longer hauls. Offerings represented hedge sales and profit taking. Both the March and May positions sold at new highs for the season. The domestic market after early hesitation, turned strong on talk of inflation. Raw sugar was quiet. Only four lots were reported offered, all Puerto Ricos. Afloats were available at 3.47 e . a pound, while sugar for second half July On the 15 th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 124 lots. The the domestic contract, with sales totaling 124 lots. The
world sugar contract closed $21 / 2$ to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 724 lots. Sugar markets continued their advance. The world sugar market reached new highs for the movement and in several positions for the season as well, with September selling at $1.211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., up 1 point. The buying was said to have been largely of the commission house variety. Traders regard world sugar as one of the few commodity markets that is behind the movement. Hedge sellers were said to have supplied the contracts. Buying is on the theory of British buying in Cuba. There was nothing else new in the picture. The domestic contract also gained, prices standing 2 to 4 points higher during early afternoon. In the raw sugar market several lots of Puerto Ricos were held for 3.55 c . a pound. No other offerings were mentioned. Refined sugar remained quiet. On the 16th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling only 129 lots. Announcement that the Batista Cabinet in Cuba had resigned appeared to have no market influence. As a matter of fact, it was difficult to evaluate the political or economic importance of the change. World sugar which was the more active of the two contracts, slipped about 4 points from the earlyhighs on the Far East slipped about 4 points from the earyhighs on the Far East
reports, but then because of the uncertainty as to which way reports, but then because of the uncertainty as to which way
the cat will jump, recovered a few points to finish $11 / 2$ to 2 the cat will jump, recovered a few points to finish $11 / 2$ to 2
points lower. It was the first setback the market has had in seven sessions.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 5 to 4 points net lower for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 232 lots. The world sugar contract closed $41 / 2$ to $51 / 2$ points net lower, with sales totaling 629 lots. Interest continued to focus on the world sugar market, which has a substantial open interest. Commission houses have been heavy buyers. They were liquidating today chiefly because of the general reversal experienced by commodity markets. It was said that some Cuban selling also was taking place. There was little in the news to affect the market. Nothing was heard further regarding British purchases of Cuban sugar. In the domestic market heaviness prevailed, influenced largely by the depression in the world sugar market. Cuban selling also was reported in that market. Today futures closed unchanged to 2 points up for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 98 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 point off to $1 / 2$ point up, with sales totaling 543 lots. Sugar prices registered improvement. The No. 3 contract advanced 1 to 2 points by early afternoon. Less apprehension was apparent over price control and possible quota increase after the June delivery figures are known. In the raw sugar market holders generally were unyielding, demanding 3.55 c . a pound. However, one lot of 30,000 bags of Puerto Ricos was reported available at 3.50 c . Refiners appeared to be uninterested. The refined sugar market was quiet. The entire trade is waiting for the June deliveries which are expected to be large. In Philadelphia the strike at the 3 big refineries continued.
Prices closed as follows:

## July. Septer

Suly -...erer
November
November


110,244 Sugar Producers Received $\$ 47,111,000$ for Participating in 1939 Control Program
The Department of Agriculture made public on July 9 the 282 conditional payments of $\$ 10,000$ or more to participants in the 1939 sugar program in the continental sugar beet area, mainland sugareane area, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. A total of 110,244 producers took part in the program, and the total payments, including abandonment and deficiency payments to producers under the insurance phase of the program amounted to $\$ 47,111,000$, or an a verage of $\$ 427$ per producer. The Department's announcement further explained:
The Sugar Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration pointed out that in comparing tho payments to the large surar plantation companies, principally in the sugarcane producing areas, with the average payment, it is important to note that many persons are economically dependent on the operations of those plantations. In the case of Hawaii, for example, there are 37,595 persons employed by 35 large plantations virtually the entire year. While precise data are not available for other areas, it is well known that the large plantations of other domestic sugarcane areas are also employers of great numbers of persons.
The basic rate of payment under the Sugar Act of 1937 is 6c. per 100 pounds of sugar conmercially recoverable from beets or cane, with provision for a graduated scale of reductions on payments exceeding about $\$ 6,000$. As a result of this provision for downward graduations, the Federal Government disbursed approximately $\$ 5,000,000$ less than would
have been the case had the large growers listed been paid at the basic rate.

The Act also levies an excise tax on all sugar consumed in the United States. The anticipated annual yield of this tax is about $\$ 68,000,000$.
The conditions producers must meet in order to qualify for sugar payments include the elimination of child labor, payment of fair wages to farm labor, compliance with farm allotments, and the carrying out of soilconserving practices, Producers who are also processors must, in order
to receive these payments, also pay fair prices for sugar beets or to receive these payments, also pay fair prices for sugar beets or sugarcane bought from other growers.
Officals explained that prior to the enactment of sugar quota legislation in 1934 the protection given domestic sugar producers was in the form of a tariff and that the effective tariff at that time was 2 c . per pound. This tariff protection was accorded sugar producers without conditions. Under the 1 Sugar Act of 1937, however, the public protection enjoyed by producers has consisted in part of a quota structure which maintains the domestic price of sugar substantially above the world price, and in part of direct The total a mount of protection civen to produce the required conditions. form of direct conditional payments and in the "invib" the "visible" maintenance of a price differential over the world marke", form of the approximately the same as that formerly accorded them the price of sugar to consumers in the seven years since quot same time, was first enacted in 1934 has been somewhat lower than in the legislation seven-year period.
Lard-On the 14 th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net lower. The market ruled firm during the early part of the session, but later developed heaviness. Hog receipts, at Chicago only totaled 14,500 head, about 3,000 below expectations. Western receipts totaled 70,400 head against 84,700 head for the same day last year. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 11$ to $\$ 11.50$. On the 15 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points off. Trading was relatively light, with fluctuations narrow. Western hog marketings were slightly larger compared with the same day last year and totaled 63,500 head, against 60,700 head last year. Hog sales at Chicago ranged from $\$ 11$ to $\$ 11.65$. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. Trading was light and without special feature. Hog prices at Chicago reached new highs today for the current upward movement. The top price reported early in the day was $\$ 11.85$, an advance of 10c. over the previous peak established last week. Sales ranged from $\$ 11.50$ to $\$ 11.75$
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 22 to 27 points net lower Talk of raising margin requirements on lard futures at Chicago was considered the principal factor for the sharp break in futures today. The latter more than offset the strength in hogs as a factor. Selling was quite heavy throughout the day and futures closed with a substantial loss. Hog prices at Chicago rose to the highest levels in over four Hog oday. The top price was $\$ 12$ or 25 c per hundred pound above the previous high established early this week. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 11$ to $\$ 12$ in today's market. Today futures closed 3 to 10 points net lower
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); $\$ 22.25$ (200 pound barrel), Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 22.25$ per barrel (200 pound barrel). Cut Meats: Firm. Pickled Hams; Picnic, loose, c.a.f. 4 to 6 lbs., $173 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., $173 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $175 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c.a.f. -14 to $161 \mathrm{bs},. 251 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ 18 to 20 lbs., $241 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b., New York6 to 8 lbs., $201 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs},. 201 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 12$ to $14 \mathrm{lbs} ., 181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.- 16 to 18 lbs., not quoted; 18 to 20 lbs., $141 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to 25 lbs., $141 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 Premium Marks: $323 / 14$ c. Butter: Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: $323 / 4$ to $341 / 4$. Cheese: State, Held '40, $251 / 4$ to $261 / 4$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special
Packs: $223 / 4$ to 28 .

Oils-Crushers reduced linseed oil prices 2 points overnight and now the uniform price appears to be based on 10.4c. for tanks. Quotations: Chinawood: Tanks, spot, 31c. offer; Drums, $311 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. offer. Coconut: Tanks, nearby, . $071 / 2$ bid nominal; Aug.-Sept., $071 / 4$ to $.071 / 2$ nominal; Pacific Coast, .06 bid nominal. Corn: Crude: West, tanks, nearby $121 / 4$ bid nominal. Soybean: Tanks, old crop, 10 to $101 / 4$; Oct.-Dec., . $091 / 4$ bib; New York, l. c. l., clarified, 12.6 bid. Edible: Coconut: 76 degrees, $137 / 8$ bid. Lard: Ex-winter prime, 12 offer; strained, $113 / 4$ offer. Cod: Crude, not quoted. Turpentine: 55 to 57 . Rosins: $\$ 2.70$ to $\$ 4.50$.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 49 contracts. Crude S. E., $101 / 2-11 \mathrm{c}$. nom. Prices closed as follows:



Rubber-On the 14 th inst. futures closed 5 to 20 points net higher. Trading in rubber was quiet, but prices were strong under trade covering with July selling at 21.35 c ., up 20 points. The trade is awaiting the June consumption figures. It is expected that they will reach about 73,000 tons. The open interest in rubber contracts stood at 1,587 today. Local closing: July 21.25 ; Sept., 21.51 ; Oct., 21.45; Jan., 21.10; Mar., 21.20. On the 15th inst. futures closed 10 to 20 points net higher. Transactions totaled only 20 lots. Two more transferable notices were issued against the July contract, bringing the total so far this month to 38 notices.

Stocks of crude rubber in the hands of dealers in the Colonies decreased 769 tons to 31,769 tons at the end of June, according to a cable from Singapore. The actual rubber market continued quiet today. Spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases remained unchanged at $217 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: July, 21.35; Sept., 21.70; Dec., 21.50 ; Jan., 21.25; Mar., 21.40. On the 16th inst. futures closed 5 to 32 points net higher. Sales totaled 100 tons. Ten transferable notices were issued against the July contract today, bringing the total so far this month to 48 notices. Uncertainties in the Far East developing out of the resignation of the Japanese cabinet, caused crude rubber to move slightly higher today. Although little business was transacted, dealers were bidding as high as $223 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. this afternoon for spot, and it was reported, paid as much as $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for the spot delivery. The final price for spot standard No. 1-X ribbed smoked sheets in cases closed at $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: July, 21.40; Sept., 22.02 ; Oct., 21.97; Dec., 21.80; Jan., 21.45; Mar., 21.40.
On the 17 th inst. futures closed 2 points off to 10 points net higher with sales totaling 22 lots. Trading in rubber, limited to liquidation of old contracts-reached 21 lots to early afternoon. Six notices were issued, making a total of 54 to date. Rubber consumption figures for June were hailed as bullish, but under existing circumstances had negligible effect on the market. Open interest decreased 20 lots yesterday, standing at 1,530 today. Local closing: Sept. 22.00; Dec. 21.90; Mar. 21.60. Today futures closed unchanged to 5 points higher, with sales totaling only 15 lots. Rubber was firm at advances of 5 points with Sept. selling at 22.05 and Dec. at 21.95 cents respectively. Trading to early afternoon totaled 14 lots. The open interest decreased 28 lots yesterday, standing at 1,502 today. Local closing: Sept. 22.00; Dec. 21.95 .

Hides-On the 14 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower, with only 8 lots changing hands. Hide trading remained dull. Sept. sold at $14.30 \mathrm{c} .$, unchanged. The stalemate in the spot market continues because of packer policy of trying to obtain ceiling prices for all selections. Two policy of trying to obtain ceiling prices for all selections. Two
lots of futures had been sold up to early afternoon. Open interest in hides was 988 lots this morning. Local closing: Sept., 14.30; Dec., 14.28; Mar., 14.28; June, 14.28. On the 15 th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 1 point lower While 24 lots were sold on the Exchange today, switching operations accounted for 20 lots. Chicago packers sold abing 20,000 raw hides to tanners today at steady prices. Included in the sales were native cows and branded cows, all at 15 d Colorado steers were sold yesterday at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Sept., 14.32; Dec., 14.30; Mar., 14.27; June, 14.27. On the 16 th inst. futures closed 13 to 17 points net higher. While 31 lots were traded on the Exchange, 6 lots were switches and 21 lots were sold in the closing minutes. The Chicago packer markets continue dull as tanners are generally reluctant to meet the current high ceiling prices on most selections. In Argentina Tuesday night and today about 10,000 heavy standard frigorifico steers were sold to United States dealers at $135 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. Local closing: Sept., 14.45; Dec., 14.45; Mar., 14.44 ; June, 14.44 .

On the 17 th inst. futures closed 6 to 2 points net higher, with sales totaling 17 lots. Trading in hides was almost at a standstill. To early afternoon only two lots had been sold. At that time September stood at 14.40 c , , off 5 points. The spot trade reported much activity in Chicago packer market at ceiling prices. Open interest in contracts stood at 978 lots today, a decrease of 21. Local closing: Sept., 14.51; Dec., 14.47. Today futures closed 1 point up to unchanged, with sales totaling 21 lots. Hide prices were firm, influenced in part by the steadiness of spot hides. September sold at 14.56 and December at 14.55 , up 5 and 8 points respectively. Turnover to early afternoon was 19 lots. Open interest decreased 12 lots, standing at 945 this morning. Local closing: creased 12 lots, standing at
Sept., 14.52 ; Dec., 14.47 .

Ocean Freights-Very little trading is reported done and shippers in all trades are anxiously awaiting issuance of the new warrant United States Maritime Commission's regulations, which they will be forced to comply with in order to obtain a warrant. Charters this week included: Time Charter: West Indies trade, $\$ 7.50$ 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 Coast United States Pacific-Far East, $\$ 8.25$ per ton. Coal: Hampton Roads to East Coast South America, $\$ 8.50$ full cargoes, $\$ 8$ per ton on liners. Hampton Roads to Kingston, B. W. I., July, $\$ 5$ per ton. Flour: Pacific Coast to China, $\$ 28$ per ton. 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. Sugar: Philippines to United States Atlantic, $\$ 25$ bid, asking $\$ 30$. Queensland to Halifix-St. John, $\$ 21$ per ton.

Coal-Resuming the high rate of activity which has prevailed in the anthracite industry, the Pennsylvania Anthracite Emergency Committee fixed rate of anthracite production for the week ended July 19th at $1,200,000$ tons, equal to five days' working time. This is the fifth consecutive week, allowing for the suspension for vacations during the week ended July 5th, that production was held at the 1,200,000 tons, or five day rate. Incoming orders for anthracite continue at a good rate, observers state, reflecting for-
ward buying by consumers in keeping with the request of

Government for householders to cover their winter needs during the normal slack summer season.

Wool-On the 14th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points net higher for wool tops, with sales estimated at 40 contracts or 200,000 pounds. Spot certificated tops were 126.0c. nominal. In grease wool sales were estimated at 25 lots or 150,000 clean equivalent pounds. The closing was barely steady at 4 points decline to 1 point advance. Spot grease steady at 4 points decline to 1 point advance. Spot grease
wool was quoted at 93.5 c . nominal. Reports indicated active wool was quoted at 93.5c. nominal. Reports indicated active markets at San Angelo, Texas, in the new clip. Local closing: Grease Wool: July, 92.9; Oct., 93.6; Dec., 93.2; Mar., 93.0. Wool Tops: July, 125.0; Oct., 120.0; Dec., 118.9;' Mar., 118.0; May, 117.5. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 8 points higher for wool tops, with sales totaling 75 lots or 375,000 pounds, according to estimates in the ring. Spot certificated tops were 127.0c. nominal, 10 points or 1c. higher. Grease wool trading was confined to the Oct. and Dec. positions, which are dealt in in a narrow range. Sales totaled 40 contracts or 240,000 clean equivalent pounds. Grease wool futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Spot grease wool was 93.1 c . bid, 4 points under Monday's nominal quotation. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 125.0; Oct., 120.8; Dec., 119.7; Mar., 118.7; May, 118.2. Grease Wool: July, 93.1; Oct., 93.6;'Dec., 93.3; Mar., 93.0. On the 16th inst. futures closed 5 to 17 points net higher for wool tops, with sales estimated at 575,000 pounds. Profit-taking and some hedges supplied contracts. Spot certificated tops were 128.0 c. nominal, 10 points higher. In grease wool only 7 lots were traded, representing 42,000 clean equivalent pounds. The closing was quiet at 1 to 2 points net higher. Spots were 93.5 c . bid, 4 points higher. Trading was confined to the Oct. position at 94.0 c . Boston wired that fine and half blood territory and 12 months Texas wools were more active. Not much was reported doing in medium domestics. Some demand appeared for coarse South Americans. Local closing: Grease Wool: July, 93.3; Oct., 93.8; Dec., 93.4; Mar., 93.2. Wool Tops: July, 125.5; Oct., 122.5; Dec., 121.0; Mar., 119.8; May, 119.0.

On the 17th inst. futures closed 9 to 20 points net lower for wool tops, with sales totaling about 10 contracts or 50,00 pounds, according to ring estimates. There were no July notices issued in either market. In grease wool the market closed quiet at 3 to 5 points net lower. Sales were estimated at nine contracts or 54,000 clean equivalent pounds. Spot grease wool was 93.0 c . bid, 5 points lower. Spot certificated tops were 127.0 c . nominal, 10 points off. Boston wired that some houses were more active yesterday in foreign wools, while a moderate interest in domestic wools continued. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 124.6; Oct., 120.5; Dec., L19.5; March, 118.5. Grease Wool: July, 93.0; Oct., 93.5 ; Dec., 93.1; March, 92.1. Today futures closed 4 points up to unchanged for wool tops, Grease Wool closed 6 points up to unchanged. No sales had been reported in grease wool up to a late hour. Midday bids were mixed with quotations 1 point lower to 2 points higher. A switch of 12,000 pounds was reported during the morning. Wool top futures opened mixed and stayed irregular during the morning. In the later trading prices declined to stand unchanged to 6 points lower. Sales were estimated at 30,000 pounds. Local closing: Wool Tops: July, 125.0; Oct., 120.8; March, 118.5. closing: Wool Jups: Ju.6; Oct., 93.6; Dec., 93.1; March, 92.7 .
Silk-On the 14th inst. futures closed $61 / 2$ to 5 c . net higher. Sales totaled only 250 bales. Trading in silk was restricted by lack of interest caused by dulness in primary markets. Four lots were sold to early afternoon when the Sept. position was quoted at $\$ 2.98$, up $41 / 2$ c. The trade is eyeing developments in the Orient. It is now contended that withdrawal of Japanese ships from the American trade was caused by fears the vessels might be taken into "protective custody" by the United States. Open interest in silk this morning stood at 1,208 lots. Spot silk was up $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at $\$ 3.03$ for crack double extra silk. Local closing: July, 2.981/2; Aug., 2.981/2; Oct., $2.991 / 2$; Dec., 3.00; Jan., 3.00 . On the 15 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 c . higher. Uncertainties in the Far East situation growing out of the report that the Japanese port of Kobe will be out of the report that the for foreign shipping for 10 days, found the raw silk futures market in New York steady, while the primary markets ruled easier. Buying on the Exchange was made up principally of scattered commission house operations and Japanese short covering. There were 560 bales sold, including 150 bales which were exchanged for physicals in the Jan. delivery and 120 bales of switching operations. Futures at Yokohama closed 19 to 13 yen lower, with grade D remained unchanged at 1,580 yen. Spot sales in both primary markets amount to 470 bales, while futures transactions in Yokohama only totaled 5,075 bales. Local closing: July, 2.981/2; Aug., 2.99; Sept., 3.00; Oct., 3.00 . closing: July, $2.981 / 2$; Aug., 2.99 , Sept., $11 / 2$ to $1 / 2$ c. net higher. On the 16 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ of the resignation of the Japanese Cabinet today caused raw silk futures to gyrate in a wide range following numerous unconfirmed reports as to the political stand the next Nipponese Government will take. Speculators were heavy buyers during the morning, lifting prices as much as $61 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Trade interests were sellers early in the day. Later in the session the speculators turned sellers and trade sources were covering. The volume of business was the largest in weeks, amounting to 1,800 bales.

Yokohama closed 18 to 2 yen easier, while grade D advanced 5 yen to 1,585 yen. Spot sales in both markets amounted to 460 bales, while futures transactions in Yokohama only equaled 4,950 bales. Local closing: Aug., 3.00; Sept., $3.00 \frac{1}{2}$; Oct., $3.001 / 2$; Dec., $3.01 \frac{1}{2}$.

On the 17 th inst. futures closed $21 / 2$ c. net higher, with sales totaling only 33 lots. Trading in silk was moderately active at firm prices. The range was $31 / 2$ to $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher this afternoon. Turnover to early afternoon was 270 bales or 27 contracts. Ten notices were issued, making 129 so far this month. On the uptown spot market crack double extra silk was $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher at $\$ 3.08$ a pound. On the Yokohama Bourse contracts were unchanged at 31 yen lower. Spot silk was 20 yen lower at 1,565 yen a bale. Open interest in silk contracts here was 1,216 lots, a decrease of 17 . Local closing: Aug., 3.02112; Oct., 3.03; Dec., 30.4; Jan., 3.04; Feb., 3.04. Today futures closed $51 / 2$ to $21 / 2 c$. net higher, with sales totaling 130 lots. The silk market was strong, prices ranging $31 / 2$ to 4 c . higher in spite of a further decline in the Yokohama market. Traders were largely influenced by the shakeup in the Japanese Cabinet, the exact significance of which is not yet known. Trading was active, sales to early afternoon reaching 97 lots. Spot silk was unchanged at $\$ 3.08$ a pound for crack double extra. On the Yokohama Bourse prices were 24 to 39 yen lower. Local closing: July, 3.07; Aug., 3.06½; Sept., 3.07; Oct., 3.07; Dec., 3.07; Jan.. $3061 / 2$.

## COTTON

Friday Night, July 18, 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 69,682 bales, against 79,412 bales last week and 53,576 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1940, $3,930,364$ bales, against $7,103,216$ bales for the same period of 1939-40, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1940, of $3,172,852$ bales.

| Receipls at- | Sai. | Mon. | Tu | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvest | ${ }^{1,834}$ | 2,953 | 25 | 78 | 23 | ${ }_{295}^{695}$ | 807 |
| Corpus ${ }_{\text {Cous }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,362 | $\begin{array}{r}3,863 \\ \hline 200\end{array}$ | 10.136 666 | 3,529 | 5,772 | - 625 | ${ }_{4}^{+}$ |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  |  | 00 | 500 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10,779 | 13,431 |  |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1940, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

| Receipls to July 18 | 1340-41 |  | 1939-40 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This | Since Aug | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since Auq } \\ 1,1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1941 | 1940 |
| Galv | 15,807 | 0 | 6,2 |  | 927 | 649,168 |
| Brownsvilie | 17, $\overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{3}$ | ,463,938 | 8.4048 | 2,098.42 | 941,164 | 596,844 |
| Corpus Christ |  | 149,324 |  | +179,457 | 60.480 93.823 |  |
| New Orleans | 31,97\% $\overline{6}$ | 1,388,083 | 3,322 | 2.490,432 | 462.165 | 554 |
| Gulfport |  | 10,029 |  | $1 \overline{6} \overline{2} .0000$ | 55. |  |
| Pensacola |  | 761 |  | 54.593 | 1,946 |  |
| Jacksonvill | 4,134 | ${ }_{52,611}{ }^{26}$ | 8 | ${ }^{1,8682}$ | 147,731 | 111,648 |
| ${ }_{\text {Panama }}$ Cid |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston | 500 | 19,031 |  | 38,565 | 30,446 |  |
| Wike Cha |  | 29,100 |  | 10,375 | 9.200 | ${ }_{6,6}$ |
| Norfolk |  | 20,576 | 187 | 35,279 | 25,890 | 34.1 |
| Noston |  |  |  |  | 1,901 | 2,83 |
| Baltimor |  |  | 1,109 | 23,231 |  | 925 |
| Totals | 69.682 | 3,930,364 | 19,881 | 7,103,216 | 1.600 | 40,17 |

*Included in Gulp
In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1940-41 | 1939-40 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | ${ }^{15.807}$ | 6.219 | 6,057 | 5,275 5 5 | 210 | 8,565 <br> 4 <br> 4 <br> 1268 |
| New Orleans- | 31,976 | ${ }_{3,322}$ | 18,261 | 5,010 | 4,253 | 9,675 |
| Mobile- |  |  | 13 |  | - 1.088 | 904 |
| Charleston--- |  |  |  | ,172 | 638 | 314 |
| Wiimington_- |  |  |  |  | 291 | 235 |
| Norlothers. | 2 | 1.676 | 20,030 | 25.321 | 13.442 | 20 |
| Total this wk. | 69,682 | 19,881 | 58,075 | 43,924 | 28.601 | 28.419 |
| ce Aug. 1 | 3,930,364 | 7,103,216 | ,54 | .165,781 | 6,316,826 | 6,748, |

The exports of cotton for the week ending July 18 reach a total of 3,501 bales, against 36,938 bales in the corresponding date last year and 23,195 bales in the same week two years ago. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 872,841 bales, against $5,991,627$ bales in the same period of the previous season and $3,300,908$ bales for the season to date two years ago. Due to restrictions placed on information regarding exports, we are obliged to omit our usual detailed tables of cotton exports.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| July 18 at - | On Shipboard Not Cleared For- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Brilain | France | Germany | Other Foreign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston |  |  |  | 1.000 |  | 1,000 | 926.562 |
| Houston | 1,600 |  |  | 1,444 100 |  | 1,444 | 939,720 460,465 |
| Savannah | 3,500 |  |  |  |  | 3,500 | 144.231 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  |  |  |  |  | ---- | 55,395 25,890 |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 251,247 |
| - Total 1941.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Total 1940.- | 3,180 | 804 |  | 4,721 | 1, $2,50 \overline{0}$ | 10,205 | 2,299,965 |
| Total 1939.. | 4,315 | 1.619 | 800 | 11.481 | 2,090 | 20,305 | 1,773,002 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was unusually active during the week. Disturbing news from the Far East and some indications that the cotton market has been overbought caused a sharp break of 30 to 34 points on Wednesday. The following day the market steadied considerably. On expectations that the cotton mills and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply will come to an amicable agreement on price ceilings, and indications that the technical position of the market has been improved by heavy liquidation, cotton prices recovered from earlier sharp setbacks.
On the 12th inst. prices closed 14 to 22 points net higher. Further new highs since 1930 were registered in cotton futures today as the advance that had been interrupted in the middle of the week was resumed. An active demand from the trade, New Orleans and outside sources lifted prices to net gains of $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.30$ a bale before profit-taking at the close caused partial reactions from the best. A be lief that Government spending pointed toward a generally higher price structure, together with further crop and insect complaints, were factors responsible for yesterday's buying. With the President asking for appropriations for defense of about $\$ 8,000,000,000$ additional within 24 hours and more funds to be sought for lend-lease purposes, and with the President indicating that price-fixing legislation was being delayed, cotton futures experienced considerable Wall Street buying in the half session. The first bale of the new cotton crop was reported to have been ginned Friday in south Texas. This is a month later than normal. On the 14 th inst. prices closed 14 to 19 points net higher. New 11-year high prices were paid for cotton as active positions sold within a few points of the 16 c . level under trade buying and New Orleans support. Late this afternoon the market was 15 to 22 points net higher and firm. The opening was 3 to 8 points net higher with all positions excepting July and Oct. selling at new 11 -year high prices. After the opening gains were extended to as much as $\$ 1$ a bale with May selling at 15.95 c ., up 23 points and within 5 points of the 16 c . level. In the meanwhile in New Orleans, both Mar. and May positions sold at 16 c . The advance in prices was brought about by active trade demand supplemented by Wall Street commission house buying and New Orleans purchases. The buying was stimulated by reports of further unwanted rains in the cotton belt coupled with weevil damage. Inflation talk over the week-end provided further incentive. Scale up hedge sales and profit-taking supplied the demand. On the 15 th inst. prices closed 21 to 24 points net higher. Cotton went into new high ground for the third consecutive session, on buying attributed to inflathird consecutive session, on buying attributed to infla-
tion sentiment. Late this afternoon the market stood 8 to 13 points net higher, but towards the close there appeared a rush to buy and prices soared. The market went above the 16c. level early. Opening prices were 13 to 19 points net higher, and at new high levels since 1930. Demand was active and general. It included further trade buying and Bombay purchases; also New Orleans demand and Wall Street orders. The buying was influenced by reports that inflation sentiment was growing in Government quarters and that an understanding in ceiling prices for cotton goods would probably follow, naming a panel representing the goods trade to confer with the Office of Price Administration over ceilings established by the office with a revision of prices indicated. Sales of spot cotton in the South yesterday reached 8,000 bales, or four times the turnover a year ago. The spot market average advanced 17 points. On the 16th inst. prices closed 20 to 34 points net lower Disturbing news from the Far East, and some indications that the cotton market has been overbought, caused a heavy break in the local ring. The market opened very steady 8 to 15 points higher, and made the highs- 9 to 15 points net higher-during the early trading. Then the market backed away from the highs, and sagged slowly. The decline was accelerated in the late trading, when small stop-loss orders were uncovered. The resignation of the Japanese Cabinet, with reports that a new Cabinet may be composed of army and navy men, was disturbing news. It indicated to many that Japanese argression might continue in the Far East. There were 5 notices issued against July contracts in the local market and $10^{1 / 2}$ notices in New Orleans. Today will be last notice day for July contracts as that month expires at noon today. Total sales in the leading spot markets were 5,878 bales, compared with 3,825 ales last year
On the 17th inst. prices closed 17 points off to 6 points up. The cotton market was nervous, but recovered early losses
when mills took advantage of a fresh decline to resume purchases. The market was steady on the opening, prices ranging from 5 points lower to 5 points higher, all active months excepting May showing an easier tendency. Immediately after the opening liquidation by commission houses was resumed. Further hedge selling by the South also took place, with the result that the market dropped sharply lower and soon was nearly a dollar a bale lower following the late decline yesterday of $\$ 1.50$ a bale. News was of a mixed character. On the other hand, the news that higher mixed character. On the other hand, the news that higher margins had been requested by the Commmodity Exchange Administration was conducive to liquidation by commission houses. Moreover, reports that price control legislation would be introduced in Congress next week naturally caused some nervousness.
Today prices closed 10 to 14 points net higher. The cotton market opened 4 to 6 points net lower in light trading, but soon rallied after the opening, when it was found that offerings were limited, indicating that the recent shakeout had improved the position of the market. The South continued to sell, but offerings were light. Bombay also was a limited seller. On the other hand, there was new buying in good volume, chiefly in the distant months. The effect was to rally prices from 9 to 12 points. July again traded even with May. On the recovery March and May again sold above 16c. a pound. Around that level selling increased, having the effect of checking the rise. Buying today was influenced, it is believed, by a feeling that an understanding soon would be reached between the members of the panel representing the textile industry and the OPACS whereby ceiling prices on goods would be revised upward and bring about a reopening of the Worth Street gools market.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the last week has been:

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 ........ Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums and discounts represent full culture, and staple premiums and discounts represent the
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 July 17.

|  | Inch | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\text {In-32 }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{15-16 \\ \text { Inch }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\text {31-32 }}$ Inch | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { Inch } \\ & \text { and } U p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whtt |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mridiling Fair | ${ }^{33}$ on | . 43 on | . 55 on | . 61 on | . 70 on |
| Good Mildiling | . 20 on | ${ }^{.37}$ on | ${ }^{49}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {on }}$ | . 55 on | . 64 on |
| strict Middung | . 08 on | . 19 on | . 30 on | . 37 on | . 46 on |
| Midduing | . 22.0 oft | . 11 oft | ${ }^{\text {Basis }}$ | . 06 on | .14 on |
| Low Middiling | $1.71{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{.61} .36$ oft | 1.51 off | 1.27 oft | 1.36 off |
| Good Middlin |  |  |  |  |  |
| ct Mlddling | on | . ${ }^{19} 10 \mathrm{on}$ | ${ }^{43} .48$ on | 49 on | 58 on |
| Midduling. | . 22 ort | . 11.0 oft | Even | . 06 on on | . 146 on |
| Strict Low Middlil | . 71 otf | . 610 otf | . 51 ott | . 45 oft | . 36 off |
| Low Middiling | 1.42 oft | 1.36 ott | 1.31 oif | 1.27 oft | 1.23 off |
| Good Middlling |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strict Mlidiling | . 48 ctif |  |  | . 18. | . 11 ott |
| $a$ Midaling -- | . 93 ort | . 84 off | . 72 off | . 65 otf | . 59 off |

culture establishes a type for such a grade.
Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Saturday } \\ \text { July } 12 \end{gathered}$ | Monday <br> July 14 | Tuesday July 15 | Wednesday <br> July 16 | Thursday <br> July 17 | Friday <br> July 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July (1941) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.. | $15.29-15.35$ | 15.47-15.52 | 15.56-15.72 | 15.55-15.85 | 15.28-15.55 |  |
| Auoust- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing. | $15.35 n$ | $15.52 n$ | $15.75 n$ | $15.52 n$ |  |  |
| September- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range }}$ Closing- | $15.43 n$ | $15.61 n$ | $15.84 n$ | $15.61 n$ | $15.58 n$ |  |
| October- | 15.43-15.60 |  |  |  | 15.58 n | $15.72 n$ |
|  | $15.53-15$ | ${ }_{15.70}^{15.56-15.75}$ | 15.72-15.94 | 15.70-16.02 | 15.43-15.71 | 15.62-15.84 |
| November- ${ }^{15.53-15.93-15.70-15.67-15.81 ~}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $15.60 n$ | $15.77 n$ | $15.99 n$ | $15.74 n$ | $15.73 n$ |  |
| cember-- |  |  |  |  | $15.73 n$ | $15.85 n$ |
| Range-- | 15.57-15.74 | 15.75-15.89 | 15.87-16.06 | 15.78-16.17 | 15.63-15.83 | 15.72-15.96 |
| Closing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 15 63-15.63 | 15.76-15.89 | $15.90-16.06$ | 15.82-16.21 | 15.77-15.84 | 15.76-15.95 |
| February- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 15.71n | $15.88 n$ | $16.10 n$ | 15.83 | $15.85 n$ | $15.95 n$ |
| Range.- | 15.66-15.78 | 15.79-15.97 | 15.95-16.16 | 15.84-16.27 | 15.73-15.92 |  |
| pril- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $15.72 n$ | $15.91 n$ | $16.14 n$ | 15.83n | $15.87 n$ | $15.99 n$ |
| MayRange.. | 15.66-15.78 | 15.80-15.96 | 15.95-16.14 | 15.80-16.24 | 5.70-15.90 |  |
| June- 15.02 - 15.1 - 15.80-15.85 ${ }^{15.86-15.87}{ }^{15.99-16.00}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. |  |  |  |  | closing.-- - - - - ${ }^{15.99 n}$ |  |
| Range.. - - - - - - - 15.82-16.03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week endel July 18, 1941, and since trading began on each option:
$\frac{\text { option for - }}{1941 \text { - }}$ JulyAugust
September
Ot September October-..-
November-
December-DecemberJanuary. February March..... 15.66 July 12 10
 June........

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery - The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | July 11 | July 12 | July 14 | July 15 | July 16 | July 17 | Open Contracts July 17 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 1,300 | 200 | 400 | 1,900 | 800 | 1,200 | *4,000 |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 |
|  | 31,300 | 25,500 | 54,000 | 55,600 | 65,700 | 71,300 | 489,100 |
| 1942- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 1,100 | 1,300 | 3,200 | 2,500 | 5,800 | 600 | 29,500 |
| March | 15,100 | 50,100 | 32,600 | 45,300 | 62,900 | 57,300 | 470,600 |
| May | 22,400 | 21,700 | 22,300 | 32,000 | 41,800 | 37,400 | 229,100 |
| Total all futures | 84,500 | 121,500 | 149,900 | 157,400 | 220,900 | 197,900 | 1,473,100 |
| New Orieans | July 9 | July 10 | July 11 | Juì 12 | July 14 | July 15 | Open Contracts July 15 |
| 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August- | 200 | 400 | 0 | 1,600 | 55 | 100 | a 13,500 100 |
| October | 14,050 | 11,750 | 6,650 | 11,100 | 20,900 | 21,150 | 99,000 |
| December | 22,900 | 18,700 | 18,000 | 13,050 | 26,250 | 19,500 | 122,400 |
| January |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | 32.650 | 20,800 | 10,650 | 19,800 | 22,600 | 27,050 | 157,750 |
| May | 11,100 | 5,9C0 | 4,400 | -3,950 | 18,100 | 10,000 | 86,750 |
| July | 1,700 |  | 200 |  |  |  | 2,800 |
| Total all fu | 82,600 | 57,650 | 40,400 | 58.9 | 88,40 | 79,050 | 487,2 |

 contracts none.
$a$ Includes 4,500 bales against which notices have been issued, leaving net open contracts 0,0 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:
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Middy 18- upland, Liverpool } & \text { 1941 } & 1940 & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Mlosed } & 7.83 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.23 \mathrm{~d} . & 5.06 \mathrm{~d} .\end{array}$

 | Broach, fine, Liverpool |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C. P. Oomra, No. 1 staple, super- | 10.40 d. | 8.38 d. | 4.05 d. | fine, Liverpool. .-.......... $8.34 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 6.15 \mathrm{~d} .4 .14 \mathrm{~d} .4 .20 \mathrm{~d}$.

At the Interior Towns, the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to July 18, 1941 |  |  |  | Movement to Juil 19, 1940 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { July } \\ 18 \end{gathered}$ | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stocks } \\ \text { July } \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am | 2,636 | 132.969 | 5,674 | 45,616 | 902 | 53,319 | 644 |  |
| Eufaula---- | ${ }^{481}$ | 16,615 | ${ }^{324}$ | 6,585 | 51 | 16,701 |  | ${ }^{6,536}$ |
| Montgomy | 1,694 | - 26,364 | 2,258 | 44,679 | 1,569 | 29,495 | 78 | 74,905 48.468 |
| Ark., Blythev. | 660 | 144,559 | 3,039 | 78,425 | 21 | 171,787 | 1,149 | 102,508 |
| Forest City | 39 | 39,992 | 1,347 | 20,472 | 9 | 32,385 | 576 | 28,694 |
| Helena | 172 | 60,868 | 451 | 23,039 |  | 71,109 |  | 33,704 |
| Hope- | 245 | 44,355 | 885 | 24,773 |  | 41,149 | 1 | 30,660 |
| Jonesbor |  | 13,275 | 47 | 22,477 |  | 9,300 | 77 | 23,256 |
| Little Rock | 323. | 143,316 | 1,235 | 103,237. | 156 | 115,345 | 553 | 117,245 |
| Newport- |  | 54,681 | 341 | 21,314 | 138 | 39,059 | 293 | 20,658 |
| Pine Bluff | 694 | 170,248 | 2,059 | 44,760 | 126 | 142,878 | 1,033 | ${ }^{61,036}$ |
| Walnut Rge | 132 | ${ }^{65.993}$ | 351 | 28,026 |  | 63,007 | 1,059 | 31,085 |
| Ga., Albany -- | 48 | 16,425 | 44 | 11,917 | 10 | 15.425 | 8 | 10,102 |
| Athens. | 12 | 36,491 | 1,008 | 31,184, |  | 40,244 |  | 36.741 |
| Atlanta. | 158 | 145,666 | 1,727 | 31,529 | 3,668 | 177,872 | 4,456 | 97,436 |
| Augusta | 5,272 | 308,286 | 7,568 | 190,032 | 1,891 | 176,090 | 2,937 | 114,070 |
| Macon.- | 356 | 41,102 | 1,100 355 | 29,100 <br> 38 | ${ }_{339}$ | 17,900 | 543 | 29,600 |
| Rome |  | 16,570 | 500 | 31,446 |  | 16,801 | 5 | 26,457 35,976 |
| La., Shrevep't | 899 | 147,685 | 114 | 53,968 | 568 | 109,221 | 1,196 | 54,050 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 1,441 | 157,674 | 2,051 | 42,848 | 397 | 168,839 | 1,238 | 30,622 |
| Columbus |  | 16,735 | 245 | 26,937 | 115 | 23,054 | 1.044 | 27,929 |
| Greenwood. | 1,052 | 200,294 | 3,483 | 46,212 | 208 | 243,462 | 688 | 48,468 |
| Jackson.. |  | 25,727 | 272 | 9,081 |  | 34,320 | 176 | 12,183 |
| Natchez |  | 5,659 | 132 | 7,957 |  | 7,333 | 35 | 12,230 |
| Vicksburg-- | 66 | 20,385 | 143 | 7,920 | 20 | 28,161 | 136 | 12,809 |
| Yazoo City- | 42 | 33,236 | 551 | 18,176 |  | 48,194 | 711 | 29,379 |
| Mo., St. Louis | 10,648 | 586,655 | 10,656 | 2,194 | 2,845 | 403,757 | 3,050 | 4,396 |
| N.C., Gr'boro | 125 | 9,783 | 163 | 2,692 | 20 | 5,279 | 180 | 1,313 |
| Oklahoma- | 1.562 | 470,830 | 10,374 | 152,196 | 132 | 335.240 | 2,554 | 160.978 |
| s. C., Gr'vill | 2,263 | 132,921 | 2,012 | -91,658 | 1,868 | 132,788 | 1,788 | 69,721 |
| Tenn., Mem's | 51,466 | 4770,032 | 66,154 | 806,982 | 28,817 | 3570,080 | 37,162 | 503,980 |
| Texas, Abilene | 330 | 49.192 | 179 | 11,955 |  | 26,954 |  | 9,446 |
| Austin... | 5 | 20.218 |  | 917 |  | 7,422 |  | 1,381 |
| Brenham. |  | 10,973 | 78 | 1,307 | 17 | 15,771 | 25 | 1,083 |
| Dallas. | 1,137 | 80,285 | 2,559 | 35,460 |  | 53,068 |  | 31,658 |
| Paris | 558 | 88,075 | 1,392 | 21,099 |  | 76,246 | 0 | 22,289 |
| Robstown-- |  | 6,778 |  | 2,011 |  | 6,518 |  | 559 |
| San Marcos Texarkana | 274 | 9,521 |  | 741 |  | 4,406 |  | 1,078 |
| Texarkana - <br> Waco | 347 273 | $\begin{aligned} & 53,438 \\ & 48,515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,570 \\ 668 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,862 \\ 13,927 \end{array}$ | 109 | $\begin{aligned} & 37,321 \\ & 56,921 \end{aligned}$ | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 21,187 \\ & 12,859 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total.56towns | 86.368 | 8520,998 | 133,692 | 2279,147 | 44,396 | 6734,324 | 66,253 | 2013,138 |

[^11]The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 47,324 bales and are tonight 266,009 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 41,972 bales more than in the same week last year.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotation for middling upland $7 / 8$ (nominal) at New York on July 18 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


#### Abstract




* 1941 quotation is for 15-16ths.


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also show how the market for spot and futures closed on the same days:

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures <br> Markel <br> Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday | Nominal. | Steady | 400 |  | 400 |
| Monday | Nominal. | Sery stea |  | 2,900 100 | 2,910 100 |
| Wednesday- | Nominal- | Wrak |  | 100 | 100 |
| Thursday-- | Nominal | Steady | 700 600 | 300 | 1,000 |
| Total week Since Aug. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,700 \\ 134,121 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,400 \\ 70.1002 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,100 \\ 204,221 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:
 * Including movement by rail to Canada. h We withhold the to
since Aug. 1 so as to allow for proper adjustment at end of crop year. since Aug. 1 so as to allow for proper adjustment at end of crop year.
$a$ Estimated.

| In Sight and Spinners <br> Takings <br> Week | Since | Week | Since <br> Aug. 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receip+s at ports to July 18.....- 69,682 | h | 19,881 | , |
| Net overland to July 18--.-.- 3,599 | $h$ | 9,692 | h |
| Southern consumption to July 18-190,000 | h | 108,000 | h |
|  | h | 137,573 | h |
| Interior stocks in excess .-...... 47,324 | h | *21,857 | $h$ |
| Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to June 1 | $h$ |  | $h$ |
| Came into sight during week.--215,957 | h | 115,716 | h |
| Total in sight July 18..-.......-- | h |  | h |
| North. spinn's' takings to Juiy 18_ 75,021 | h | 34,831 | h | North. spinn's' takings to Juiy 18, $75,021 \quad \mathrm{~h}$

* Decrease. h We withhold the totals since Aug. 1 so as to allow for proper adjustment at the end of the crop year.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week Ended
July 18
Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on -

 New Orleans. Mobile.-...-Norfolk-....
Allgusta-.-
Memphls.
Memphis.-.-
Houston--
Little Rock.

| Little R |
| :--- |
| Dallas. |

New Orleans Contract Market - The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:


Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production-On July 14 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed, and on hand, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand, and exported for the 11 months ended with June, 1941 and 1940
COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

| State | Recetred at Mulls * <br> Auo. 1 to June 30 |  | Crushed <br> Aug. 1 to June 30 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On Hand at Mills } \\ & \text { June } 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Alab | 210,164 | 200.790 | 198,217 | 211.110 | 12,529 | 595 |
| Arizona. | 80,260 | 89.119 | 80,248 | 91.743 | 0 |  |
| Arkansas | 536,205 | 455.330 | 498.909 | 448,054 | 42,851 | 11.331 |
| Californi | 201,569 416,195 | 165,521 | 194,985 389,519 | 166,488 <br> 397,055 | 9,653 27.808 | 3,906 1.682 |
| Loulsian | 133,120 | 219,944 | 133,011 | 220,249 | 363 | 242 |
| Mississippl | 497,452 | 624,562 | 492,477 | 630,411 | 11;489 | 15,944 |
| North Car | 276,367 | 167,199 | 268.845 | 163,961 | 11,132 | 4,487 |
| Oklahoma | 237,239 | 153,860 | ${ }^{236,042}$ | ${ }^{153,683}$ | 1,705 | 974 |
| South Car | 274,332 | 236,917 | 271,804 | 237,299 | 3,044 | 518 |
| Tennes | 399,591 | 335.665 | 367.460 | 331,616 | 33,257 | 6,985 |
| Texas | 1,088,274 | 910,239 | 1,070,744 | 948,869 | 33,277 2,918 | 16,438 165 |
| All other | 119,845 | 108,204 | 117,148 | 108,717 | 2,918 | 165 |
| United State | ,470,613 | ,051,896 | 4,319,409 | 4,109,255 | 190.046 | 63.267 |

* Includes 665 tons seed destroyed at mills in 1941 , but not 39,507 and 120,626
tons on band Aug. 1 nor 55,272 and 38,665 tons reshipped for 1941 and 1940 , tons on band Aug. 1 nor 55,272 and 38,665 tons reshipped for 1941 and 1940 , COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND

| 1 1tem | Season | $\begin{gathered} \text { On Hand } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Produced <br> Aug. 1 to <br> June 30 | Shipped Out <br> Aug. 1 to <br> June 30 | On Hand June 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oil, lbs... | 1940-41 | *37.351,577 | 1,398,657,366 | 1,396,855,343 | *52,540,864 |
|  | 1939-40 | 72,066,763 | 1,311,118 | 8,029 | $66,133.757$ a 39988877 |
| Retined oll, lbs- | 1940-41 | a493,658,107 <br> 560,035,317 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} a 369,588,877 \\ 553,395,207 \end{array}$ |
| Cake and meal, | 1940-41 | 79,501 | 1,21917,714 | 1,771,471 | 225,744 |
| tons. | 1939-40 | 119,718 | 1,862,651 | 1,871,460 | 110,909 |
| Hulls, tons | 1940-41 | 20,914 | 1,086,835 | 926.210 | 181,539 |
|  | 1939-40 | 77,087 | 1,043,780 | 1,087,042 | 33,825 |
| Linters, running | 1940-41 | 129,340 | 1,183,725 | 1,133,606 | 179,459 |
| bales.. | 1939-40 | 479,316 | 1,061,906 | 1,362,739 | 178,483 |
| Hull fiber, 500- | 1940-41 | 1,215 | 36,335 | 35,397 | 2.153 |
| Ib, bales.---- | 1939-40 | 24,931 | 30,159 | ,438 | 1.652 |
| Grabbots,motes, $\$ \mathrm{cc}, 500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} 1940-41 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,449 \\ & 30,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,729 \\ & 49,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,063 \\ & 65,308 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,115 \\ 15,260 \end{array}$ |

* Includes $15,683,017$ and $27,148,011$ pounds held by refining and manufacturing
establishments and $8,340,320$ and $10,262,590$ pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1940 and June 30, 1941, respectively.
$a$ Includes $12,623,312$ and $4,628,450$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and
warehousemen at places other than refineries and manu Warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments and
$4,064,378$ and $3,818,209$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941, respectívely.
$b$ Produced from 1,371,473,896 pounds of crude oll.
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR TEN


Unfixed Call Sales of Cotton Decrease 4,400 BalesThe Department of Agriculture reported on July 11 that unfixed call sales of cotton reported to the Commodity Exchange Administration decreased 4,400 bales during the week to 600,100 bales on July 3 . Of this number 28,300 bales were based on the July future, 94,400 on October, 192,900 on December, of this year, and 2,500 on January, 125,000 on March, 114,000 on May, 32,500 on July, and 10,500 on October, of next year. The announcement added: Unfixed call purchases decreased 2,100 bales to 49,100 bales on July 3 .
Of this number 3,500 bales were based on the July future, 21,500 on
October, 12,600 on December of this year, and 100 on January, 7,000 on October, 12,600 on December of this year, and 100 on January, 7,000 on
March, 4,000 on May, and 400 on July of next year.
The unfixed call sales and purchases reported to the Commodity ExThe unfixed call sales and purchases reported to the Commodity Ex-
change Administration are based on New York cotton futures. Such sales change Admisistration are based on New York cotton futures. Such sales and purchases are reported by cotton merchants with futures contracts of
5,000 bales or more in a single future. The figures released, therefore,
do not cover all such transactions.
CCC Reports on 1940-41 and 1938-39 Cotton Loans-
The Department of Agriculture announced on July 10 The Department of Agriculture announced on July 10 that through July 5,1941 , loans outstanding on 1940-41 crop cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies total $\$ 40,295,376.44$ on 833,646 bales.
Cotton loans completed and repayments on loans by States follow:

| States | Total Loans |  | Repayments |  | Loans Outstanding |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bates | Amount | Bales | Amount | Bales | Amount |
| aba | 123,367 | \$5,900,991 | 105,920 | 85,071,857 | 17.447 | \$829,134 |
| Arizona. | 71,092 | 3,324,899 | 62,407 | 2,969,170 | 8.685 | 355.728 |
| Arkansas | 128.459 | 6,087,056 | 123,127 | 5,831,522 | 5,332 | 255.534 |
| California | 386,164 | 19,240.979 | 301,718 | 15,114,384 | 84,446 | 4,126,595 |
| Florida | 151 | 7,320 |  | 1,750 | 114 | 5,570 |
| Georgia | 184,731 | 8,833,436 | 154,053 | 7,380,769 | 30,678 | 1,452,667 |
| Louisiana | 155,747 | 7,599,896 | 138,165 | 6.758,671 | 17,582 | 841,225 |
| Mississippi | 77,199 | 3,546,302 | 71.980 | 3,273,993 | 5.219 | 272,309 |
| Missouri. | 12,738 | 591,757 | 10,647 | 493,905 | 2.091 | 97,851 |
| New Mexico | 5,473 | 251,826 | 4,680 | 215,454 | 793 | 36.372 |
| North Carol | 59,457 | 2,821,017 | 36,957 | 1,760,693 | 22.500 | 1,060,323 |
| Oklahoma | 210.688 | 9,925.277 | 180,680 | $8.524,569$ | 30,008 | 1,400,707 |
| South Caro | 122,853 | 6.205,967 | 103,875 | 5,147,859 | 18,978 | 1,058,107 |
| Tenness | 15.141 | 734,654 | 15,141 | 734,654 |  |  |
| Texas | 1,625,670 | 78,008,475 | 1,035,897 | 49,505,226 | 589,773 | 28,503,249 |
| Virg | 913 | 43,203 | 913 | 43,203 |  | , |
| Total-.-.....-3 3,179,843 153,123,063 |  |  | 2,346,197 | 112.827.687 | 833.646 | 40,295.376 |
| Repayments |  | by |  | e approxim |  | 25,676,734 |

The Agriculture Department also announced on July 10 that through July 5, 1941, loans outstanding on 1938-39 crop cotton held by the CCC and lending agencies total 666,620 bales.

| Stutes | Total Bales | Repayments Through July 5, 1941 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balance } \\ \text { Outstanding } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (Bales) | (Bales) |
| Alabama | 317,598 | 285,256 | 32,342 |
| Arizona- | 79,994 | 35.887 | 44,107 |
| Arkansas. | 695,801 | 613.823 | 81,978 |
| Calfornia | 195,144 | 79,464 | 115.680 |
| Georgia-- | 177.953 291.970 | 167.063 | 10,890 |
| Louisiana | 291.970 | 240,056 | 51,914 |
| Mississippi | 762.317 | 646,604 | 115,713 |
| Missouri | 110,793 | 103,445 | 7,348 |
| New Mexico | 39,188 | 23,115 | 16,073 |
| North Carolin | 23,734 | 21,399 | 2,335 |
| Oklahoma | 184,566 | 168,442 | 16,124 |
| South Carolin | 53.065 | 50,255 | 2,810 |
| Tennessee. | 320,957 | 269.257 | 51,700 |
| Texas | 1,228,696 | 111,101 | 117,595 |
| Virginia | 150 | 139 | 11 |
| Total | 4,481,926 | 3,815,306 | 666,620 |

Census Report of Cotton Consumed, on Hand, \&c., in June-Under date of July 15, 1941, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton for the month of June, 1941, and 1940. Cotton consumed amounted to 875,137 bales of lint and 126,351 bales of linters, as compared with 565,416 bales of lint and 79,952 bales of linters in June, 1940.
June consumption of cotton includes 48,000 bales distributed by Surplus Marketing Administration through various cotton mattress programs. The following is the statement:
JUNE REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED AND
EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES (Cotton in running bales, counting round as halt bales, except foreign, which is in


| Imports of Foreion Cotton (500-Pound Bales) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country of Production | June |  | 11 Mos. End. June 30 |  |
|  | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 |
| Egypt. | 9,692 <br> 164 | 6,530 | 60.382 3,837 | 63,804 |
| China...- |  | 94 | 3,837 | 992 |
| Mexico---- | 348 | 103 | 8.410 | 12,184 |
| British India | 15,843 | 5.224 | 99,790 | 70,911 |
| All other | 61 | 423 | 3,209 | 1,969 |
| Total --.-.-.-.-.-.-- | 26,108 | 12,374 | 175,628 | 149,860 |

Linters imported during 10 months ended May 31, 1941, amounted to 218,106 Linters imported during 10 months ended May 31, 1941 ,
equivalent 500 -pound bales.
Exports of Domestic Cotton-And Linters



In the interest of National and hemisphere defense, the Department has decided
to cease publishing detailed statistics concerning the country of destination of our exports.

Cotton Storage Rates Announced-The Department of Agriculture announced on July 12 warehousing rates applicable to 1941 loan cotton and to the old stocks of cttoon held by the Government. The maximum rates for 1941 loan cotton are $171 / 2$ cents per bale per month for warehouses that do not operate compress facilities and 15 cents per bale per month for warehouses operating compress facilities. In addition warehouses may collect from producers a service charge for receiving, sampling and delivering of not in excess of 25 cents per bale, and a charge for reweighing and resampling of 10 cents per bale for each service. As has been customary in the past the producer also will pay a fee of 15 cents a bale for classing, which will be done by the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Agriculture Department's announcement added:
Compression charges are at the rate specified in the warehouseman's
established tarift in effect at the time service is authorized by the established tariff in effect at the time service is authorized by the
person having titte to the warehouse receipt,but not in excess of tariff
rates in effect July 1 , 1941. Warehouses that operate compress facilities.
may make a delivery, charge, in accordance with their established tariff in effect July 1, 1941, for cotton on which compression charges ar ont delivered direct to a consuming mill within 50 miles of the warehouse plant.
Fire by the warehouseman the full market value of the cotton is to be carried for rates lower than the maximum rates such tower tariff provides Warehouses may he authorized by the county AAA committees to make Storage for the 1938 and 1940 log fee will be paid. cotton will be continued under the existing cotton warehousing contracts. These contracts provide for maximum rates for storage and fire insurance
of $121 / 2$. per bale per month except for 1940 loan cotton. The 1940 lon cotton is stored undpr maximum rates of 15 c . per bale per month until July 31, 1941, and $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per bale per month thereafter.
Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that the weather during the week has been unfavorable. There has been too much rain in all sections and a general increase in weevil activity.


| Rain | Rainfall Inches |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Days } \\ -\quad 4 \end{gathered}$ | Inches <br> 8.51 | High | $L_{72}$ | Mean |
|  |  | 93 | 60 | 77 |
| 5 | 0.07 | 96 | 71 | 84 |
| 1 | 0.02 | 97 | 67 | 82 |
|  |  | 94 | 75 | 85 |
| 3 | 3.04 | 94 | 73 | 84 |
|  | 0.86 | 95 | 72 | 84 |
| 3 | 1.38 | 98 | 69 | 84 |
| 3 | 3.78 | 96 | 72 | 84 |
| 5 | 2.42 | 95 | 71 | 83 |
| 3 | 1.59 | 97 | 71 | 84 |
| , | 0.33 | 96 | 72 | 84 |
| 4 | 3.95 | 97 | 71 | 84 |
| 1 | 0.35 | 98 | 69 | 84 |
| 1 | 0.03 | 98 | 71 | 85 |
| 4 | 1.30 | 95 | 72 | 84 |
| 3 | 1.49 | 94 | 71 | 83 |
| 4 | 2.15 | 95 | 70 | 83 |
| 5 | 3.45 | 95 | 70 | 83 |
| 3 | 2.59 | 96 | 70 | 83 |
| 5 | 4.41 | 94 | 70 | 84 |
| 3 | 0.59 | 92 | 68 | 80 |
| 5 | 4.67 | 90 | 71 | 81 |
| 6 | 4.18 | 96 | 74 | 85 |
|  | 4.73 | 92 | 75 | 84 |
| 5 | 1.75 | 89 | 74 | 82 |
| 6 | 2.72 | 94 | 72 | 83 |
| 4 | 1.85 | 90 | 70 | 80 |
| 6 | 2.44 0.99 | 92 | 71 | 82 |
| 3 | 0.72 | 90 | 74 | 82 |
| 4 | 0.89 | 84 | 62 | 73 |
| 2 | 1.74 | 88 | 68 | 78 |
| 4 | 4.93 | 90 | 69 | 80 |
| 5 | 0.88 | 87 | 72 | 80 |
| 4 | 0.83 | 95 | 70 | 81 |
|  | 1.60 0.54 | 91 93 | 62 |  |

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:


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:

|  | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1941 | 1940 |  | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{18 .}$ | $\begin{gathered} 68,555 \\ 61,959 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,094 \\ & 50,671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,296 \\ & 12,397 \end{aligned}$ |  | $0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2831,695 \\ & 2795.440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,824 \\ & 36,091 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,145 \\ & 25,323 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Nil }}^{\text {Nil }}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { May }}{2}$ | 57 |  |  |  | 2411,420 | 2757 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{31}^{41} 104$ | ${ }^{10,784}$ |  |  | ${ }_{2792}^{2725 .}$ | 17 | 111 | II |
| ${ }_{23}^{16}$ | 75,438 | ${ }_{42,308}^{39,262}$ | 95 | 269 | ${ }^{2288,087}$ | 74 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Nil } \\ 9}}{ }$ | Nil |
|  | 65. | 30,472 | 870 | 261 | 2256,647 | 2635.929 | 25,23 | Nil | Nil |
| ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{13}$ | ${ }_{73,311}$ |  |  |  | 219 |  | 19,0 | ${ }_{3,658}^{\text {N1 }}$ |  |
|  | 78,570 | ${ }^{250,190}$ | ${ }_{26,909}^{36,239}$ | ${ }_{242}^{245}$ |  |  | 32,014 | Nil | (8.083 |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 79.412 | 19,555 | 33,68 | 2326,4 | 2034 | 2462,4 |  | , |  |
|  | 69,68 | 19,881 | 58,075 | 2279,147 | 2013,1 | 2444, | ${ }_{22,3}$ | Nii |  |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1940, are 4,270,470 bales; in 1939-40 were $6,847,665$ bales and in 1938-39 were $4,410,631$ bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 69,682 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 22,358 bales, the stock at interior towns having decreased 47,324 bales during the week.
Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 000,000 bales. The shipments, in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

Cotton Freights-Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.

Foreign Cotton Statistics-Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad We are therefore obliged to omit the following tables:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool Imports, Stocks, \&c.
Manchester Market-Our report by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for foreign markets is good. We
give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1941 |  |  |  |  |  | 1940 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s ~ C o p}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl } g \\ \text { Upl'ds } \\ \hline \mathrm{d} .\end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\text { Tutst }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4. Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  |  |  | Cotton Middl' Upl'ds |
| pr. | d. |  |  |  | s. d. |  | d. |  |  |  | s. d. |  |
| 18.- | 16.19 |  | 0 | @13 | 3 | Closed | 14.75 |  | 41/2 | (112 |  | 8.09 |
| 25-- | 16.19 |  | 0 | ©13 | 3 | Closed | 14.78 | 12 | 43/2 | (112 |  | 8.07 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { May } \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 16.19 |  |  | [13 | 3 | Closed |  |  |  |  |  | 8.18 |
| $9-$ | 16.19 |  | 0 | @13 | 3 | Closed | 14.74 |  | $41 / 2$ | @12 | 712 | 8.14 |
| 16. | 16.19 |  | - | ${ }^{(13} 13$ | 3 | Closed | 14.08 |  | 03 | (12 | 1122 | 7.42 |
| 23.- | 16.19 |  |  | @13 | 3 | Closed | Nominal |  | No | minal |  | Closed |
| 29-- | 16.19 |  | 1 | ©13 |  | Closed | 14.04 |  | $131 / 2$ | (1)12 |  | Closed |
| June. |  |  |  |  |  | Closed |  |  | 01/2 | (12 | $13 / 2$ | Closed |
| 13.- | 16.19 |  | 3 | @13 | 6 | Closed | 14.04 |  | 035 | (112 | $13 / 2$ | 7.25 |
| 20 | 16.19 |  | 3 | @ 13 | 6 | Closed | 14.22 |  | 43/2 | @12 | $73 / 2$ | 7.82 |
| 27 | 16.19 |  | ${ }^{3}$ | (a) 13 | 6 | Closed | 14.06 |  | 6/2 | (112 | , | 7.60 |
| 3 | 16.19 | 13 |  |  |  |  | 14.13 |  |  | @12 |  | 7.82 |
| 11.- | 16.19 | 13 | $41 / 2$ | @13 | $71 / 2$ | Closed | 14.25 |  | 6 | @12 |  | 7.98 |
| 18.- | 16.19 | 13 | $41 / 2$ | @13 |  | Closed | 14.19 |  |  | (1)12 | 9 | 7.83 |

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.

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, July 18, 1941.
Flour-Buying interest in flour locally was reported to be slow. Despite the cheaper offerings by milis, consumers appeared willing to remain on the sidelines because, as previously mentioned, a very large proportion of the consuming trade are covered ahead by contracts.
Wheat-On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A fractionally lower trend of wheat prices today reflected hedging sales against limited quantities of grain going into commercial channels and the market's unsettled condition due to controversy over the quota penalty and congestion of receipts at terminals in the harvest area. Losses were held to about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. owing to moderate support that came from mills and professional interests and wheat closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower than previous finals. Some grain men expressed belief that rumors of a new German offensive in Russia caused uneasiness in the trade. Limitations on receipts of wheat at Kansas City and St. Louis for storage purposes and likelihood that similar measures will be necessary at other terminals, caused some traders to predict an increased flow to these markets of "free" supplies. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Selling stimulated by heavy terminal market receipts of wheat, reports of increasing congestion at some points and subprices to retreat more than a cent a bushel today. Chicago prices to retreat more than a cent a bushel today. Chicago visible supply increased almost $20,000,000$ bushels the past week to $157,753,000$ compared with $112,964,000$ a year ago. Weakness at Minneapolis associated with large receipts of old grain there, including Government stocks, affected the Chicago market. German claims of progress in Russia also was a weakening factor. Plans to extend Government loans on excess wheat to Apr. 30, 1943, with provision for 7 c . storage allowable for one year, or 12c. for two years, and the option of reducing acreage next season to eliminate necessity of paying the quota penalty was expected to relieve a controversy over reduction of penalty rates. On the 15th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. After dropping about a cent a bushel due to hedging sales and reports of serious congestion of wheat supplies at some terminals, wheat prices today rallied to recover all of the loss. Buying was attributed partly to Russian claims of having checked the German advance at some points and apparently failure of the invaders to take Kiev despite assertions yesterday that capture of the Ukraine capital was near. Rumors of German peace proposals also stimulated short covering, and some buying also was associated with the flour business. Wheat started as much as a $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. off, but subsequent selling doubled the loss. Reports from Kansas City said railroad yards there already were occupied by 1,000 cars of wheat which could not be unloaded because there was no room available in elevators. On the 16 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. A growing shortage of space for grain not needed immediately for commercial purposes, weakened the wheat market today and prices declined more than half a cent a bushel. Reports that an embargo, similar to the one placed on Kansas City today, may be invoked against Chicago and Minneapolis, was the chief disturbing news in the trade. Shippers were warned today that Chicago storage space was growing scanty and to withhold movement of wheat to Chicago for storage purposes because there was danger of heavy demurrage or track storage charges if elevator space proved inadequate. Wheat started fairly steady, but sagged later and at one stage was fully a cent lower. A Government grain storage committee has been appointed to investigate the storage situation in Chicago and W. H. McDonald, a member, said that incomplete returns indicate very little space remaining. The Chicago capacity is approximately $70,000,000$ bushels.

On the 17 th inst. prices closed $11 / 2$ to 2 c. net lower. Wheat prices dromed $2 c$. a bushel today to the lowest point since June 21, as a result of liquidation based on the congestion of supplies at most terminals, crowding storage space to the limit in some cases, and on Russian war new's and a Comimitity mod requirements for trading. A break of $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at the opengin requirements for trading. A break of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. at the opening was followed by steady to firm prices during most of the session, but selling was renewed in the final hour and prices slumped even lower. Reports of German progress on the Eastern front continued to have a bearish market effect and Washington developments, including talk about price-fixing, also encouraged extreme caution in market operations.
Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{C}$. lower. Buying of wheat futures contracts for September and December delivery lifted nrices as much as 1c. a bushel at one stage today, but the market could not maintain its advantage and declined. Liquidation of July contracts, in which trading ceases next week, weakened the market. Some buying ing ceases next week, weakened the market. Nome buying came from mills and previous short sellers. Reduced receipts at terminals due to embargoes place on grain for
storage as some points, and high temperatures in the spring storage as some points, and high temperatures in the spring wheat zone attracted attention. Due to the local storage congestion, the usual procedure of posting bids for wheat on a to-arrive basis was discontinued. Southwest reports said growers showed no willingness to sell at prices sharply below loan rates and were holding grain on the ground and in temporary bins in some sections until arrangements can be made for shinment to terminals for storage. Open interest in wheat tonight totaled $49,202,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICACO July,-September-
December-

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July, October-

Corn-On the 12 th higher. Corn prices held to a narrow range but derived support from the very favorable hog feeding ratio. Government figures disclosed that farmers now are taking 1940 corn out of storage rather than sealing it, due to the price level. Redemptions have totaled $7,748,047$ bushels, which have reduced the amount under loan to $94,698,019$ bushels or less than a third of the volume of 1939 corn under seal a year ago. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices declined about $1 / 2 c$. at times. Corn was affected by excellent crop prospects and evidence that consuming interests are having no difficulty in obtaining supplies in view of liberal Government offerings. On the 15th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. There was little to report concerning the corn market, with trading relatively quiet and fluctuations narrow. On the 16th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The corn market was relatively firm. There was no substantial demand, however, the market or news furnishing little incentive for active trading. Complicating the Chicago storage situation are heavy shipments of corn coming in from Iowa. This corn, however, may be shipped East by lake steamer soon.

On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The depression in wheat values had its effect on corn prices, though the corn market could hardly be called weak. The Government disclosed that it has sold nearly $56,000,000$ bushels of corn since Jan. 29, including 2,500,000 bushels to Great Britain recently, but still has almost $200,000,000$ bushels. Corn is being brought from Iowa to Chicago and Milwaukee, but this grain is expected to be shipped eastward immediately. Today prices closed unchanged to $3 / \mathrm{sc}$. off. Corn trading was very light, with price range narrow.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

$\begin{array}{lllllll}901 / 4 & 901 / 2 & 901 / 4 & 903 & 893 / 8 & 891 / 2\end{array}$ DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO, July-E-Mber
September
December $\begin{array}{ll}7-1 & -1-: \\ 781 / 2 & 781 / 8\end{array}$ Season's High and When Made Season's Love and When Mad


Oats-On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ c. net lower. Oats weakness was attributed to the crop picture. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4$ c. net lower. Part of the weakness of oats was attributed to increased hedging pressure in connection with enlarged receipts at several markets. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to 1 c . net lower. Oats dropped in sympathy with heaviness in the other grains On the 16 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market appeared to be influenced by the heaviness of wheat.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market ruled heavy in symnathy with wheat and corn, though prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Oats declined fractionally, due to hedging sales in connection with expanded receipts. Open interest in corn tonight, $20,253,000$ bushels.


Rye-On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. While rye closed irregularly, the undertone during most of the short session was steady. On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 c$. net lower. Rye was lower in sympathy with wheat and other grains. On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The news being generally bearish, and with traders furnished little incentive to support the market, prices for rye futures sagged. On the 16 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. There was little of interest in this market.
On the 17 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to $3 / 4$ c. net lower. The depression in wheat and the other grains had its effect on rye values, though declines were not pronounced. There was little in the news to encourage support. Today prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. up to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. Trading light and without special feature.
daily closing prices of rye futures in chicago July
Septemb

## September- July (new)

Jeptember (new)
December

 July....' High and When Made Season's Low and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG July-October-:-
December DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURESIN WINNIPEG July


Closing quotations were as follows: FLOUR
Standard Mill Quotations
Spring patents
First spring clear $\qquad$
Wheat, New York- $1181 /$ Oats, New York-

Corn New York- $\qquad$ Barley, New York-
40 ibs. feeding $\qquad$ All the statements below regarding the movement of grain -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us -receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c-are prepared by us First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended Saturday, July 12, and since Aug. 1.for each of the last three years:

| Receirtsat- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | bbls 196 lbs 228,000 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { bush } 60 ~ l o s ~ \\ 1,724,000}}$ | bush 56 lbs 1,652,000 |  | h $56 . \mathrm{lbs}$ | $h 48 \mathrm{lbs}$ 159,000 |
| Minneapoils |  | 5,886,000 | 228,000 | 453.0 | 551,000 | 690,000 |
| Duluth .... |  | 3,615,000 | 594.000 | 94.000 | 81,000 |  |
| T | 18,000 | 185,000 | $\begin{array}{r}196,000 \\ 10,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103,000 |  | - |
| ${ }^{\text {Toledo }}$ |  | 3,354,000 | 541,000 | 135,000 |  | 22,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 634,000 | 578,000 | 104,000 | 2,000 |  |
| St. Louis | 114.000 | 2,549,000 | 262,000 | 68,000 | 3,000 | 71,000 |
| oria |  | 407,000 | 540,000 | 94,000 | 3,000 | 75,000 |
| Kansas City |  | 10,844,0 |  |  |  |  |
| Omana |  | 1,012,000 | 66,000 27,00 | 24,000 73,000 |  |  |
|  |  | 2,532,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sloux City |  | 37, | 50,000 | 13,0 | 2,0 | 25,000 |
|  | 410,000 357,000 | 33.728,000 | 4,780,000 | 1,945,000 | $860.000$ $42,000$ | 0 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Same } \\ \text { Same }}}{ }$ | 边 $\begin{array}{r}357.000 \\ 393,000\end{array}$ | - | $4,741,000$ $4,210,000$ | 1,481,000 | 421,000 631,000 | 1,044,000 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Aug. } 1 \\ 1949 . \\ 1993 \\ 193 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, July 12, 1941, follow: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipts | Flour | Whent | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| New York-PhiliadelphiaBaltimoreNew Orl niGalveston-Boston.CanadianAtl. ports | $\begin{array}{lll} \hline b l \\ 179 . & \mathrm{lbs} \\ 179.000 \end{array}$ | $h 60$ lbs | $h 56$ lbs | bush 32 lbs b | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs 45,000 |
|  | - $\begin{array}{r}37,000 \\ 27 \\ 33,0000\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,9855,000}$ | 78,00080,000 | $\xrightarrow{24,000}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,000 \\ & 17,000 \end{aligned}$ | 3,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20.000 | 108,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,641,000 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Tot. wk. '4 } \\ \text { Since Jan. } 1 \\ 1941 \ldots . . \end{array}$ | 296,000 | ,112,000 | 738,000 | 55,000 | 59,000 | 48,000 |
|  | 6,767,000 | 115,626,000 | 6,762,000 | 1,382,000 | 678,000 | 737,000 |
|  | 220,000 | 2,182,000 | 564,000 | 79,000 | 5,00 | 4,000 |
|  | 6,775,000 | 69,442,000 | 17,602,000 | 2.688.000 | 1,674,000 | 1,141,000 |

[^12]The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, July 12, and since July 1, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York..-.-- | Bushels ${ }^{133,00}$ | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ 26,000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Baitimore... New Orieans. | $\begin{array}{r} 166,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array}$ | 3.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Can, Atl. ports.- | 2,641,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1941 Since July 1, 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,932,000 \\ & 8,740,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,000 \\ & 57,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 82,000 |
| Total week 1940 Since July 1, 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,425,000 \\ & 4,642,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 350,000 \\ 1,328,000 \end{array}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & 41,345 \\ & 85,585\end{aligned}$ | 2,000 4,000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,000 \\ & 25,000 \end{aligned}$ |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Saturday, July 12, was as follows:

| United States-New York | GRAIN STOCKS |  |  | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 623,000 | 286,000 223,000 | 18 | 39,000 |  |
| Philadelphia | 952,000 | 333,000 | 15,000 | 108,000 | 2,000 |
| Baltimore. | 4,800,000 | 48,000 | 10,000 | 145,000 | 2,000 |
| New Orleans | 1,318,000 | 327,000 |  |  |  |
| Galveston | 4,707,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Fort Worth | 9,133,000 | 471,000 | 45,000 | ------ | 25,000 |
| Wichita | 5,499,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Hutchinso | 8,809,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 4,243,000 | 1,327,000 | 100,000 | 7,000 | 2,000 |
| Kansas City | 32,947,000 | 3,464,000 | 2,000 | 256,000 | 24,000 |
| Omaha | 8,010,000 | 10,320,600 | 11.000 | 14,000 | 8,000 |
| Sioux City | 741,000 | 1,449,000 | 30,000 | 7,000 | 14,000 |
| St. Louis | 5,884,000 | 864,000 | 49,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,346,000 | 1,502,000 | 175,000 | 184,000 |  |
| Peoria. | 729.000 | 35,000 |  |  | 47,000 |
| Chicago | 8,972,000 | 9,074,000 | 1,005,000 | 1,706,000 | 230,000 |
| On Lakes | 335,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Milwauke | 2,491,000 | 57,000 | 26,000 | 40,000 | 919,000 |
| Minneapolis | 27,453,000 | 4,457,000 | 761,000 | 2,579,000 | 2,642,000 |
| Duluth | 22,907,000 | 2,293,000 | 199,000 | 480,000 | 650,000 |
| Detroit | 115,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 130,000 |
| Buffalo | 5,281,000 | 5,817,000 | 579,000 | 429,000 | 142,000 67000 |
| On Cana | 218,000 60,000 | 145,000 260,000 |  | 55,000 | 67,000 |

Total July 12, 1941 $-157,573,000 ~ 42,854,000 ~ 3,029,000 ~ 6,055,000 ~ 4,908,000$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Jul 12, } \\ \text { Total July } & 5,1941-1137,725,000 & 45,382,000 & 2,691,000 & 5,694,000 & 4,834,000 \\ \text { Total July 13, } 1940 \ldots-112,964,000 & 24,952,000 & 2,112,000 & 8.885,000 & 4,832,000\end{array}$ Note-Bonded grain not included above; Oats-Buffalo, 299,000 bushels; total; 299,000 bushels, against 214,000 bushels in 1940 . Barley-Buffalo, 31,000 bushels;
New York, 34,000 D Duluth, 117,$000 ;$ total, 162,000 bushels, against $2,897,000$ bushels in 1940. Wheat-New York, $2,683,000$ bushels; New York aftoat, 1,173, ,
000 ; Boston, $2,349,000$; Philadelphia, 472.000 ; Baltimore, 685,000 P Portland, 1156 .000; Buffalo. 5,280,000; Buffalo afloat, 317,000; Duluth, 13.039,000; Erie, 2,233,000; Albany, 2,770,000; on Canal, 400,000 ; in transit-rail (U. S.), 4,153,000; total, $36,710,000$ bushels, against $26,088,000$ bushels in 1940.
Wheat Corn Oats Rye Barley Canadian-
Lake, bay, river Bushels Ft. William \& Pt. Arthur $78,415,000$
Other Can. \& other ele $\qquad$

Total July 12, 1941 | 593,000 |
| :--- |
| 577.000 | Burhels

323.000 Total July 5, 1941_..424,708,000
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total July } 12,1941 \ldots & 581,355,000 & 42,854,000 & 7,456,000 & 7,255,000 & 7,720,000 \\ \text { Total July } & 5,1941 \ldots 562,433,000 & 45,382,000 & 6,971,000 & & 6,971,000\end{array} & 8,684,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total July } & 5,1941 \ldots 56,43,000 & 45,382,000 & 6,971,000 & 6,971,000 & 8,684,000 \\ \text { Total July } 13,1940 \ldots 365,623,000 & 24,952,000 & 7,922,000 & 10,696,000 & 10,061,000\end{array}$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended July 11 and since July 1, 1941, and July 1, 1940, are hown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { July 11, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1941 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1940, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { July } 11 \text {, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July 1, } \\ 1941 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly } 1 . \\ 1940 \end{gathered}$ |
| No. Amer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels } \\ & 6,593,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushets } \\ 13,557,000 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{7 , 3 7 9 , 0 0 0}$ | Bushets 18,000 | Bushels 18,000 | Bushels $1,319,000$ |
| Black Sea- |  |  | 448,000 |  |  |  |
| Argentina. | 1,550,000 | 3,284,000 | 6,135,000 |  | 291,000 | 1,902,000 |
| Other countries |  |  | 880,000 |  |  | 592,000 |
| Total | 8,143,000 | 16,841,000 | 14,842,000 | 18,000 | 309.000 | 3,813,000 |

Continuation of Export Programs for Flour and Wheat-The Department of Agriculture announced on July 16 the continuation into 1941-42 of the wheat flour export program, launched July 2, 1940, and of the wheat export program of Jan. 30, 1941. The programs are designed to encourage the exportation of flour manufactured from United States wheat, and of wheat produced in this country. The Department had the following to report regarding the program:
Under the continued wheat flour export program, payments at rates announced from day to day will be made in connection with flour exported
from continental United States ports to the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, and to any country or place in the Americas and adjacent islands. xxcept Puerto Rico, Alarka, and the Canal zone, and to
the Americas ying or or west of 40 degrees West Longitude
Under the wheat export program exporters will bid for wheat for export
 Commodities Corporation. FSCC will take over Irr delivery to exporters
wheat which has been acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation when farmers fail to redeem wheat which has been stored as security azainst
loans. For the present it is contemplated that countries of destination Will be the same as those to which payments are made on exports of flour.
 the Commodity Cre
$12.000,000$ bushels.
Wheat production in the United States for 1941-42 was estimated, as of Wheat would provide a total supply of over $1,318,000,000$ bushels for the 1941-42 marketing year. This indicates an Increase of about $220,000,000$ In the fiscal year ended June 30. 1941 , the total sales under the flour and wheat export programs amounted to the equivalent of $21,993,000$
bushels of wheat. Sales of flour for export were about $4,054,000$ barrels.

Recent Sales Reduce CCC Corn Stocks, Reports Agriculture Department-Recent sales have materially reduced stocks of corn owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, the Department of Agriculture announced on July 16. The Department explained as follows:
During the period June 7 to July 10, 1941 , sales of $24,356,205$ bushels
was reported by representatives of the Corporation brincin since inauyuration of selling program Jan. 29, 1941 to to $53,165,977$ bushels. Corn stocks still owned by the Government July 10 amounted to 196 409,144 bushels, of Which $120,328,389$ bushels are stored in steel bins,
$31,51,930$ bushels in country elevators, $40,347,484$ bushels in terminals, and 4.581,341 bushels in subterminals.s. All sales reported by the Corpora-
tion during the period from June 7 to July 10 , 1941 were on the basis of This sales program, the Department advised, is a to encourage production of livestock, poultry and aairy of a general plan the Food-for-Defense Program. County AAA Committees assist in dispos-
ing of corn to feeders in their respective areas.

Report on 1940 Corn Loans-The United States De partment of Agriculture announced on July 12 that 940 loans made on the 1940 corn crop were repaid during the week ended July 5 . This brought total loan repayments to that date to 7,979 , representing $7,748,047$ bushels valued at $\$ 4,720,120$. On the same date the Department reported $\$ 4,720,120$. On the same date the Department reported $\$ 57,697,649$. Loans by States follow:

| State | Total Loans Made |  | Repayments |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Loans | Bushels | No. Loans | Bushels |
| IIlinois | 12,585 | 13.493,287 | 3,405 | 3.712.497 |
| Indiana | 1,044 |  | 309 | 257,984 |
| Iowa-a | 58,969 | 58,930,112 | 3,101 | 2,836,993 |
| Kansas-uck |  | ${ }_{66,800}^{626,31}$ | ${ }_{9}^{40}$ | ${ }^{27,275}$ |
| Michigan | ${ }_{9}$ | ${ }_{5,649}$ | ${ }_{2}$ |  |
| Minnesot | 10,383 | 7,953,436 |  | 146,007 |
| Missour | 3.437 | 2,937,147 | 561 | .663 |
| Nebraska | 15,425 | 13,099,044 | 222 | 228,938 |
| North |  | 113,150 |  | 12,358 |
| Ohio- | 5.531 |  | $\begin{array}{r}114 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ |  |
| Wisconsin.- | 5,531 38 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,026,562 \\ 18,928 \end{array}$ | 25 | $\begin{array}{r}17,126 \\ 2,748 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total. | 108,881 | 102,437,067 | 7,979 | 7,748,04 |

1941 Loans for Farm Marketing Quota Excess Wheat Extended-The United States Department of Agriculture on July 14 announced that loans on wheat defined as excess wheat under marketing quota provisions will be extended to April 30, 1943. This will affect wheat stored on farms or in approved warehouses. The present maturity date on all 1941 wheat loans is April 30, 1942. The Department further explained:

Such an extension will materially aid farmers who overplanted their Such an extension will materialy aid farmers who overplanted their
wheat acreage allotment this past season and thus have excess what on
hand, said officials. The marketing quota provisions permit farmers to hand, said officials. The marketing quota provisions permit farmers to
store their excess wheat, thus postponing payment of the 49c, per bushel
tenalt at this time penalty at this time. Officials also explained that next year it will be
possible to market this wheat without penalty provided the acreare allot possie marke this wheat without penaty, provided the acreaze allot-
ment for the farm is underplanted or the producer suffers a crop loss.
Officials pointed Officials pointed out that producers storing excess wheat on farms are
entitled to c . per bushel on such wheat as a storake allowance at at the entitled to C . per bushel on such wheat as a storage allowanee at the
maturity of the 1941 oan, the date of which is April 30 . 1942 , in the
wheat is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation as payment of the loan. farm storage loans are extended for another year, the producer
Where would be entitled to a further allowance of 5 C . per bushel, making a 12 c delivered to the corporation. The storage allowinces apply only to wheat stored on the farm, it was pointed out.
only upon evidence sub exteess theat to tored on the farm will be extended than April 30 , 1942 , that insurance certificates have been extended, consent
for storage during the extended period has been obtained, and reauired inspection fees have been paid.
Loans upon excess wheat are
who plant within their acreare made at $60 \%$ of the rate offered to farmers in excess of a farmer's marketing quota.
Weather Report for the Week Ended July 16-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended July 16, follows:
During the first few days of the week high pressure obtained over the low pressure to the Northwest. This distribution induced the flow moist warm air of trorical origin northward over Contral and Eastern
States, with almormally warm weather prevailing States, with abnormally warm weather prevailing. On the 8-10th maximum
temperatures of 100 degrees or higher were reported from scattered stations in Kansas, western Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, and locally in northern Florid Howeer. by the morning of JJly 12 an extensive mass of cooler. dry
Holar air from the Northwest had overspread interior and Northern States and a reaction to much lower temperaturese was pronounced worthern While rates
rela-
tivelv hiach pressure ohtained over northern Sto
 and heavy. Doal rains were frequent in the South and the Atlantic States.
Some of the heaviest falls for 24 hours ending at $7: 30$ a. m. on the days
named were: . named were: July 9, Miami, Fla., 2.73 inches. and Fort Myers, Fla., 2.58 ;
July 10. Greenville, Mp... 2.08, and Key West, Fla., 2.25 ; July 11, Mont Gomery, Ala., 2.86. Del Rio, Tex.. 2.37, and Galveston. Tex, 4.08; July 13,
Galveston, Tex. 4.02: July 14, Raleigh, N. C., 4.41, Key West, Fla., 2.17,
Fort Myers. Fla., 2.37; July 15, Fort Myers, Fla., 3.48 inches. from tho the first half of July to the Ohio River Bouthward; Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee. Alabama, and Mississippi have had approximately twice the normal amount
or more. Also, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, eastern Oklahoma or more Ahe the portions of the Plains States all have had above-normal
and the
rainfall for this period ITowa, and Minnesota have ben realatively dry, Wisconsin having less than
halt and Indiana only about two-thirds of normal halt and Indiana only about two-thirds of normal.
The weckly mean temperatures were near norm
the country. A consideralle area in the interior and nearly all parts of Plains was moderatelv cool and temperatures were abtormally high from
Nevada and central California northward Elswhere the Nevada and central California northward. Elsewhere the weekly means
were markecly near normal values for the season. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or higher occurred in a north-south belt over the the 9 th and 10th. Rainfuall durinc the week was widespread, but decidedly irregular in especially much of New Encland. and some local excessive falls in the Gulf area; the largest weekly amounts reported were 8.8 inches at Galves-
ton, Tex.. and 9.8 inches at Fort Myers, Fla, The ohio Valley was rela-
tively dry, but rainfall was heavy in most sections from the lower
Missouri Valley southward to the Gulf of Mexico. With regard to the moisture situation this midsummer season of 1941 finds the United States, as a whole, in an unusually favorable situation.
Because of the extent of the country and the usual variable distribution of warm-season rains, summer drourhts, to a preater or less extent, occur every year, but at present droughty areas are decidedly local in comparison
with the usual. Michigan, parts of Indiana, southern Wisconsin, some southern sections of Minnesota and a few restricted arcas elsewhere are
needing rain, but an unusually large part of the country has sufficient needing rain, but an unusually merge parill a superabundance in a good many Southern sections.
the Northeast. which has brought relief to most of New England; it is too the Northeast, which has brought relief, Maine. Temperatures were favorwet for potatoes ill crops are making good to excellent progress.
able and nearly all
The agricultural outlook in the drier western half of the country The agricultural outlook in the drier western hale of the country remains cultivation, because
weedy in many places. In most of Texas, where heavy rains have been wersistent for a long time, the falls this week were mostly light to moderate, and farm work made fair progress,
SMALL GRAINS-Wheat harvest continues to make good progress in northern sections of the belt. and the wheat is still standing in parts of the southern districts. Much overripe wheable harvest weather; also, cutting
Middle Atlantic area because of unfavorable hat
was hampered by wet fields and lodged grain in the western third of was hampered by wet fields and lodged grain in the western third of
Kansas and extreme northwestern oklahoma. Some local harvest is reported from spring wheat belt, conditions continued favorable and smallgrain development was largely satisfactory. Reports of rust in spring wheat continue in Minnesota and eastern North Dakota, and some gmall
grain has been cut green in South Dakota to forestail insect damage.
Spring wheat is beginning to turn color locally in North Dakota. DrySpring wheat is becrinning to turn color locally in North Dakota, Dry-
land qrain crops need rain for filling in parts of Montana and high temperatures were rather unfavorable in the Pacific Northwest. However,
on the whole, the spring grain crops have been favored by recent weather to a greater than usual extent. Rice is doing well in Arkansas and area.
CORN-With moderate temperatures and only a local need for moisture, the corn crop as a whole continues good to excellent progress, although
rain would be helpful in the Lake region and locally in the central Great
Plains. Eastern Nehraska has had less than half the normal rainfall rain would Eastern Nehraska has had less than half the normal rainfall
Plains. Ene
so far in July. In the heavy producing upper Mississippi Valley sections soasseling is advancinc steadily, with half the crop tasseled out in some
Iowa localities. A little curling is reported in southern Wisconsin, while
Iorn there are some reports of hoppers
grain harvest, in South Dakota.
COTTON-In the cotton belt seasonal warmth prevailed and rainfall was again rather heavy in most of this area. In general, plants are growing fast, but there are many reports of too rapid and sappy growth at the expense of fruiting; conditions continue rather widely favorable for weevil
activity. An extended period of sunshine is needed generally in the cotton belt.
In Texas plants made rapid growth and cultivation fair progress, with blooming ceneral in most of the State; insect control is active. In Oklahoma progress was mostly good, though insect damage is considerable in
the southeastern quarter of the State; the general condition is variable, ranging from poor to grod,
In Arkansas and Tenness
weevil aras and Tennessee weekly progress was mostly very good, but weevil are stil favored or ine eastern belt, crowth of plants was rapid, but many facilitating weevil propagation.
The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
North Carolina-Raleigh: Favorable temneratures. Adequate rains in
nearly all sections and too much locally. Progress of cotton fairly pood nearly all sections and too much locally. Progress of cotton fairly pood and condition generally fair to good; weather favorable for weevil activity;
fields grassy. Corn further improved; condition fair to mostly very good. fields grassy corn further improved; condition fair to mostly very gooin.
Tobacco set back due to too much rain; mostly only fair to good condition.
Pastures and meadows improved. Harvesting much hindered by frequent Pastures
showers.
South Carolina-Columbia: Still too much rain; crops crassy, Corn, sweet potatoes, cane, peas, truck, late pardens, and pastures generally
excellent growth. Rains interfered with peach and watermelon harvests excellent growth. Rains interfered with peach and watermelon harvests ing and blooming in north somewhat retarded by continued rains and some fields of late-planted grassy beyond control; unfavorable for boll
development in south; plants too rank and sappy; dry, sunshiny weather
badly needed; condition fairly good to locally poor; weather very favorbadly needed, condition
able for weeyil activity.
Georgia-Atlanta: Adequate to too much rain; in many places soil too
wet to cultivate. Progress of corn good. Progress and condition of cotton wet to cultivate. Progress of corn good, Progress and condition of cotton
fair; hindered by too much rain. Unfavorable for harvesting and curing tobacco. Good progress of sweet potatoes, truck,
Florida-Jacksonville: Favorable temperatures and too much rain, Soil
moisture now ample and too wet for cultivation in some localities. Progress and condition of cotton fairly good; blooming generally; weather favorable for weevil activity. Tobacco being gathered and
groves good; much new growth; new fruit holding well.
Alabama-Montgomery: Favorable temperatures; frequent, but mostly lifht to moderate rains. Progress of cotton very good; condition fair in north and fair to good in middle and south; blooming generally and set-
ting bolls in middle and south. Other crops doing well and fair to good ondition
Mississippi-Vicksburg: Days slightly cool; frequent local showers last five days. Soil moisture now ample. Cotton stalks mostly good growth. activity. Progress of late-planted corn good. Progress of gardens, pasures, and truck good to excellent
Louisiana-New Orleans: Dry period first few dave very favorable and
much cultivation accomplished, but too much rain latter half of cotton fair, but growth becoming rank and sapny; weather very favorable for weevil activity. Corn improved somewhat. Favorable for rice ;
early heading and other varieties about ready to go into boot. Truck and ardens mostly poor
Texas-Houston: Favorable temperatures. Rainfall spotted, but gen-
rally adequate, although too much in middle and upper coastal regions. Harvesting wheat, oats, and barley continues difficult in northwest, where frequent rains kent soil too wet ; elsewhere harvesting small grains practimaturing in south. Cotton ravid growth; cultivation fair progress; blooming generally. Melon harvest gained volume in central. Digging pota
toes in Panhandle ready to begin. Sced beds for fall truck being prepared
in south. Ranges and livestock renerally in excellent condition. south. Ranges and livestock generally in excellent condition
Oklahoma-Oklahoma City: Favorable week, except rains in Panhandle
delayed wheat harvest and caused considerable lodging. Grain practically completed, except in Panhandle; quality poor in most areas. Progress of cotton mostly good; weather very favorable for weevil activity;
bolls blooming on some early planted; condition poor to good. Progress of corn good; condition rather planted; condition poor to good. Progress
pory good; much in roasting cars. Harvest of early broomcorn under way. Grain sorghum planting mostly completed. Pastures, gardens, minor crops, and livestock mostly in very
Arkansas-Little Rock: Adequate rains over most of State. Weather favorable for farm work first of week, but cultivation halted at close.
Progress of cotton good; blooming throughout. Rains favorable for lat corn, but early severelv damaged in northeast. Favorable for rice fome
white tip reported. Pastures and meadows greatly improved. Watermelons late. Harvesting early potatoes nearing completion.
Tennesse-Nashville: Progress of corn excllent,
by washing rains; condition of early fairly good, but bulk of crop very
cood. Progress of cotton very good, but some poor stands; blooming well in shock; sunshine needed. Tobacco growing rapidly; some damagage account too much rain. Pastures
and vegetables greatly improved.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, July 18, 1941.
There continued to be little activity in the way of actual trading in the markets for dry goods during the past week. During the early part of the week merchants were cheered by an announcement from Washington that Leon Henderson had agreed to the appointment of a textile advisory committee to look into the matter of price ceilings and suggest changes that would enable the industry to resume marketing operations. It was hoped that this development would result in a revision of the recently established ceilings and other features of the order to what the trade considers a more equitable basis. This cheerfulness was later dampened by reports from Washington indicating that conferences between the Cotton Textile Advisory Committee and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply were making no progress in smoothing out certain phases of the official mandate. The bone of contention was said to be the so-called retroactive feature of the cotton goods ceiling order, and a court battle loomed over this particular requirement. This requirement is that ceiling prices must apply to any goods delivered after June 30, without respect to what contract prices might have been arranged prior to that date on later deliveries. Many mill men were of the opinion that this requirement was a violation of common law in the abrogation of boni fide contractual obligations and were said to welcome a court test case. It was hoped nevertheless in other quarters that the matter could be amicably settled in conference.
Wholesale markets remained in a state of more or less paralysis during the past week pending the outcome of negotiations with the OPACS for revision of the ceiling schedule. In view of the sharp rise in prices for raw cotton over the past few weeks, it was considered more than likely that the ceiling prices would be revised upward. In the meantime, trading in gray goods was at a standstill and even attempts to buy goods in second hands were generally unsuccessful. However, there was considerable inquiry for various finished goods from many buying quarters, but the offers were often turned down for lack of supplies, while other classes of goods were not available because mills making them were either sold up or refused to accept more business for deferred delivery. Rayons were in active request, the demand being
stimulated by talk of possible price ceilings. It was reperted late in the week that an agreement had been reached in Washington between producers and the OPACS on the establishment of voluntary ceilings on a number of staple fabrics, and it was expected that these would be officially announced within the next few days.

Woolen Goods-Wool goods markets were featured during the week by the awarding of contracts by the Army for large quantities of wool cloth and by application of the controversial wool labeling Act. The Army distributed orders for $11,660,000$ yards of worsteds and $7,212,000$ yards of woolens, which gave many mills backlogs that will last them through the balance of the year. Buyers were in the market for supplies of civilian goods but found that most of the mills were sold well into the future. In view of the continued congestion of manufacturing schedules, it was considered quite possible that mills over the next few months would be forced to continue their policy of allotting supplies on the basis of normal purchases. In regard to men's wear, the awarding of Army contracts enabled mills to figure on the production available for civilian wear over the remainder of the year. Most mills, however, were said to have booked the bulk of their spring business and not to have very much production open for the balance of the year. Demand for women's wear continued brisk. Garment manufacturers were informed, however, that the output of women's wear were informed, however, that the output of women's wear mills because of the necessity of diverting their equipment to the manufacture of defense materials. New orders for wool underwear were difficult to place owing to the sold-up condition of mills, and the awarding of contracts on more than a million wool blankets by the Army served to reduce the production of blankets available for civilian use.

Foreign Dry Goods-With the Belfast linen mills closed down for the annual two weeks vacation period, during which the machinery is overhauled, wholeasle linen markets were rather quiet during the week. Demand from domestic retailers, however, was good and importers reported that they had sold a considerable quantity of goods. Meanwhile the possibility that importers would not be able to place new orders for fine goods was averted by the action of the British Flax Control Board in releasing fair quantities of tow yarns which are used in fine goods manufacture. Not all types of yarns were released by the Board, however, and the short age in some grades therefore continues. Burlaps maintained a decidedly firm tone, with trading quiet. Offerings were scarce because of the uncertainty over shipping space. Ac cording to reports from Washington, allocation of shipping space for the importation of burlap and rationing of supplies among domestic users is to be worked out by the Civilian Supply Allocation Division of the OPACS. Domestically, lightweights were quoted at 10.40 c . and heavies at 13.75 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

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105 W. Adams St. \(\quad \begin{gathered}DIRECT<br>CHICAGO\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}314 N. Broadway<br>WTRE\end{gathered} \quad\) ST. LOUIS

## News Items

Louisiana-Court Decision Frees Bond Delivery-The State of Louisiana plans to proceed with delivery of a $\$ 6,145,-$ 000 bond issue to the Chase National Bank, although appeal is to be made to the Louisiana supreme court following the decision of District Judge J. D. Womack at Baton Rouge to dismiss a taxpayer's suit. Payment to the State was to be made about July 16, according to State Treasurer A. P.
Tugwell, who was advised by bond attorneys that the appeal Tugwell, who was advise
will not block delivery.
Of the bond proceeds, $\$ 4,050,000$ will be used for warrant redemption,
$\$ 2.065 .000$ will be used to reimburse the highway department for a loan $\$ 2.065,000$ will be used, to reimburse the hishway department for a
a loan
made to the department of education, and $\$ 30$, 000 will be credited the made to the department of education, and $\$ 30,000$ will be credited the
Confederate pension fund
James H Morrison, attorney of the plaintiff, asserted that the bond Conederate pension funa
James $H$. Morrison, attorney of the plaintiff, asserted that the bond
issue was invalid in that Governor sam H. Jones illegally had delegated issue ass confered on the board of liguidation of State Debt, and that G. T.
powen, executive counsel to the governor, was present when the board voted to market the issue. State of Louisiana closed the fiscal year June 30 with a genera revenue
surplus of $\$ 891.902$ created by transfer of unexpended balances and transfer surpus of \$891.922 created by transer or unexpended balances and transfer
or June special tan collections, ordinarily credited in July, to general revenue
The surplus estimate by Treasurer Tugwell is subject to revision when ali The surplus estimate by T
disbursements are posted.
New Jersey-Railroad Tax Compromise Bills SubmittedAssemblyman John G. Sholl, Gloucester Republican, introduced several bills designed as compromises on railroad tax delinquencies in the Assembly on July 15.
Attacked by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City as detrimental to his city, the measures provide for payment in full over a period of year of
$\$ 34,000,000$ in delinquent taxes by the carriers, without past-due interest, and for the levying of future taxes on the bosisis of a combined $3 \%$ property and plus a franchise levy on the railroads' earnings.
tax por Charles Edison's
The proposed legislation, first suggested by Governor Citizens' Committee, has been approved by Repubilican leaders. It has
Ited
heen been opposed by most Democrats, led by Mayor Hague, State Democratic
chieftain, who claimed that Jersey City would lose $\$ 17,000,000$ in any such chieftain, who claimed that Jersey Cityise a " $\$ 121,000,000$ steal upon the
settlement.
Mayor Hague termed the compromise peopple, characterizing its supporters in the Upper House as "boodle
Senators." He also attacked Governor Edison for aiding the measures. Senathese boodle Senators," Mayor Hague said, "and the railroad lobby have been crying that the, raiiroads are not financially able to pay these
just obligations of taxes. That is not true. It is one of the most outjust obligations of taxes. That is not true. It is one or the most out-
rageous iles that has ever been told to the peoplo of this State.'.
Of the the pocket of the railroad lobby for the last two years a and were dexigiged and drawn by the railroad lobby and submitted before the Legislature. outrage such as this."
New York, N. Y.-Democrats Select William O'Dwyer for Mayoralty-The Democratic leaders in New York City announced on July 16 their agreement on the Mayoralty slate for the coming campaign, with William O'Dwyer of Brooklyn as the candidate for Mayor, David H. Knott of Manhattan for Controller and M. Maldwin Fertig of the Bronx for President of the City Council.
The selections made by Edward J. Flynn of the Bronx, Frank J. Kelly Queens and william $T$. Fetherston of Richmond, will be ratified by the executive committees in the five counties and then sumbitted for approval in the Democratic primaries. Actually the ratification by the executive
committees is a formality-the Bronx acted favorably a few hours after committees is a formality-the Bronx acted ravorably a few hours after
the morning conference-and the primary election appears likely to be unontested for the three principal offices.
There was every appearance of fiveb-borough unity, as far as the organi-zations are concerned, in the ticket selected, and only Mayor LaGuardia's
unlikely entry into the Democratic primary can cause the leaders immediate concern.
United States Housing Authority-Local Housing Units Sell Notes-The officials of 10 local housing authorities awarded on July 15 a total of $\$ 29,474,000$ of short-term note obligations, dated July 29, 1941. Of the total, a syndicate headed by the Chemical Bank \& Trust 'Co. purchased $\$ 22,-$ 380,000 at various interest rates.
The issues purchased by the Cbemical Bank group consisted of $\$ 10$. 600.000 ot the Newark, N. N., Housing Author ity notes, due on Dec. 31 ,
1941, at $0.36 \% \%$. $\$ 9,305,000$ of Detroit, Mich., due on Feb, 3 , 1942, at
 455,000 of Henry County, Ill., notes, due on Dec. 31,1941 , at $0.38 \%$,
300,000 of Clarksdale, Miss., notes, due ou, March 31,1942 , at $0.42 \%$, and $\$ 100,000$ of Tuckaboe, N. Y., notes, due on March 31,1942 , at of the remaining $\$ 1,000,000$ of notes of the Newark, N. J. authority at $0.35 \%$. $\$$. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia bought $\$ 5,000,000$ of Jersey City, N. J., notes, due on Feb. 10, 1942, at $0.36 \%$. 840 . 1942, to Harvey Fisk \& Sons, Inc. $\$ 850,000$ of notes of the Erie, Pa., au-
United States-39 States Now Have Uniform Fiscal Year -With the adoption of a July 1-June 30 fiscal year by Idaho, only nine States remain which have fiscal years ending other
than on June 30, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators shows.
Idaho's new law went into effect immediately after legislative approval and annual reports at the close or the fiscal year June 30 , 1941 , and biennial reports made by the various state departments at the end oo the
June 30,1922 , will cover all transactions from the last reports. The nine States which vary from the uniform fiscal year are Alabama Maryland and Wyoming, with fiscal years ending Sept, 30; Massachusetts.
Nov. 30 Missouri and Oio. Dec. 31; Washington, March 31; Pennsyl-

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

## Alabama Municipals Steiner, Rouse \& Co.

вввмікснаm, аLA.
new york
Direct Wire

## ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Montgomery), Ala.-PROPERT Y VALUATIONS INCREASE-Property valuations in the above county for
1940 showed an increase of approximately $\$ 1,40,000$ over 1939, according to figures released by the tax assessor. Total ad valorem assessments rose highest since about 1933 . The Alabama law permits a property owner to assess his real and personal holdings at $60 \%$ of the value. to new construction and other natural improvements during the fiscal year Utilities and corporations were responsible for a part of the balance of the gain, as the State Tax Commission raised these assessments a few weeks ago. the city limits, it was stated, as most of the new construction was confined to the municipality.

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues

REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{6}$ (P. O. Phoenix), Board of Supervisors, that an election has been called for July 22 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance of $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed
$4 \%$ semi-annual construction bonds. Dated July 1,1941 . Due $\$ 4,000$ on July 1 in 1948 to 1957 .

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is announced by Earl Page, State Treasurer, that, in pursuance of resolution duly adopted Act 11 of the General Assembly of the State, approved Feb. 12, 1934, and will receive sealed tenders of non-interest bearing State of Arkansas road district refunding, Series B, bonds until Aug. 5, at 111 a.m. (CST). All bonds will be purchased at the lowest offering prices, which must be
not less than par, and the sum of $\$ 500,000$ will be used in purchasing the not less Than par, The of acceptance or rejection of all or any part of the bonds
bo tendered is reserved. Immediate confirmation will be made of accented so tendered is reserved, Immediate confirmation will be made of accepted
tenders, and payment will be made on Aug. 12 . Forms to be used in subtenders, and payment will be made on Aug. 12 . Forms to be used in sub-
mitting tenders may be obtained by request at the office of the Refunding mitting.
JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Pine Bluff), Ark.- BONDS SOLD-The Simmons National Bank of Pine Bluff.
is said to have purchased $\$ 50,0003 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds at is said to have purchased $\$ 50,0003 \%$ semi-annual refunding
a price of 101.00 . Dated June 1,1941 . Due in 1949 to 1958 .

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANTS SOLD-A total of \$4,310,H Moulton \& $\$ 3,371,525.32$ general cash revolving fund warrants to $R$. H. Moulton \&

939,357.48 unemployment relief warrants to the Capital National Bank Dated July 16, 1941 Due on or about Feb. 25,1942 . Legality apCONTRA COSTA COUNTY (P. O. Martinez), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND O. Wells, County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 70,000$ issue of San
 in 1945 and $1947, \$ 10,000$ in $1949, \$ 5,000,1950$ to $1952, \$ 10,000,1953$, be considered. Prin, and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff \& Herrington of san
Francisco will be furnished. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for, Francisco wilh be furnished. A certified check for payable to the County Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
MARTINEZ, Calif.-BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-We understand that in connection with the 8284,000 water plant bonds that carried at the election on Jan. 21, the City council on July 4,
Attorney Ralph Wright to advertise these bonds for sale.
ORO LOMA SANITARY DISTRICT (P.O. Oakland), Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on July 24 by E. W.
Burr, Secretary of the Sanitary Board, for the purchase of $\$ 200,000$ annexation, issue of 1941 , bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable
J-D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Dated June 15, 1941 . Due $\$ 5,000$ June 15,1942 to 1981. The rate of interest for all of said bonds shall be in multiples of $1 /$ of $1 \%$ and it shall not be necessary for such rate to be uniform for all of
the bonds offered for sale. Split rate interest bids will be accepted. The highest bid wili be determined by deducting from the total amount of interest (which the territory annexed to the Oro Loma Sanitary District on
Jan. 21, 1941 would be required to pay up to the maturity of the bonds at the coupon rate specified in the bid) the amount of the premium bid
nexed ter itory. None of said bonds shall be sold for less than their face
value and accrued interest thereon to date of delivery. Value and accrued interest thereon to date of delivery required, to submit a calculation of the total net interest cost to the said annexed territory of said Sanitary District on the basis of their respective bids, which estimate, however, shaltict. Principal and interest payable at or on the Oro Loma sanitary District. The district will furnish to the successful bidder without charge the unqualified opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff
\& Herrington of San Francisco, approving the validity of said bonds. \& Herrington of San Francisco, approving the validity of said bonds.
SAN DIEGO, Calif.-BOND oFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until $11 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{m}$. (PST), on July 29, by Fred W. Sick, City Clerk, for the until 11 a m. (PST), on July 29, by Fred W. Sick, City Clerk, for the purcis not to exceed $31 / 20 /$, payable M-s. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Sept. 1 ,
1941 . Due on Sept. 1 as follows $\$ 50,000$ in 1942 to $1973, \$ 5,000$ in 1974 to
1979 . 197 of $1 \%$. Bids of more than one interest rate will be permitted within the limitts specified above. No bid will be considered for a less number of office, or at the National City Bank, New York, or at any branch of the
Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, in the state. All sales will be made at not less than par, including accrued interest at the rate or rates bid, from sept. 1, 1941, to the date of delivery. The bonds will be
awarded and sold to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, that is, to the bidder or bidders offering such rate or rates as will produce the lowest interest cost to the city over the life of the bonds, after deducting the premium offered, if any. The successful bidder or bidders shall be required
to take so many of the bonds as he or they shall bid for and which shall be awarded to him or them by the council at the rate fixed, and upon 10 days' notice from the City Clerk that the bonds are executed and ready for
delivery. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and character shall be taxable by the terms of any Federal income tax law, the successful bidder may, at his election, prior to the tender of the bonds by the city,
be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds and be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds, and
in such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned. Delivery of such case the deposit accompanying his bid will be returned. Delivery
of the bonds will be made on or about Sept. 1, at the City Treasurer's office,
or at the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, Io or at the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association, Los
Angeles. The form of the bonds will be substantially as prescribed by
Ordinance No. 2152 (new series) of the ordinances of the cite Ordinance No, 2152 (new series) of the ordinances of the city, adopted
May 20,1941, which ordinance can be seen, together with all papers and documents covering proceedings to date relating to the issuance of the bonds, at the officie of O'Melveny \& Myers, of Los Angeles, or at the City
Clerk's office each day to the date of sale. The original opinion of O'Melveny \& Myers of Los Angeles, reciting the validity and regularity of the issuance of these bonds, will be furnished the successful bidder. Enclose a certified
check for $1 \%$ of the total par value of the bonds, payable to the City check for $1 \%$ of the total par value of the bonds, payable to the City
Treasurer. The balance of the purchase price of the bonds shall be payable
at the time of the tender of the bonds by the city. at the time of the tender of the bonds by the city.
These are the bonds mentioned in our issue of May 24.-V. 152, p. 3376.

## COLORADO

CORTEZ, Colo-BONDS SOLD-The Citizens State Bank of Cortez FOWLER
FOWLER, Colo.-BONDS OFFFERED TO PUBLIC-A $\$ 70,000$ issue of Denver, for general investment. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1, 1941. Due on July 1 in 1942 to 1961 incl, Prin, and int. (J-J), payable at the
office of the Town Treasurer in Fowler. Legality approved by Myles $P$. Tallmadge of Denver.
JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Arvada), Colo--BOND SALE DETAILS-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 20,000$ an election held on July $15-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. 4155 -it is now reported that the
 as follows: $\$ 2,000$

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of)-TAX RECEIPTS GAIN \$4,782,210 July 1 from the 14 principal sources of state income applicable to the ending fund increased by $\$ 4,782,210$ or $22.9 \%$ over the receipts from the same sources in the preceding fiscal year. State Tax Commissioner Charles J.
McLaughlin reported to Gov. Robert A. Hurley. The total receipts from hese 14 sources for the fiscal year ending July 1 , 1940, was $\$ 20,825,225$. $\$ 25,607,435$. The largest single increase from any one source included in the total increase shown above was that registered by the inheritance and
related taxes, which gained well over $\$ 2,000,000$. Other large increases were registered by the corporation tax, with an increase of $\$ 1,650,000$, the
liquor taxes, with an increase of $\$ 418,000$, and the cigarette taxes, with liquor taxes, with an inc
an increase of $\$ 161,000$.
HARTFORD COUNTY METROPOLITAM DISTRICT (P. O. Hartord), Conn.-OTHER BIDS- The following other bids, aiso for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, were submitted for the $\$ 440,000$ East Branch water supply bonds awarded
July 11 to Glore, Forgan \& Co, of New York, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at 102.43 , a basis
of about $1.38 \%$, as reported in V. 153, p. 273 : Bidder-
Shields \& Co. and Kaiser \& Co- $\qquad$ Rate Bid
-102.03

 Union Securities Corp. and R. W. Pressprich \& Co.
 BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Glore, Forgan \& Co, made public
reoffering of the bonds at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.50 \%$, according reoffering of
NORWICH, Conn.-BONDS APPROVED-Resolutions recently passed by the Board of selectmen authorize the issuance of $\$ 300,000$ school con-
struction and $\$ 455,000$ refunding bonds, according to unofficial report. WATERBURY, Conn-BGND OFFERING-Joseph M. Shea, City
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p.m. (DST) on July 30 for the purchase of $\$ 1,000,000$ series of 1941 coupon or registered water supply bondsDated July 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 140,000$
in $1953 ; \$ 280,000,1954 ; \$ 420,000$ in 1955 and $\$ 160,000$ in 1956 . Bidder Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the First National Bank, Boston. Bonds are valid general obligations of the city, exempt from taxation in he State of Connecticut, and all taxable property in the city will be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest.
Bonds will be printed under the supervision of, and the signatures and seal thereon certified as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \&. Dodge of Boston will be
furnished the successful bidder. Bonds wil be delivered at the Boston
bank on or about Aug il A certified check for bank on or about Aug. 11 A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for,
payable to order of the City Treasurer, is required.

## DELAWARE

DELAWARE (State of )-ADOPTS FORMULA FOR SETTLEMENT OF
INHERITANCE TAX DISPUTES-Delaware is the first State to adopt a tatute designed to eliminate interstate disputes on inheritance taxes arising When two or more States claim residence of the decedent at time of death,
the Federation of Tax Administrators reported July 18 . The Delaware law, enacted this year, contains both the compromise and arbitration pro-
visions suggested in a "model" law proposed at a 10-State tax conference visions suggested in a "model" law proposed at a 10 -state tax conference
held in New York City last spring under sponsorship of the New York State held in New York City last spring under sponsorship of the New York State
Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Under this law: 1. The State Tax Commissioner may enter into a written agreement ment in payment of death taxes claimed. The compromise agreement 2. When a compromise cannot be reached, the question of domicile is to be settled by a board of arbitration.

Two other States-Connecticut and New York-authorize the compro-
mise on settlements between their tax officials and those of the disputing mise on settlements between their tax officials and those of the disputing
States, but make no provision for arbitration. The New York measure was adopted this year. Delaware measure were introduced this year in Convania, but only Pennsylvania still is considering a proposal, the other legislatures having adjourned, the Federation sald.
visions would help solve such disputes as the Colonel Green case on proyears ago, the Federation said. In this inheritance tax case Texas filed suit against Florida, Massachusetts and New York, and the beneficiaries of Colonel Green's estate, to determine which one of the four States was
Colonel Green's domicile when he died, and therefore the rightful tax colColonel Green's domicie When he died, and therefore the rightrul tax colWas held the legal domicile, receiving approximately $\$ 5,000,000$ in taxes. If all four States had been held the legal domicile, the inheritance taxes 000,000 .
NEW CASTLE COUNTY (P. O. Wilmington), Del.-NETE SALE
The Farmers of $\$ 150,000$ tax anticipation notes.
WILMINGTON BRIDGE AUTHORITY, Del.-PROPOSED CREAor tunnel Creatiion of the above agency to supervise construction of a bridge introduced in Congress July 9 by Senator James M. Tunnell and RepreFederal Government and the necessary funds obtained through the sale of revenue bonds by the Authority. The agency would have five members, three from Delaware and two from New Jersey. The bonds would be pay-
able solely from tolis and bear interest at not more than $6 \%$ and mature within 40 years. Sponsors of the project contended that such a crossing is needed as part of the strategic highway system now being built in concondemn land and purchase such ferry lines "as deemed necessary for carrying out any and ali the power and duties" accorded it.

## FLORIDA MUNICIPAL BONDS

Our long experience in handling. Florida issues gives us a compre
hensive background of familiarity with these municipal bonds. We
will will be glad to answer any inquiry regarding them at no obligation.

- ISTMA


## R.E.CRUMMER \& COMPANY



## FLORIDA

BREVARD COUNTY (P. O. Titusville), Fla.-BOND PURCHASE CONTRACT-It is stated that Churchinl, sims \& Co of New York, and $\$ 1,403$,000 special Road and Bridge District refunding bonds at a net interest cost of about $3.36 \%$. Dated Aug. 1,1941 . Due on Aug. 1 in 1946
to 1970. Legality to be approved by Chapman, \& Cutler, of Chicago.
CORAL GABLES, FIa.- BONDS FAIL TO CARRY-It is stated that at the election held on Jul. 15 , a majority or the freeholders soting favored
the issuance of the $\$ 800,0003 \%$ water system revenue bonds but participathe issuance of the $\$ 800,0003$, ${ }^{2}$ water system revenue bonds but participa-
tion was insufficient to make the election effective.
FLORIDA (State of)-BOND AND NOTE TENDERS INVITEDPursuant to Chapter 15,891 , Laws of Florida, heastate, board of Adminis10 a . m. (EST) on Aug. 1 in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge or highway bonds, time warrants, certiricates or indebtedness and ort negotiable note
Brevard, Charlotte, De Soto (except Districks No. 7, Countywide and
Charlotte Harbor), Glades, Hardee, Hernando. Levy District Charlotte Harbor, Galades, Hardee, Hernando, Levy District
Mo.
Martin, Monroe, Palm Beach, Districts Nos. $4,8,12,16,17$ and 18 only, arasota and st. Lucie, including Jensen $\mathbf{R}$. \& B. District and excepting All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, i.e., through Aug. 11, and must state full name, description and
serial numbers of bonds. interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity, and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked. Sealed envelopes containing offerings of bonds pursuant to this notice
shall plainly state on its face that it is a proposal for sale of road and bridge bonds. Separate tenders shall be submitted covering the bonds of each county, butarate any number of such sealed offerings may be enclosed in one
mailing benvelope.

FORT PIERCE, Fla- - BOND EXCHANGE PLAN-It is stated by J. H. Moon, of R. E. Orummer \& CO., Inc. of Chicago, that the modified plan or composition for the indebtedness of the above city was approved advised that the plan is now being put into operation and the exchange of bonds is proceeding thereunder. If securities have not already been de-
posited, they are io be sent to the exchange agent, the First National Lank or minasao.
FORT PIERCE PORT DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Pierce) Fla - - SEALED of Commissioners, that seaied offerings will he opened at Aug. 5 , at 1.30 p. m.., for the purcoase of the district's refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1937 , and maturing on July 1,1967 . The a mount of funds on hand and available
for the purchase of bonds is $\$ 45,000$. All offerings shouid be firm for 10
PUNTA GORDA, Fia.-BOND TENDERS INVITED-It is stated by bonds, dated Jan. 1,1931 , until Aug. 2 , at 11 a. m. The amount of bond to be purchased wiil ie edetermined by, the City Clerk, Offerings must be
firm for at least 10 days, or the same will not be considered. ST. JOHNS COUNTY (P. O. St. Augustine) Fla.-PRICE PAIDThe Chairman of the Board of Public Austruction states that the $\$ 67,000$
Board of Public Instruction refunding of 1941 coupon semi-an awarded to Atwill \& Co. of Miami Beach, a s noted here $V$. 1 . 13. . D. . 126 .
vere purchased as 4 s , at a price of 100.017 a basis of about $3.995 \%$. Due were purchased as 4s, at a
on Aug. in 1942 to 1955 .
ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by T. T. L.
Crossiand, Director of Finance. that he will receive sealed bids until Aug. 5 . for the purchase of the $\$ 6600,000$ refunding bonds that were offered for sale without success on Feb. 18.
TAMPA, Fla.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,000,000$ issue of coupon semi-annua



 OTHER BIDS Second high bidder for the securities was the account of Smith, Barney \&\& Co., which also included the First Boston Corp., R. W. W.
Pressprich \& Co., Inc., Union Securities Corporation, V. P. Oatis \& Co.,
cnc., and D. E. Arries \& Co. This group named the equivalent of an annual
ost basis of $2.799 \%$. ost basis of $2.799 \%$ bidders were the accounts of B. J. Van Ingen \& Co.,
Among the other
 Co., Inc., $2.91 \%$.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The purchasers reoffered the above bonds for public subscription; the $31 / \mathrm{s}$ priced to yield from 1.25 to
$2.50 \%$, the $23 / \mathrm{s}$ to yield from 2.40 to $2.65 \%$ and the $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ priced to yield $2.50 \%$, the $23 / \mathrm{s}$ to yield from 2.40 to $2.65 \%$,
from 2.60 to $2.65 \%$, according to maturity.

## GEORGIA

GEORGIA, State of -GOVERNOR'S TERM LENGTHENED TO FOUR YEARS-Voters' approval last month of a constitutional amendment increasing the Governors term from twoo to four y ears m the Council of State Governments shows. TWenty-two States give their Go
terms and New Jersey is unique with a threevear term.
Other constitutional officers such as the State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Secretary of State and Comptroller-GGeneral, will also serve four-year terms under the constitutional change, which is effective begining with the
1943 term. At the same time the term of the State Superintendent of

## IDAHO

FAIRFIELD, Idaho BOND ELECTION-The issuance of $\$ 25.000$ not o exceed 4\% semi-ann. water system bonds will be submitted to the voters

## ILLINOIS

ATLANTA, III- BONDS SOLD SUBJECT TO BOND ELECTIONAn issue of 15,000 street improvement bon
CICERO, III- BONDS SOLD Channer Securities Co of Chicago purchased $\$ 107,00031 / 2 \%$ general bonds. Dated June 1, 1941. Due seriall on
Feb. 1 from 1951 to 1961 incl. Interest F-A. Legality approved by Holland M . Cassidy of Chicago.
LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.-BOND OFFERING-

 No conditionar the Country Auditor. Specifications for the bonds are on file
provided Auditor's office and may be obtained upon application. Legal
in the Aut opinion or Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be Purnished by the county at its own expense. A certified check for 3\% of the bonds bid
to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required.



 check for $3 \%$ of the bonds b
Commissioners. is required.
RUSHVILLE UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 92 (P. O. Rushville), II1.-BONDS APPROVED-We understand that at a recent election 4,00 .
SPRINGFIELD, III-BOND SALE-John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago
purchased $\$ 195,000$
$1 \% \%$ water revenue bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941.
 and s15.000 in 1960 Principial and interest (F-A) prayable at the Northern state that'the bonds are valiid and binding obiigations of the city, payable STERLING TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 300

 the Northern Trust Co. Chicago. This is isue was waproved by the voters
at an telion on July i. Legality approved by Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago The above issue was sold July 11 to an account composed of Shields \& Co., Daniel $F$. Rice \& Co. and Mullaney, Ross \& Co., all of Chicago, at a

## INDIANA

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-WARRANT SALEThe $\$ 225.000$ tax anticipation warrants offered July $14-\mathrm{V}$. $153, \mathrm{p}$. $274-$
were sold to local banks at $0.30 \%$ interest, plus a premum of $\$ 18.35$.

ROACHDALE, Ind.-BONDS SOLD-The Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp. of Indianapolis, recently purchased an issue of $\$ 12.00041 / 2 \%$ gas
utility revenue bonds. Dated March 1.1911 and due serialiy from 1942 to utility revenue bonds. Dated March 1, 1911 and due serialy from 1942 to
1965 incl. Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord $\&$ Ice of Indian-
apolis.

## IOWA

 AGENCY, Ia.-BOND ELECTION-We understand that an electionhas been called July 23 , to submit to the voters for approval $\$ 10,000$ water hystem bonds. DURANT, Iowa-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that at the
election held, on July 9 , the voters approved an issue of $\$ 115,000$ municipal
light and power plant revenue bonds. light and power plant revenue bonds.
GRAETTINGER, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon electric

McGREGOR, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 120.000$ issue of semi-annua
 premium of \$2.926, equal to 102.438, a basis of about $2.18 \%$ Dated
puly 1,1941 . Due on Dec. 1 in 1943 to 1957; optional on and after Dec. 1 , 1947.

PLEASANT LAWN CONSOLIDATED INDEPE NDENT SCHOOL
 The $\$ 5,000$ building bonds offered
were awarde to Vieth, Duncan \&
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
SPENCER, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Both sealed and open bids wil be received by M. Moulton, City Clerk, until July 28 at 2 p . m. for the pur-

chase of $\$ 15.000$ airport bonds. Dated May 1 , 1941 Due on Nov. 1 as follo ws: $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 to 1948 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1949 . Bidders to name the | rate of interest. All other conditions being equai, preference wal oe given |
| :--- |
| to the bid of par or better. The aproving opinion of Chapma $\begin{array}{l}\text { Cutler }\end{array}$ | of Chicago will be furnished and all bids must

a certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bud for.
WHAT CHEER INDEPENDANT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O. What Cheer), Iowa-BOND OFFERNGG-1t is stated by Carl G . Drae-
gert, Town Clerk, that bids will be received until July 21 , at 8 p. m., for gert, Town Clerk, that bids will be recei
the purchase of $\$ 23,500$ building bonds.

## KANSAS

HAYS, Kan.- CONDITIONAL BOND SALE-It is stated by Emily C, Johnson, City Clerk, that $\$ 74,000$ municipal auditorium bonds were pur
chased on Juiv 1 by Soden 8 Co. of Kansas City and Estes, Snyder \& Co. of Topeka, jointly, subject to a Federal grant, paying a premium of $\$ 53$ equal to 100.071 , a net interest cost of about $1.34 \%$ on the bonds divided
as follows: $\$ 46.000$ as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, due on Aug. $1, \$ 8.000$ in 1942 to $1945, \$ 7,000$ in 1946 and 1947 : the remaining $\$ 28,000$ as $11 / 4$, due $\$ 7,000$ on Aug. 1
in 1948 to 1951 . Dated Aug. 1,1941 . in 1948 to 1951. Dated Aug. 1,1941 .
$\underset{\text { OFFERED }}{\text { KINSLE }}$ TO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kinsley) Kan-BONDS OFFEREED TO PUBLLC-TB Ranson-Davidson Co, Inc. of Wichita, is
offering $\$ 140,00013 \% \%$ coupon semi-ann. building bonds for general investment at prices to yield from $0.35 \%$ to $1.90 \%$ according to maturity. Dated
 int. pavable at the State Treasurer's on
sock, Fizzell \& Rhodes of Kansas City.
WICHITA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P O. Wichita), Kanon July 15, were awarded to Goldman, Sachs \& Co. of New York, and



## KENTUCKY

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Somerset), Ky.-DEBT REORGANIZATION PERMITTED-The county was granted permission recently by the state to reorganize its financial structure by refunding $\$ 335,000$ worth of
outstanding bonds, on much of which the proceedis were lost in the failure of Caldwell \& Co, a brokerage firm of Nashville, Tenn. Approving the request, State Revenue Commissioner H. Clyde Reeves,
who also is state local finance officer, said present road and bridge bonds who also
could not be paid from a 20 cents per, $\$ 100$ tax levy before they became due, "It is, therefore, in the best interest or foth the county and its creditors," Mr . Reeves explained in a 21 -page opinion, "that the indebtedness should
be reorganized in such a manner that it can be placed and kept in a current position."ounty's outstanding bonded indebtedness was listed as $\$ 40,000$ of a 1916 issue of $\$ 250,000$ at $41 / 2 \%$ interest, $\$ 15,500$ of a 1919 issue of $\$ 50,000$

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Somerset), Ky- BONDS APPROVED-
It is reported that an issue of $\$ 335.500$ refunding bonds has been approved It is reported that an issse of $\$ 335.500$ refunding bonds has been approved

## LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 175,000$ issue of $3 \%$ coupon semi-annual municinal light and power plant improvement bonds offered
 and Barrow. Leary \& \&
(PAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Baton Rouge), La.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by L. Paul Amiss. Secretary of the Police Jury, that he will receive sealed bids until
10 a.m. on Aug. 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 300000$ issue of not to exteed
$4 \%$ semi-annual sewer bonds. Dated July 15 . 1941 Denom. $\$ 100$.



 Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished. Enclose a certified che
less than $\$ 1,000$, payable to E. L. Gass, President Poolice Jury.
IBERIA PARISH (P. O. New Iberia), La.- BOND ELECTION-It is
reported that a bond election is to be held on Aug. 19, to submit to the reported that a bond election is to be held on Aug.
voters an issue of $\$ 300,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ airport bonds. LEESVILLE SEWAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Leesville), La.-BONDS APPROVED-We understand that at an ed
MANDEVILLE, La.-BONDS APPROVED-We understand that at an
election on June 25 , the issuance of $\$ 40,000$ sewer bonds was approved. NEW IBERIA, La,-MATURITY-The City Collector-Treasurer states Iberia banks- V . $153, \mathrm{p}, 127$-are due on . Feb 1 as follows: $\$ 1.500$ in RAYNE SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO 1 (P 1955 to 1961 , Bo D RAYNE SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO, 1 (P. O. Rayne) La-BOND ann. sewer bonds sold on June 25 to the Equitable securities Corp. of
 giving a net interest cost of SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. St. Francisville), La.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ sewer system ${ }^{\text {Por }}$, for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V}$. $152, \mathrm{p}$, 4006-were awarded to Koh
burger \& Co. of New Orleans, according to the Town Clerk.
AmANGIPAHOA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 111 (P. O. bonds sold on July 8 to Barrow, Leary $\dot{\text { i }}$ Co. of Shreveport, as $3 \dot{1}$ s $\mathrm{s}-\mathrm{V}$.
$153, \mathrm{p} 274-$ were purchased at par, according to R. W. Russell, Superin153, p. 274 - were purchased at par, according t.
tendent. Due serially over a period of 15 years.

## MARYLAND

ALLEGANY COUNTY (P. O. Annapolis), Md.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-County Commissioners have instructed Waiter C. Capper, County Attorney, to prepare necessary papers in connection with pro-
jected issuance of $\$ 800 ; 000$ school construction bonds approved by the State Legislature
SOMERSET COUNTY (P. O. Princess Anne), Md-TAX RATE RE-DUCED-The count's tax rate 1940 figure. Added to a 7 -cent cut last year, the reduction makes the 190 . 1939 figure.
levy of $\$ 1.30$ per $\$ 100$ assessment 30 cents lower than the levy or s1, on per sion assessment possible, the county Commissioners said

## MASSACHUSETTS

BARNSTABLE COUNTY (P. O. Barnstable), Mass.- NOTE SALEnotes at $0.109 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 15, 1941. Other bids: Cape Cod Trust Co., $0.11 \%$, plus $\$ 1$; First National Bank of Yarmouth, $0.14 \%$.
BOSTON, Mass. BOND SALE The $\$ 5.680,000$ coupon bonds offered
July $16-$ V. 153. p. $274-$ were awarded to asyndicate composed of Lehman July 16 -V. 153 . P. 274-were awarded to a syndicate composed of Letman
 Equitable securities Corp, Campbell, Phelps \& Co.. Inc.; A. Webster
Dougherty \& Co.. Philadelphia; Hawley, Shepard \& Co., Cleveland; H. C .
 Mo.; Wells-Dickey
at a price of 100.77 , a basis of about $1.35 \%$. Sale consisted or: $\$ 2,000,000$ funding bonds. Due $\$ 200,000$ annually on Aug. 1 from 1942 $3,680,000$ to municipal relief bonds. Due $\$ 368,000$ annually on Aug. 1 from All of 1942 to 1951 incl. . Aus 1941. In the reoffering, the 1942 All of the bonds will be dated Aug. 1. 1941 . In the reoffering, the 194
to 1950 maturities were priced to yield from 0.25 to $1.50 \%$, according to to 1950 maturities were priced twere priced at 99.75 . Other bids at the sale were as follows:

Bidder-stuart \& Co., Inc.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co.; Blair \&
Halley,
St Corp. Stri, Goldman, Sachs \& Co.: Union, Eecurities

 Wampler \& Co.; Riter \& Co. Schwabacher \& Co.:
Bacon, Stevenso \& Co, Shjater Tarder \& Co.
Inc.; Bond, Judge \& Co. Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds; Inc.; Bond, Judge \& Co. Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds
R. S. Dinkson \& Co. Mililwaukee Co.; Farwell Chap
man \& Co.; C. S. Ashmun Co., and Wheelock \& Chase Nationai Bank of New York Salomon Bros \&
Hutzler R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; Northern Trust Co. of Chicaro: L. F. Rethshild \&CCort Whiting, Weeks
\& Stubbs: Newton, Abbe \& Co., and Roosevelt \&
 Inc.: Estahrook \&

nt. Rate Rate Bid 1/2\%
100.919

 a basis of about $0.49 \%$. Dated July 15,1941 . Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 15
rirom 1942 to 1946 inct Prom 1942 to 1946 inct Prin, and semi-ann, int, payable at the Merchants
National Bank of Boston. Notes wil be certified as to their genuineness
by the Director of Accounts, Department of Corporations and Taxation, Bider - Other bids: Nidder-
Norfolk County Trust Co
Merchants National Bank of Boston. R.W. Pressprich \&\& Co
Second National.-.
Granam, Parsons \& Oo Boston.LYNN, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ coupon funding bonds Boston, as 0.75 s , at a price of 100.266, a a basis of about $0.66 \%$. Dated
July 1, 1941 and due 840,000 on July 1 from 1942 to 1946 incl. Other bids:

 Harris Trust \& Saving BankChace, Whiteside \& Symonds and shields \& Co-. Manuracturers Central National Bank, Lym....
Whiting. Weeks \& Stubbs, Estabrook \& Co., and
Rit
$1 \% \quad 100.289$ untin, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING City Treasurer will receive bids payable $\$ 250$, 000 each on May 12 and May 26,1942 .
MALDEN, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-J. Howard Hughes, City Treasurer. will receive sealede bids until noon (DST
of $\$ 145,000$ coupon bonds, divided as follows.
$\$ 50,000$ street construction bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on July 1 from 1942 to 25,000 macadam and sidewalk bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1942 35,000 sewer construction bonds. Due $\$ 7,000$ on July 1 from 1942 to 35,000 water main extension and water department equipment bonds.
Due $\$ 7,000$ on July 1 from 1942 to 1946 incl. All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1941. Denom. \$1.000. Bidder to
 will be general obiligations of the city, exempt from taxation in Massachusetss
and all taxable property in the city will be subject to the levy of unlimited and all taxable property in the city will be subject to the levy of unlimited
ad valorem taxes to pay both principal and interest. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge \& Rugg of Boston will be furnished the success-
ful bidder
NEWTON, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon water bonds offered July 17 were awarded to Tyler \& Co. of Boston, as 1s, at a price of
100.222 a basis of about $0.97 \%$. Dated July 1,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 2.000$ from 1952 to Bank of Boston. Coupon bonds can be exchanged for full registered bonds.
except those within one year of maturity. (Massachusetts Statute). Inexcept those within one year of maturity. (Massachusetts Statute). In-
terest upon reevistered bonds will be paid by check from the City Treasurer.s Boston.
SOMERVILLE, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 250,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds offered July $14-\mathbf{V} .153$, ,
Trust $\&$ Savings Bank, of Chicago, as 1 its at a price of 100.842 , a basris or about 1.009 .0 Dated July $1,19.191$ and due $\$ 25,000$ annually on July 1
from 1942 to 1951 incl. Other bids:
 and Bond, Judge \& Co Cond Merchants Nationai Bank
National Sha wmut Bank and
13 WARE, Mass.- BOND OFFERING- The Town Treasurer will receive
sealed bids until 11 a.m. on July 22 for the purchase of $\$ 3.000$ water main sealed bids until 11 a.m. on July 22 for the purchase of $\$ 3,000$ water main
extension bonds. Dated Aug. 16, 1941 and due serially from 1942 to
1944 inclusive. 1944 inclusive.
WESTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE -The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on July $11, \$ 54,000$ notes, including $\$ 50,000$ tax anticipation
and $\$ 4,000$ highway maintenance, at $0.10 \%$ discount. Due 0 ct. 15,1941 . The Merchats National Bank of Boston and the Boston Safe Deposit \&
Trust Co., each named a rate of $0.12 \%$.

## MICHIGAN

Mich. receive sealed bids until 8 . . m. (EST. On Junly 22 for the purchase of
$\$ \$ 4,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupo refunding bonds of 1941. Dated
$J u l y$ uly 15,1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 2,000$ annually on July. 15 from
1942 to 1953 incl. Bonds maturing in 1952 and 1953 will be callable on any interest date on or after July 15,1942 , in inverse numerical order on 30

 property therein, such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the shall be conditioned upon the legal opinion of Milier, Canfield, Paddock \& Stone, Dentoit, approving the legality of of the bondse, Cant cield, Paddock \&
opinion and of the printing of the bonds will be paid by the purchaser. legal will receive sealed bids Bontil ofFERING-Clayton Knapp, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . M. (EST) on July 2 I for , the purchase
of $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $2 \%$ interest coupon refunding bonds. Dated
 numbered 21 to 25 incl. are callable in inverse numerical order, at par and
accrued interest. on 30 days' published notice on any interset date on or after Feb. 1. 1942. Rate or rates of interest to bo expleressed in a multiple of 1 of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (F-A), payabe at the old Kent Bank, Grand
Rapids. City is authorized and required by law to levy upon all taxable properterest thereon, without limitation as may to be ne necessary to pay bonds check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer.
is required. Bids shail be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of
purchaser's attorney approving legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion to purchaser so attorney appro
DETROIT, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED-Charles G. Oakman, City city purchased as investments for the sink call for tenders on July 9 , the
city bonds at an average yield of $2.61 \%$. 8979,000 non-caliable city bonds at an average yield of $2.61 \%$.
DETROIT, Mich.-BONDS PURCHASED-Charles G. Oakman, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of City Retirement System, reports
that the call for tenders of bonds on July 15 resulted in the purchase of that the call for tenders of bonds on
$\$ 50,000$ at an average yield of $2.602 \%$.
ERIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Roseville), receive sealed tenders of 1938 refunding bonds and certificates of indebtedreceive sealed
ness untiil 8 p. m. (ESTT) on July 23 . Offerings should state names and
number of securities tendered, their par value, and the amount for which they will be sold to the district. Offers must be firm for 10 days from date of opening
StaRATIOT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Harper Station), Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Frank LeFevre, District Director, $\$ 25,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon school bonds. Dated July 15 ,
1941 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due April 1 as forlows $\$ 5,000$ from 1943 to 1946 ,
incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$, incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of Detroit. A certified checs for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the District
Treasurer, is required. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of the purchaser's attorney approving legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion to be paid for by the bidder. The school district is authorized
and required by law to levy upon all the taxable property therein such ad and required by law to levy upon alt the taxable property therein such ad Within the limitation prescribed by Section 21 of Arcicle $X$ of the Michigan Constitution and the Michigan "Froperty Tax Limitation Act." The school district on June 30, 1941 , authorized an increase in the tax limitation
to a $2.0 \%$ of the assessed valuation for the years 1941 to 1945 , both inclusive. LAKEVIEW CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Battle Creek Township (P. O. Battle Creek), Mich.-BOND OFFERING- C. R. Rice,
District Secretary, will receive sealed bids unti1 8 p . (EST) on July 22
for the purchase of $\$ 255,000$ not to exceed $214 \%$ interest refunding bonds of 1941 Dated July 15, 1941 . Coupon bonds in $\$ 1,000$ denoms. Due to 1963 , incl. Bonds Nos. 111 to 255 , both inclusive, will be subject to redemption prior to maturity in inverse numerical order at par and accrued dates on and after the following dates, to wit: Bond Nos. 241 to 255 , both inclusive, maturing March 1, 1963 , on and after March 1, 1942; bonds Nos. 226 to 240 , both inclusive, maturing March 1, 1962, on and after March 1 ,
1943; bonds Nos. 211 to 225 both inclusive, maturing March 1, 1961, on and after March 1, 1944; bonds Nos. 196 to 210 both inclusive, maturing
March 1, 1960, on and after March 1, 1945; bonds Nos. 181 to 195, both March 1, 1960, on and after March 1, 1945; bonds Nos. 181 to 195, both
inclusive, maturing March 1,1959 , on and after March 1, 1946; bonds Nos.
166 to 180, both inclusive. maturing March 1, 1958 on and ater March 166 to 180, both inclusive, maturing March 1, 1958, on and after March 1,
1947 ; bonds Nos. 151 to 165 , both inclusive, maturing March 1, 1957 , on and after March 1 , $1948 ;$ bonds Nos. 141 to 150, both inclusive, Maturing
March 1, 1956 , on and after March 1, 1949 ; bonds Nos. 131 to 140, both
 1953 , on and after March 1, 1952. The bonds will be the generat obligations all taxable property therein such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. and int. (M-S) payable at Michigan National Bank, Battle Creek. certified check for $\$ 5,500$, payable to order of the school district, is required. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of the purchaser's
attorney approving legality of the bonds. Cost of opinion to be paid for attorney appro
by the bidder.
MARYSVILLE, SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BONDS APPROVEDAn issue of \$200,000 construction and equipment bonds was approved by the
PONTIAC, Mich.-BOND CALL-Oscar Eckman, Director of Finance, announces that various series A 1934 refunding bonds have been selected
by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on Sept. 1,1941 . Dated
March 1, 1934. Due March 1,1964. The bonds calied should be presented for payment at the
REDFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (New Redford Downship School District), Mich.-BOND CALL Sylvester Shear, Aug. 15, 1937, due Aug 15, 1967, and redeemable at par and No. 9 , dated terest, have been called for payment on Aug. 15,1941 . Bonds should be
TROY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (Oakland County), Mich.-Bond CALL-Edward Aspinwall, Director, announces that rebe redeemed at par and accrued interest on Aug. 15, 1941 at the Detroit

## MINNESOTA

ALBERT LEA, Minn.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Treasurer ments-V. 153, p. p. $275-$ were purchased as 3 s , paying par, and mature
$\$ 5,000$ on July 1 in 1946 to 1950 .
DETROIT LAKES, Minn.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 20,000$ semi-a nnual sewage plant bonds approved by the voters on Feb. 18 , have been purchased jointly by the Becker County National Bank, and the
Detroit State Bank, both of Detroit Lakes, as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of
100.10 . Detrolt
100.10 .
DULUTH, Minn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a.m. on July 21, by C. D, Jeronimous, City Clerk, for the peceived
 egal tender at the Irving Trust Co., New York Prin. and int for less than par and accrued interest to the date of delivery will be considered. Each bond may be registered as to principal in the name of the owner, on the registry by the Treasurer, after which only such registered owner or the legal repreand no transfer thereof shall be valid unless made on such registry thereof; by the registered owner in person or by the duly authorized attorney of discharged from registration by being transferred to bearer, after which it shall be transferable by delivery, but may be registered again as above. interest coupons by delivery, shall not restrain the negotiability of the tion 55 , Chapter VIII, of the City Charter and pursuant to then 1 of Section 55, Chapter VIII, of the City Charter and pursuant to the provisions suant to Section 1946 -2 of the 1940 Supplement to Mason's Minnesota the Issuance, Form and Sale of $\$ 50,000$ of bonds of the City for the purp for of Acquiring and Improving Lands for Puplic Parks and Parkways," passed enabling; and as thus authorized are to be issued, sold, negotiated and in the City Charter. or in any statute of the State, prescribing or fixing limitation upon the bonded indebtedness of the city, and the City Council declares that the full faith and credit of the city shall at all times be irrecurrent interest thereon. The City Council will, before the issuance of the bonds, fix and determine by ordinance the amount of the tax to be levied in payment of the interest as it accrues upon such bonds, and for the
accumulation of a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds at
maturity.

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The bond forms will be furnished by the city at its own expense, and no
 apon writt other pequest to the the pity Treaser marer desire, at his own expense, Chapman ${ }^{8}$ Cutter, of Chicago will be furnished. Enclose
check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the city.
HOPKINS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be
 ST. PAUL, Minn-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by Harold F.



 Praul. or at the city. f fiscal agence in New York City The approving
Ppinion of Thomson, Wood Hofman of New York , and James T. Denery
 shatll be unconchatcasers. expense. No biliswill be considered which are for less
than par and accrued interest. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of than par and accrued interest. A certified check
bonds bid for, payable to the city, is required.
(PCOTT COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1
 July 15, as follows. 82,000 in 1944 to 1947 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1948 and 1999.
Pidders to name the rate of interest.

WADENA COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33 until 8 D. m. on July 19, by Pearl Quales, District Olerr, for the purchase of $\$ 37,000$ not exceeding $3 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds.
in 1942 to $1944, \$ 3,000$ in 1945 to 1954 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1955 .
WILLMAR, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 20.000$ street imp. 76 -were purchased by the Northwestern National Bank \& Trust Co.
or Minneanolis. acoording to the City Clerk. Due $\$ 2$, 500 on Aug. 1 in
1942 to 1949 , inclusive. 1942 to 1949 inclusive
ADDITIONAL SALE-The $\$ 86,000$ sewer and water certificates of
 WINNEBAGO, Minn.-WARRANTS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 16,000$ Sewer District No. $22 \frac{1}{2} \%$ semi-annual warrants were purchased recently

## MISSISSIPPI

 BALDWYN, Miss.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 49,000$ semi-ann,refunding bond bave been purchased by Cady \& Co. Co Columbus. at a
price of 100.25 , a net interest cost of about $60 \%$, divide as follows:
 to 1959 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. 1,1941 .
BILOXI, Miss.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election has
been called for July 22 to submit to the voters an issue of $\$ 67,000$ water ystem bonds.
WAYNESBORO, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 154,7004 \%$
semi-annual general refunding bonds have been purchased by Edward
 $\$ 500$, $\$ 400$ and $\$ 100$. Due April 1 as follows: 82,000 in 1946 to 1951 ,
$\$ 6.000$ in 1952 to $1961, \$ 9,500$ in 1962 to $1969, \$ 6,000$ in 1970 and $\$ 700$ in
 WEST POINT, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-The following $2 \%$ semi-annual bonds, aggregating \$10,229.21, are said to have been purchased at par on
July 9 by Cady \& Co. of Columbus: $\$ 6,079.81$ street improvement bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 679.81$ 4,149.40 street intersection bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 549.40$ in
1942 , and $\$ 400$ in 1943 to 1951 . Dated July 1, 1942, 1941 .

## MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 2 p. m. on July 21, by Horace R. McMorris, Director of Finance, for until 2 p. m. on July 21 , by Horace R. McMorris, Director of Finance, for

 Series the to 19 A. incl., moturing Aug $1,19 y$
gating the principal amount of $\$ 1,291,000$, may be called for payment and reaemption, at the option of the city, on Aug. 1, 1946, or on any interest
pament date thereatter to and inclucing Feb. 1, 1951, at the par value
thereop, together with accued interest thereon to date of reder payment dote therearter wacrued interest thereen. to date of redemption, to-
thereor, together with and
gether with a premium of $2 \%$ of the principal amount of such bonds so paid gether with a premium of $\%$ or the principal a mount of such bonds so paid
and redeemed, and each of said bonds of series $15-$ A to $19 . A$, inclusive, may
be called for payment and redemption, at the option of the city, on Aug. 1 , be called for payment and redemption, at the option of the city on Aug. 1 ,
1 1551, or on any interest payment date thereafter prior to maturity at the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to date of re-
demption, together with a premium of $1 \%$ of the principal amount of such domps so paid and redeemed prior to maturity
In the event that the city shall elect to call for payment and redemption as aforesaid any of the bonds or series 1-A to 19-A, incl., then all of such bulmate maturity only in their inverse numerical order and, lionewise,
ouly in the inverse numerical order of their respective series des ikations only in the inverse numerical order of their respective series designations,
the outstanding bond having the highest number and being of the series the outstanding bond having the highest number and being or the series
having the longest maturity being the first bond called for payment. In the
event of any such redemption the city shall publish once in the newspaper at the time doing the city printing. and if there be no such paper, then in any other newspaper published in the city, not less than 30 days rorior to the
date on which any such bond is called for payment, a notice of the intention dat on which any such bond is called for payment, a notice of the intention
of the city to call and pay such bond or bonds on a specified date. If any bond be called for payment, as aforesaid, interest on such bond shall cease
from and after the date for which such call is made. from and after the date for which such call is made. said bonds are sold as hereinatter provided, and said interest will be payable semi-annually on Feb. 1 and Aug. . of each year. Both principal of and
interest on said bonds will be payable at the Commerce Trust Co. Kansas interest on said bonds will be payable at the Commerce Trust Co., Kansas
City in any coin or curreny of the United states or America which, at
then City, in any coin or carrency or the United states or America
thetime of payment, is legal tender for pubbica and private debts. at
Proposals will be received on bonds bearing such rate or rates op interest Proposals will be received on bonds bearing such rate or ratess of interest
as may be specified by the bidders, subject to the following conditions: as may be specified by the bidders, subject to the following conditions:
Not more than two different interest rates shall be specified in any bid. No
No interest rate in excess of $31 / 2 \%$ per annum shall 10 specified. Each interest
rate specified shall be an even multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. No bid of less than par rate specified shall be an even multiple ore
and accrued interest will be considered.
These bonds are being issued for the purpose of providing funds to pay These bonds are being issued for the purpose of providing funds to pay.
redeen and retire $\$ 3.24 .000$ principal amount or an issue of 811,0001000
principal amount of water works bonds, fourth issue, dated July 1,1922 , principal amount of water works bonds, fourth issue, dated July 1, 1922 ,
becoming due July 1,1942 , bearing interest at therate of 4y, $\%$ per annum.
Ther
bonds. fourth issuu, dated July 1, 1922, have heretofore been refunded and
retired by the issuance of $\$ 7757,000$ principai amount of general obligation retired by the issuance of $87,757,000$ princital amount of
water works refunding bonds, series B, dated Jan ., 1941 . The interest on and principal of the water revenue bonds, series A, on thich cidy arem the operation of the water works plant and system of said to the city from the operation ond improvements thereto, after paring the the
city. including all extensions and imp
oper perating expenses of the water works plant and system, maintenance an epair charges, and cors. source. Said bonds do not constitute general obligations of the city and are not payable from ad valorem taxes levied on the propert, situated in said city.
The supreme Court of Missouri. in the case of Dodds vs. Kansas City,
decided by the court enbanc on June 10 . 1941 , sustained the right of the city to issse its water revenue bonds for the purpose and in the manner now being followed by the city. The validity of the ordinance of the city con-
aining all of the provisions. covenants and agreements hereinbefore set forth, was in issue in said suit and said ordinance was upheld. The cour expressly sustained the validity of the covenant contained in sub-paragrap d) aforesaid whereby the city agrees that if at any time or for any reaso (after paying operating expenses and maintenance, repair and obsolescence charges), should be insufficient to pay the interest or principal of the gen eral obligation water works bend me the city shall first pay out of its said water revenues all mounts required to pay the interest on and principal of tis water revenu its water works plant and system must be used, if necessary, to pay the nterest on and principal of the water revenue bonds orincipal of $\$ 10,907$, 000 principal amount of general obligation water works bonds of the city onds, fourth the issue, dated July 1,1922, to be retired) cannot be paid out of he revenues of the water works plant and system unless such revenues are revenue bonds of the city proposed to be sold The city has no water revenue bonds now outstanding and the city has no present intention of issuing any additional water revenue bonds other referred to. or trust company doing business in the city, payable to the order of the Director of Finance, in the sum of $\$ 60,000$. igned and no a dditions or alterations in such forms shall be made. The right is reser yed to reject any or all bids The best three bids on the bond iss be reported to the City Council following the opening and consideration of the bids, with a recommendation ST. JOSEPH
Boyle, City Ch, Mo-BOND ofFERING-It is stated by Kenneth-T. Aug. 1, for the purchase of $\$ 100,000$ coupon refunding bonds. Denom Alo. Dated Sept. 1 , 1941 . Due Seot. 1, as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1946 to multiple of 14 of $1 \%$ and must be the eshe for all of the bonds. These
bonds are part of a 169,000 ssue which will mature sept. 1,1941 The
mate balance of $\$ 69,000$ will be paid at maturity. Prin, and int. payable at the
Guaranty Trust Co . New York. The approving opinion or Chapman**
Grot

## MONTANA

BELGRADE, Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 18,000$ semi-annual water BELGRADE, Mont. Bord or sale on July 7-V. 152, , 4008 were
system refunding bonds offered for
purchased by the State Board of Land Commissoones, as $2,1 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 15$, equal to 100.081 , according to the Town Clees. paying a CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{3}$ (P. O. Cascade) Mont-BOND sale July $12-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 4008 -were awarded to the State Board of sale on July $12-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p . 4008 - were awarded to the
Land Commissioners, as 2 s , according to the District Clerk.
GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Man-
 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 one single bonon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semiannual instalments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. $\$ 500$
If serial bonds are issued and sold, they will be in the amount of $\$$. each, the sum of 8500 of the serial bonds will become payable on the 30 th day or all of such bonds are paid.
The bonds, whether amortization or serial, will be redeemable in full, on any interest payment date from and aft $r 10$ years from the date
Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to the District Clerk.
LAUREL, Mont.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states that the $\$ 25,000$ sewage plant bonds sold to the Yellowstone Bank of Laurel -
V. $153, \mathrm{p}$. 128 -were purchased as $21 / \mathrm{s}$, for a premium of $\$ 0$. equal to BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-The said Clerk also reports that sale of the 87,000 sewer instalation bonds to the above bank- 153 ,
p. 128 -was not consummated because of an error in the procedings. BONDS REOFFERED-Sealed bids will now be received by Rosella
Fritz, City Clerk, until Aug. 5 , for the purchase of the $\$ 7,000$ issue. LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, 1 (P. O.

 MONTANA, State of -BOND VALIDITY UPHELD-The State
Supreme Court is said to have upheld recently the validity of $\$ 500,000$ Supreme Coutr is bonds.
WIBAUX, Mont-BOND SALE-The $\$ 11,712.33$ semi-annual water works refunding bonds offered for sale on July $12-$, 122 , 0 pars accordpurchased by to the Town Clerk

## NEBRASKA

HARTINGTON, Neb-BOND SALE DETAILS-The City Clerk states
 Were purchased
in 1942 to 1950 .
KIMBALL, Neb.-BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is stated by Charles B. Beard, City Clerk, that $\$ 21,0003 \%$ semi-annual swimming pool bonds
aproved by the voters on June 24 , will be purchased by the city.
MITCHELL, Neb.-BONDS AUTHORIZED-We understand that the City Council recently pa
$21 / \%$ refunding bonds.
OXFORD, Neb-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Village Clerk states that the 836,000 electric light system bonds sold recently- 1.153 . p. 276 . were purchased by the Security state Bank
$\$ 3,000$ on Jan, and July 1 in 1942 to 1947 .
WAHOO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wahoo), Neb--BOND OFFER-ING-It is stated by Paul E. Seidel, Secretary of the Board of Education,
 of S1,000, with interest payable semi-annual.yy the retirement of this issue with outstanding bonds in the amount of $\$ 5.000$ which are payable in the ensuing
tentative plan is favored One year after date of issue, two bonds will be paid. Two years after
date of issue two bonds will be paid. Three years after date of issue three
bonds will he paid. Four years after date of issue and for 16 succeeding
years, four bonds will be redeemed annually. Twenty-one years after date years, four bonds will be redeemed annually. Twenty-one years after d
of issue and for four years thereafter five bonds will be paid annually.

## NEVADA

HUMBOLDT COUNTY (P. O. Winnemucca), Nev.-INTEREST RATE-The County Clerk states that the state Board of Finance, at a price of 1150 public hospital bonds were purchased as 4s, giving a basis of about $2.355 \%$. Due $\$ 7.500$ on
July 1 in 1942 to 1961, inclusive.

## NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BONDS SOLD.-The State Teachers Pension and Annuity
of $\$ 145,00031 / \%$ sehool bonds, due in 20 years.
E. BENDIX (P. O. Hackensack), N. J.-BOND ISSUE REJECTEDE. H, Schaeffer, Borough Clerk, states that the ordinance pr
issue of $\$ 225,000$ airport bonds was not approved by Councli.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (P. O. Bridgeton), N. J.-BOND SALEThe 880,000 coupon, or registered court house and bridge bonds offered


EDGEWATER, N. J-BONDS SOLD-The \$24,000 Pire equipment bonds approved by the Borough
Police and Firemen's Fund, at par
JERSEY CITY, N. J-BOND SALE-Halsey, Stuart \& Co, Inc.,

 Washburn \& Clay of New York City. Legaiity approved by Reed, Hoyt, prw
ELEW JERSEY, State of-COMPTROLLER AND TREASURER state Comptroller and state Treasurer on July 14 according to Trenton dispatches. William H. Albright, Republican, of Woodbury, and leader
of Gloucester County was of Gloucester County, was re-elected state Treasurer for three years with a
salary of 86,000 a year. The vote was unanimous. He has been treasurer since $1935^{\circ}$. . Zink, Republican State Senator from Essex County was
Homer elected Comptronler fora similar tenure and salary. He was opposed by, was the
incumbent, Frank J. Murray, Republican, of Orange. The vote was 52 to 3 RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-The Ridgefield Park Trust Co. riecent PARK, N. J.-BONDS SOLD-The Ridgefield Park
at par. Due $\$ 1,140$ on May 15 issue of $\$ 5,700$ improvement bonds as 2 s , WEST ORANGE N
Town Clerk, reports that an ordinance providing for an issue of $\$ 72000$ Town sewerk, bonds has received first reading by Town Council.
joint

## NEW MEXICO

SILVER CITY, N. Mex- BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ coupon semi-ann airport bonds offered for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V}$. 152, p. . . 3 853-were awarded Aug. 1, 1941. Due on Aug. 1 in 1942 to 1960 .

## NEW YORK

ALBANY PORT DISTRICT (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-BOND SALE277 were awarded to John Nuveen \& Co., Chicago, as $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price o 100.767 , a basis of about $1.09 \%$. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 and due Aug. 1 as
follows: $\$ 22,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 20,000$ from 1943 to 1950 incl. Other bids: Bidar- Int Rate Premium $\times \underset{\text { Mayufacturers \& Traders }}{ } \times \mathbf{T r u s t}$ Co. and Kean, Union Securities Corp. and R. D. White \& Co---.


 | $1.20 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r}160.16 \\ 114 \% \\ 1,025.93 \\ 1\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: |

$\times \mathrm{Bid}$ rejected as rate of interest had to be expressed in multiple of BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-John Nuveen \& Co. made public re-
offering of the bonds at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.15 \%$, according to maturity.
BEDFORD COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Bedford) sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. (DST) on July 25 for the purchase of will recelve 880,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 14 or $1-10 \mathrm{th}$ of $1 \%$. payable from unlimited taxes. Principal and interext (F-A) payable at the Mount Kisco National Bank \& Trust Co. Mount Kisco. A A certified at theck for $\$ 1,600$, payable to order of the district, is required. Leerul opinion of
Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder
CISTRE VINCENT, CLAYTON AND LYME CENTRAL SCHOOL Bessie D. Tanner, District Cierk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p, m .
(DST) on July 22 for the purchase of $\$ 195,500$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or ragistered ruilding boins. of Dated Aug. 1 to exceed $6 \%$ interest
$\$ 500$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Feb. 1 as follows. $\$ 5.5190$ One bond for
One in 1944 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 7,000$ from 1947 to 1971 , incl. Bidder to name cipal and interest (F-A) payable at the Citizens Bank of Cape $\overline{\text { on }}$ incent The bonds are general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 3,910$, payable to order of the scheol dismitrict,
is required. Leage opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of N. Y. City
will be furnished the will be furnished the successful bidder.
CHATEAUGAY (P. O. Chateaugay), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$26,Peoples Trust Co. of Malone, as 1.60 s , at par pius a prerium of 868 , equal
to 100.261 a a basis of about $1.57 \%$, Dated as follows: 's1.500 from 1943 to 1946, incl., and $\$ 2,000$ from 1947 to 1956 , 1
incl. Other bids:


Manufacturers \& Traders T
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.
Rate Bid
100.139
100.276
$100.3 \overline{3} 9$
100.38

CHEEKTOWAGA (P. O. Cheektowaga), N. Y. Y.-BOND SALEwere awarded to a group composed of the Marine Trust Co of Buffalo, R. D. Whate \& Co. and B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc., both of New York,
as 2.10 l , at a price of 160.394 , a basis of about $2.06 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 305,000$ Sewer District No. 5 bonds. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 12.000$ from 40,000 Sewer District No. 6 bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on July 1 from 1942 to All of the bonds bear date of July , 194 , and were re offered at prices
to yield from $0.35 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. O ther bid to yied from $0.35 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. Other bids: Rite Bid

 Manufacturers COLONIE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$ 116,000 coupon or registered 277 were awarded to the State Bank of Albany, as 1.90 s, at a price of
100.354 , a basis of about $1.88 \%$. Dated June 1.1241 , and due June 1 as follows: $\$ 3,500$ from 1942 to 1945 , incl $\$ 3,000,1946$ to 1956 . incl.:

 National Commercial Bank \& Trust Co. Albany
Marine Trust Co. of Buffaio, and R. D. White \& Co-
Union Securities Corp Union Securities Corp
ate Bid
100.887 $10 \%$
$20 \%$
14

CORTLANDT, N Y BOND District bonds offered July 17-V.V. SALE-The The $\$ 7,000$ Roe Park Water $2.63 \%$. Dated July 1, 1941 as and due $\$ 280$ annually on Juiy a from of about 1966 incl
GRANVILLE (P. O. Granville), N. Y-BOND OFFERING-R. Newton Williams, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 1 p p. m. (EST R )
on July 24 for the purchase of $\$ 35,00$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon existered bonds divided as follows: $\$ 13,000$ home relief bonds. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due March 1 16,000 is follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 1,500$ from 1943 to 1950 , incl.
from 1942 to 1945 . Dencl 6,000 Water District No. 1 bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on
March 1 from 1942 to 1953 , incl. All of the bonds will be dated July 1 , 1941. Bidder to name a single and interest (M-s) payable at the Washington County National Bank of Granville, with New York exchange. The $\$ 13,000$ home relief town, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. The $\$ 6000$ of the district bonds are payabie primarily from a levy on the taxable propert Within water district No. 1 but, if not paid from such levy, all of the taxable
property in the town is subject to the levy of unlimited ad to pay the bonds and interest thereon. A certified check for $\$ 700$ payate to order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon. Vandewater \& HAVERSRAW, Y.
HAVERSTRAW, N. Y-BOND OFFERING-James P. McCabe, Village of $\$ 11,500$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered public improve ment bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Dre
Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in $1942: \$ 2,500$ from 1943 to 1945 incl. and $\$ 2.000$ in 1946. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ or 1-10th of $1 \%$. Prin, and int. (F-A), payable at the National Bank is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of N. Y. City urnis the successful bidder.
DEFEATEDS-At an election on June 30 ( the voters defeated a prob issue $\$ 20,000$ school recreation bonds.
(P. O. Manhasset), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 398.000$ coupon or regis tered building bonds offered July $15-\mathrm{V}$. The $\$ 399.000$ coupon or regisgroup composed of the Bankers Trust Co.; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., and of about $1.46 \%$. Dated July 1,1941 and due Jan. 1 as follows. 815,000
in 1943 and $1944 ; \$ 16,000$ in 1945 and $\$ 22.000$ from 1946 to 1961 incl up to 1957 , at 99.50 for the 1958 and 1959 maturities, and at 99 for the up to 1957, at 99.50 for the 1958 and 1959 maturities, and at 99 for the
1960 and 1961 maturities. Other bids, for $1.60 \%$ bonds were as follows:
BidderHarrinan Ripley \& Co.. Inc.; Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; L. F. RothsUnion Securities Corp.: R. W. Pressprich \& Co.; Lee Higginson 100.819 Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo: R. D. White \& Co. E. H. Rolins -100.529 \& Sons, Inc.; A. C. Allyn \& Co. Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen \& Co_- 100.327
Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc., and First of Michigan Corp_-. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lehman Bros.; Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.; Kean, Taylor } \\ & \text { \& Co., and Adams, McEntee \& Co., Inc....................... } 100.289\end{aligned}$ ROCHESTER, N. Y.-NEOT SALE-The $\$ 2,000,000$ tax anticipation notes of 1941 and $\$ 19,000$ airport improvement notes offered July 17 were The notes are dated July 21,1941 and due Jan. 21, 1942 . Notes will be Trust Co., New York City. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City. Legality ap
Bidder-
Chase National Bank of New York (plus \$17 premium) $\quad$ Int. Rate
Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. and Central Hanover Bank \& Trust $0.17 \%$ Co (plus $\$ 13$ premium)
Barr Bros. \& Co..Inc
National City Bank of New York and Bank of The Manhattan Co (plus $\$ 25$ premium) New York and Bank of The Manhattan Co. ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-James H. Dalziel, Village Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. (DST) on Juzil 28
for the purchase of $\$ 131,750$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered
$\$ 23,750$ improvement bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 3.750$ in 1942 ; 18,000 water bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on June 1 from 1942 to 1950 incl. 90,000 electric system bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to
1947 incl. and $\$ 6.000$ from 1948 to 1958 incl. $\$ 1,000$ of the bonds will be dated June 1, 1941. One bond for $\$ 750$, others of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple Rockville Centre Trust Co., Rockville Centre, with Nayable at the Bank of certified check for $\$ 2,635$, payable to order of the village, is required. Legal the successful bidder. In the event that prior to the delivery of the bonds the income received by private holders from bonds of the same type and charcessful bidder may, at his election, be relieved of his obligations under the contract to purchase the bonds and in such case the deposit accompanying
his bid will be returned.
ROME, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The \$141,000 coupon or registered bonds offered July $17-\mathrm{V} .153,277$-were awarded to the First Boston Crop,
New York, as 0.90 , at a price of 100.014 , a basis of about $0.896 \%$. Sale
consisted of: consisted of:
$\$ 61,000$ social welfare (home relief) bonds. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 9,000$ 1949 and 1950. 80,000 public works bonds. Due Feb. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1942 ;
$\$ 9,000$ in 1943 and $1944 ; \$ 10.000,1945 ; \$ 8,000,1946$ to 1948 incl.
and $\$ 9,000$ in 1949 and 1950.

All of the bonds will be dated July 1, 1941. Other bids:
Bide Aidder $\underset{\text { armers }}{\text { National Bank \& Trust Co., Rome. }}$ Harey Fisk \& Sons.
H. L. Allen \& Co. and Harris Trust \& Co. and Sher
 Harrman Ripley \& Co.. Inc
George B Gibbons \& CO., Inc
 Halsey, stuart \& Co.. In
WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P White Plains TTON IN NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS SUBBECT, OF ELECTIONThe Board of Supervisors recently approved holding of a referendum in
November on an amendment to the county charter providing for a reducNovember on an amendment to the county charter providing for a reduc-
tion in membership of the Board of County supervisors from the present toon in membership or the Board of County supervisors from the present
total of 44 to a maximum of 10 or 12. To quote from the proposed amend-
mhe County shall be divided into such districts as may ment,"" by the The County shall be divided into surch districts as may Slapervisors $\begin{aligned} & \text { on this basis on the basis of one member for each } 50,000 \text { popula- } \\ & \text { Yonkers would elect two directors. Mount Vernon }\end{aligned}$ tion.,"On this basis Yonkers would elect two directors, Mout V Vernon
one director, and so forth while towns with a population ol less than 50.000 The Board, however, defeated a motion for a vote on an amendment creating a centralized county tax bureau. This proposal would have the effect, according to tss sponsors, of eliminating the duplication which now and city and many of the villages have their own assessment machinery. Thus both towns and villages assess the property within the villages, giving rise to much neediess dupication, it was said. The proposed amendment need for a country board of equalization and permit the use of trained men in the assessment of property for taxation purposes, according to report.
Still another motion rejected by the Board of Supervisors dealt with a proposed amendment to establish a county debt comerission which would have supervisory authority
mental units in the county
WESTCHESTER CROSS COUNTY PARKWAY AUTHORITY (P.O. Traffic over the parkway for the entire month of June, 1941, totaled Viaduct in any month since the opening date, March 13, 1940, according to a circular recently prepared by Blyth \& Co., Inc. The June total of
531,325
is an incease of 91,10, or $20.70 \%$, over the figure of 440,18 Ior the same month in 1940 . Traffic for the three months of Apri1, May
and June. 1941 , amounted to $1,480,810$ or a gain of 297,597 cars $(25.15 \%)$ over the total number of vehicles which used the viaduct in the correspond-
ing period in 1940 . Traffic for the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, was

## NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE COUNTY (P. O. Graham), N. C.-BONDS AUTHOR-IZED-We understand that the County Commissioners recently approved
an issue of $\$ 200,000$ county hospital construction and site bonds. CHARLOTTE, N. C. BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ coupon or Tesis. p. 277 - were awarded to the Interstate Securities Corp. or Charlotte, $0.94 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 55,000$ as 2 s , due on Oct. 1 ,
$\$ 5,000$ in 1943 to 1945 , and $\$ 10,000$ in $1946 ;$ the remaining $\$ 40,000$ as 1 s , due $\$ 10,000$ on Oct. 1 in 1947 to 1950 .
CONCORD, N. C.-BOND ELECCTION-We understand that an election has been called for Aug, 5, to submit to the voters for approval bonds,
aggregating $\$ 405,000$, divided as for follows: Water system $\$ 340,000$, sewers agregating $\$ 405,000$, divided as follows. Water system $\$ 340,000$, seevers
$\$ 7,000$, city hall remodeling $\$ 15,000$, street improvement $\$ 15,000$, street markets $\$ 3,000$, fire equipment $\$ 20,000$ and sidewalks $\$ 5,000$. The DUPLIN COUNTY (P. O. Kenansville), N. C.-BOND SALE-The offered for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V}$ V 153 , p. 277-were awarded to Ryan, Suther-
land Co of Toledo as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 96.60$, equal to 100.14 , $\$ 50$ basis of about 2.99\%: bonds. Due $\$ 25.000$ on Feb. 1 in 1961 and 1962. 19,000 school bonds. Due on Feb. 1, $\$ 9,000$ in 1961 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1962 . ELKIN, N. C. - BOND SALE-The $\$ 60,000$ coupon semi-annual water bonds offered for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V}$. 153, p. 277 -were awarded to a syndi-
cate composed of the First Securities Corp. of Durham Campbell, Phelps Cincinnati, at par, a net interest ast Co., and P. E. Kline, Inc., both of
 GRANITE FALLS, N, C. - BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be the Local Governent Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of $\$ 55,000$ water works. electric lights and street bonds. Dated July 1 ,
1941 . Due on Jan. 1 as follows $\$ 2.0001944$ to $1948, \$ 3,0001949$ to 1953 ,
 money in N . Y. City; coupon bonds not registerable; general obligations
unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bond will the lowest interest
awarded to the bider ofrering to purchase the bonds at cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount
of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the
bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.
Bids must be accompanid
Bidd must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated
 ing opinion of S
the purchaser
NEW HANOVER COUNTY (P. O. Wilmington) N. C.-BONDS VOTED-At the election hen on $\$ 500.000$ schy 15. the voters approved the issuance of the 850.000 school construction bonds by a wide
the Chairman of the County Board of Commissioners.

## NORTH DAKOTA

FORMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Forman), N. Dak.-BOND
SALE DETALLS-The District Clerk states that the $\$ 21.000$ school bonds SALEE DETAALS-The District Cier states tas 21/2s-V. $153, \mathrm{p}, 129$-were
 LEEDS, N. Dak.-BOND SALE-The 86,000 coupon semi-annual
 NORTH DAKOTA, State of-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-Sealed
 Secretary of the State Industrial Commission, for the purchase of an $\$ 844$,
000 issue of certificates of indebtedness.
 not be considered. Ac
ADDITIONAL OFFERING-Sealed bids will also be received on the same day, at noon, for the purchase of $\$ 170.000$ state Capitol Building
refunding certificates. Interest rate is not to exceed $2 \%$, payable $J$ - J. Dated

July 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\$ 20,000$ Jan. and $\$ 10,000$ July $1,1942, \$ 35,000$ July $1,1943, \$ 15,000$ Jan. and $\$ 30,000$ July 1,1944 ,
$\$ 10,000$ Jan. and $\$ 30,000$ Juiy 1, 1945 , and $\$ 10,000$ Jan. and July 1,1946 , Caliable e efore maturity at any interest payment date at par and accrued
interest. Bids for less than par cannot be considered. Enclose a certified interest. Bids for less than par cannot be considered.
check for $2 \%$ of bid, payable to the state Treasurer.
PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Rugby) N. Dak.-MATURITY-The County Auditor reports that the $\$ 12 \mathrm{ar}$, dated $J$ June 1.1941 and mature on

WARD COUNTY (P. O. Minot), N. Dak.-BONDS SOLD-It is re-perti-annual funding bonds have been purchased by the state Board of University and School Lands Department. Dated. July 1, 1941 to Due on uly 1 as BOND EXCHANGE-It is also stated by Mr. Anderson that $\$ \$ 1,000$ mentioned depararment.0 Dated July 1,1941 . Due on Juy 1 as follows:
$\$ 3,000$ in 1944 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1945 to 1956 .

OHIO
AKRON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-P. W. Ferguson, Director of Finance, Will receive sealed bids until noon (EST) on Aug. 4 for the purchase
of $\$ 910,988.404 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated Aug. bond for $\$ 988.40$, others $\$ 1.000$ each. Due oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 91,988.40$ in 1943 and $\$ 91,000$ drom that fractional rates are expresay name a different rate $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( (-O) pateable at the office of the Director of Finance. Purpose of the issue is to refund a general obligations previously
issued for sundry purposes and scheduled to mature between oct issued for sundry purposes and scheduled to mature between Oct. 1 and
Dee. 31,1941 The bonds are payable rom taxes levied inside the 10 -mill limitation of Section 2, Article XII, of Constitution of Ohio, and inside the
7.5 mills limitation of Section $86 a$ of the Charter of the City. No formal 7.5 mills limitation ors. Bonds will be furnished by the city, and delivery made to the purchaser at Akron. All bids must be for all or none of the payable to order of the Director of Finance. Bids to be made subject to ILIANCE approving legality of the bonds at expense of the bidder. ALLIANCE, Ohio- BOND OFFERING-F. H. Greneisen, City Auditor,
 6,500 street cleaning department equipment bonds. Due Nov 1 as All of the bonds must dated accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 100$. 1941 . Inter name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed
in a multiple of 4 of $1 \%$. The unquaified opinion of Taft, Stettinius \& Hollister, of Cincinnati, as to the legality of each issue will be furnished to
the purchaser without cost. No conditional bids shall be considered. ASHLEY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio NOTE SALEThe $\$ 3.382 .93$ second series refunding notes offered July $11-\mathrm{V}$. 1.153 , P. 129 -werest. Dated July 11, 1941 and due July 1i, 1943. Optional after
Not. 30. Other Jids: Bidder- Other bids:

| Union Savings \& Trust Co., Warren..................................... Int. Rate |
| :--- |
| $1.94 \%$ |


First National Bank, Barnesvilile
Huntint
Farmen National Bank, Columbu
Farmers Savings Bank C TRICT ABULA HARBOR EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISseries refunding notes offered Julo $11-\mathrm{N}, 152$, D. 1161 - were awarded to the Ohio National Bank, of Columbus, at $1.85 \%$ interest. Dated Ju,
1941 and due July 11,1943 . Callable after Nov. 30 . Other bids: Bidder-
Ouaker City National Bank
First Central Trust Co
First Central Trust Co-
Huntington National Bank
Farmers National Bank_
Int. Rate
$-2.00 \%$ BETTSVILLE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NGTE SALEETheorge T. Lennon \&CCo. of Columbun, at $1.90 \%$, plus $\$ 50$. Dated July 12,
1941 and due July 12,193 . Callable after Nov. 30 .
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND SALE DETATLS-The $\$ 733,100$ bonds
recently sold to the Sinking Fund Trustees, at par-V. 152, p. $4162-$ recently sold to to
mature as follows
$\$ 5,0002 \frac{1}{2} \%$ sewer bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1942 to 1946 incl.
6,100
$2,2 \% \%$ street bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 700$ in 1942 and $\$ 600$ 92,000 from $23 \%$ street bond 1943 th Due sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1942 to $40,000 \frac{1958}{21 / 2 \%}$ public works equipment bonds. Due $\$ 8,000$ on Sept. 1 100,000 from 1942 to 1946 incl sue $\$ 10,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1942 to 1951 incl.
 $35,000234 \%$ waste coilection land bonds. Due sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ $60,00023 \% \%$ fire department building bonds. Due sept. 1 as follows:
83,000 from 1942 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1952 to 1966 incl. $50,0002 \frac{1}{2} \%$ general hospital bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ on Sept. 1 from 1942 $68,00021,10 \%$ stret. bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 230,00023 \% Frade crossing elimination bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows:
88,000 from 1942 to 1961 incl. and $\$ 7,000$ from 1962 to 1971 incl. CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio BOND OFFERING- Lillian Young, City Audi-
 Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 15 in 1942 and 1943 . Bidder may name a different
rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of
 COAL
COAAL RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coalton), Ohio-NOTE
 COLUMBIANA VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE COFERINGB-Leo E. Holloway, Clerk of the Board of Education, will recelve sealed bids until Aup. 12 for the purchase of $\$ 3.402 .90$ not to exceed
$4 \%$ interest second series refunding notes. Issue was originally offered $4 \%$ interest second series refunding notes. Issue was ori
July 15 but the sale was postponed because of a technicality.
DRESDEN, Ohio- BOND OFFERING-H. G. Blizzard, Village Clierk, will receive sealed Jul 1, 1941. One bond for 8881 , others 8500 each. Due Sopt. 1 as follows:
82,500 from 1942 to 1945 , incl., and $\$ 2.881$ in inte. Interest M-s. A $\$ 8,500$ from 1942 to 1945 , incl. and $\$ 2.881$ in 1946 . Interest
${ }^{\text {N-s. A }}$
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Union),
 Warren, at 1.7 , $7 \%$ interest. Dated July 12, 1941 and due July 15,1943 . Bidder-
 Provident of Russelvyille -
Barmers Bank \& Saving Co... Peebies
GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY
Iand), Ohio-NOTE SALE - The
$\$ 14,759.47$ second series refunding notes
offered July $14-$ V. 153.p. $130-$ were a warded to the Quaker City National
Bank at $1.69 \%$ niterest. Dated Sept. 1, 1941 and due Sept. 1, 1943. Optional after Nov. 30 . Other bids:
Ridder-
First National Bank of Barnesville.
Ohio National Bank, Columbus.
First National Bank of Barnesville
Ohio National Bank, Columbus.
First Central Trust


LYKENS RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 2,741$ second series refunding notes offered
 Callable after Nov. 30 . Other bias.

## Gillider, Russell \& Co..

Union Savings \& Trust Co, Warren -...............
MAUMEE, Ohio BOND OFFERING-Herry C. Ostrander City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Aus. 1 for the purchase of $\$ 35,0003 \%$
vilage hall mprovement honds. Dated Aug. 1 . 1941 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.


 tioned upor approval of legality by PP
of Cincinnati at expense of the bidder.
MILL TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dennison),


NEW CONCORD UNION RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Concorr), Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 6,100$ second series refunding
 Bider

OHIO (State of)-NOTE OFFERINGS BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS-In reporting herewith other offerings of second series refunding note issues by
various school districts in the State. We show name of the district, amount
 after Nov. 3 in any year and biduer is to name an interest rate of not more Bainbridge Rural S. D.
(Chagrin Falls)

- $81,315.85$
Suly 17,'41-July 17,'43 8 p.m. July 27 Oregon Twp Rura I . D.
(Harbor View) Additions to the above lis

PARIS RURAL
NOTE SALE-The $\$ 2,450.99$ Decond series refunding bonds offered Ohio-
 POMEROY, Ohio BOND oFFERING-Alvin Norris, Village Clerk, not to exceed $23 \%$ coupon refunding bonds. Dated May 1. 1941. Denom $\$ 1,00$ Due sf. 000 on May 1 and No, 1 Prom 1944 to 1948 incl. Bidder pressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the Village Clerk's office. Purpose of the issue is to refund a similar amount of general obligation bonds. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified
check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Village Treasurer,

PRAIRIE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. HoImesville), Ohio-

SALTCREEK TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O.
Route No. 1, Kingston), Ohio-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 2,752.01$ second Route No. 1, Kingston), Ohio NOTE SALE- The \$8, \$52.01 second
series refunding notes offered July 14 were awarded to the Union Savings series refunding notes offered July 14 were awarded to the Union Savings
\& Trust Co o Warren as 1.78s, at par. Dated July 15, 1941 and due
July 15, 1943. Optional after Nov. 30. SEBRING EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohiowere awarded to the Ohio National Baries refunding nolumbus, at offered July 9
July 19, 1941 and due July 19, 1943. Callable after Nov. 30 . Other bids July 19, 1941 and due July 19, 1943. Callable after Nov. 30. Other bids:
Bidder- Int. Rate Bidder-
Barnesille
First National Bank (plus $\$ 10$ premium) : Quaker City National Bank
Warren-Unyon Trust \& Savings $\mathrm{Co}^{-}$
Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler-
Mount Union Bank, Alliance-
SHEFFIELD LAKE (P. O. Lorain), Ohio-APPROVES REFUNDIN refunding bonds.
STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ were awarded to Field, Richards \& Co. of Cleveland, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$, at par plus


Bidder-

$\$ 281.00$
184.00
183.00
143.6
141.50
125.0
43.0
70.

## STEUBENVILLE, Ohio BOND SALE-The $\$ 68,000$ lateral sanitary

 Webber \& Co to 100.172, a basis of about $1.22 \%$. Dated Aug. 1,1941 and due Nov. 1as follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1942 and 1943 , and $\$ 7,000$ from 1944 to 1951 incl. s follows: $\$ 6,000$ in 1942 and
Other bids were as follows:

## Bidder-


Braun, Bosworth \& Co
BancOhio Securities Co
Halsey, Stuart \&
Bancohio Securities Co
Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc
Wood, Struthers \& Co
Wood, Struthers \& Co
Fahey, Clark \& Co
Stranahan Harris \&
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., In
Ryan, Sutherland \& Co....


WARREN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marietta), Ohioon July 12 an issue of $\$ 2,338.55$ second series refunding notes awarded interest, at par.

## OKLAHOMA

CHEYENNE, Okla.-BOND SALE DETATLS-The City Clerk states that the 15,000 sanitary sew Inc. of Oxlahoma City -V .152, D. $3382-$ were purchased
and mature $\$ 1,000$ on May 20 in 1944 to 1958 , inclusive.
DAWSON, Okla.-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that at an
election on July $8, \$ 15.000$ sanitary sewer system bonds were approved. FORDYCE, Okla.-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that at an
election on July 8 , bonds aggregating $\$ 45,000$ were approved, divided as follows: Fire equipment $\$ 5,0000$, city park $\$ 2,500$, auditorium $\$ 37,500$. NORMAN, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received untill 8 pm . on Jaly 22 by Maurice Crownover, City Clerk, for the puring the lowest rate of interest and agreeing to pay par. Due $\$ 4,000$ in
1944 to 1948 , incl. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required.
OKLAHOMA (State of)-WARRANTS CALLED-It is reported by C. B. Sebring, State Treasurer, that state general revenue, 1941 fund war-
rants, numbered from 61,9151 to 70,550 , were called for payment on July 12 ,

OKMULCEE
OKMULGEE, Okla.-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that at an election on July 8, honds apgregating $\$ 185.000$ were approved
as follows, water system $\$ 80,000$ a aiport construction $\$ 105,000$.
PITTSBURG, Okla.-DEBT PA YMENT PLAN APPROVED-Federal Judge Eugene Rice recently issued an order approving a plan by which the the town proposes to pay its debts of $330,0,0$. A voluntary bankruptey petition was filed in the town's behalf, under which plan presently outstand
n g $6 \%$ bonds would be refunded through the issuance of $1 \%$ obligations, maturing in 25 years.
SEMINOLE, Okla,-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received
until 7:30 p. m . on Juiy 22 by Herman C. Sullivan, City Clerk, for the puruntil $7: 30$ p. m , on Juily 22 by Herman C Cullivan, City Clerk, for the purchase of the following bonds aggregating 84,000 ,
$\$ 50,000$ airport bonds. Due $\$ 5.000$
in 1944 to 1953 , incl.
25,000 park bonds. Due 82,500 in 1944 to 1953 , incl.
The ands will be awarded to the bidder offering the lowest rate of inter YALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Yale), Okla.-BONDS SOLD-semi-annual refunding bonds at par. Due $\$ 500$ on Oct. 1 in 1943 to 1946 and $\$ 825.34$ in 1947.

## OREGON

LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 85 (P. O. Springfield Route 2, Ore.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,0000^{2 / 1 / 2} \%$ semi-annual schoo sonds oofered for sao on July $15-\mathrm{V}$. 153, , p . 279 - were awarded to Atkin-
1942 to 1951 , inclusive.

LANE COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. 8 p . m. on July 17 , by Homer F . Severy, District Clerk, for the purchase onds. not exceeding $3 \%$ coupon semi-annual auditorium-gymnasium onds maturing after Aprii 1, 1943, subject to optional redemption at par nd accued interest on any interest paying dat
NYSSA, Ore- - BOND OFFERING-It is stated by M. F. Solomon purchase of $\$ 13,000$ water works improvement revenue bonds. Interes
 bonds shall be subject to redemption after five year rom date. Prin and int, payabie at the city Treasurer's office. The
onds will be sold to the highest bidder for not leess than $95 \%$ of their par value and the entire amount of the accrued interest. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds must accompany the bid.
OREGON-WASHINGTON BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. Astoria), Highway Commission J. M. Devers, states that the Board of Trustees is not as yet ready to place on the market the $\$ 8.000,000$ bridge revenue issue s matters in connection with the bonds are still under consideration.
WEST LINN, Ore.- BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election
as been called for Aug. 18 to submit to the voters an issue of $\$ 31,500$ fire equipment bonds

## PENNSYLVANIA

HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Upper Darby), Pa.-BONDS SOLD-Schmidt, Poole \& Co. of Philadelphia pur-
chased $\$ 175.0001 \%$ school bonds. Dated July 15,1941 . Legality apchased $1175,0001 \%$ school bonds. Dated July lise 1941.
HAZLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hazleton), Pa. receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. on July 22 for the purchase of $\$ 25.000$

 bonds. Interest F-A. Bonds paya a sele from ad valorem taxes with hin the
taxing limitations placed by law upon school districts of this class. Bonds of Philadelphia, and subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Departmen of Philadelphia, and subject to approval of the Pennsyivania Department
of Internal Affairs. A certified check for 2 ov of the bonds bid for, payable
to order of the District Treasurer, is required.
LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. P. Camp receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (DST) on July 30 for the purchase of $\$ 2$, , 000
 $\$ 2,000,1944, \% 1,000$. Sate and detivery of bonds subject to a approval of pro
ceedings by, incl. ceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affars. A certi-
fied check for $2 \%$ of the bid, payable to order of the District Treasurer,
is required.
LUZERNE COUNTY (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Pa.-BOND OFFERINGRobert N , Bierly, County Controller, will receive sealed bids until $10: 30$
a. m. (EST) on July 29 for the purchase of $\$ 850,000$ not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 50.000$ in 1942 and $1945 ; \$ 150.000$ in 1946; \$200,000 in 1947 ; $\$ 250,000$ in 1948 , and $\$ 150,000$ in 1949 . Bidder
 present or future law of the Commonwealth of Penssylvania, all of Which taxes the county assumes and agrees to pay. Registerable as a to principal
only and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Bidders shall have the option without cost to them to withdraw bids at any time before delivery in event the income of such bonds becomes taxable by Federal statute. Issued subject to legal opinion of Townsend, Ellisott \& Munson, of Phila-
delphia. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to order of delphia. A certified check for $2 \%$,
MEADVILLE, Pa.-BOND ELECTTION-At the primary election on
MECHANICSBURG, Pa-BONDS AUTHORIZED-Borough Counci recently passed on final reading an ordinance to issue $\$ 10,000$ refunding P (P. O W ashington Road Mount Lebanon), Pa--BOND SALE-The issue of 8350.000 bonds offered

$\$ 20,000$ from 1942 to 1956 incl. and 810,000 from 1957 to 1961 incl. Re-
offered by the bankers at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $1.55 \%$, according to orfered by the bankers
maturity. Other bids:
Hidder-
Huriman
burgh Trustey \& Co., Inc., and Peoples-Pitts- ${ }^{\text {Int. }}$ Rate Rate Bid singer, Deane \& Scribner; Giover \& MacGregor: S. $\mathbf{N}$. $13 \% \quad 101.94$ Cunningham \& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons Sor: Phillips, schmertz \& Co., and George G. Applegate -
Blair \& Co... Inc.: Butcher \& Sherrerd; Stroud \& Co. M. Md Johnson \& \& McLean, IncM M. . Mreeman \& Co
Eimer E. Powell \& Co
$\square$ $1 \% \%$
101.849

Mer E. Powell \& Co .......................................... $13 \% \% 10 \% 1.605$
 port, Pa.-BOND RAllins $\&$ Sons, Inc. of Philadelphia
March 1 to E. H. Re sold at a price of 100.569 a a basis of about $2.39 \%$.
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-NOTE OFFERING-G. Harold Wagner,
State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon (EST) on July 22 , for State Treasurer,' will receive sealed tax anticipation notes, as follows:
the purchase of $\$ 135,000,00011 / 2 \%$ tax $\$ 45,000,000$ series HT notes. Due May 31, 1942. Interest payable Dec. 1 , $90,000,000$ series 1 TT notes. Due April 30, 1943. Interest payable Dec. 1 , 1941 , June 1 and Dec. 1, 1942, and April 30, 1943. All of the notes will be dated July 16, 1941. Notes shall be payable to berrer and nitle shall pass by delivery. The notes are registerable as to
principal only, and shall be issued in denoms. of $\$ 5.000, \$ 10,000, \$ 5,000$ and $\$ 100.000$, as the purchaser may require. Payable at the Philadelphia
National Bank, Philadelphia, Loan and Transfer agent of the State. Notes shall be countersigned by said bank. The issuance of these notes is auth-
orized by Act No. 147 as passed by General Assembly of the Session op orized by Act No. 147 as passed by General Assembly of the Session of
1941 and approved by the Governor on July 11, 1941 . The constitutionality of the issuance of tax anticipation notes has been
upheld by the supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Kelley vs upheld by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of Kelley vs.
Bald win, et al., 319 P. A. 53 . ${ }^{\text {Proposals must be made upon the pre- }}$. scribed form of blanks, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the office of the Goverron, or from the State Treasurer. No bid will be
considered unless accompanied by a certified check or certificate of deposit drawn to the order of the Commonwealth for an amount at least equal to Io of $1 \% \%$ of the principal of thm ontes for which the bit is made. Deporits
op success of sucessful bidders will be applied in partial payment of the notes a warded
to them. No allowance will be made for interest on such payment from the to them. No allowance will be made for interest on such payment from the
time a bid is submitted to the time of settlement. Settlement for the note awarded must be made with the Phiiadelemhia National Bank, Loan and
 Aug. 11, 1941; accrued interest from July 16, 1941, to the date of settlement will be added at ihe coupon rate.
As provided by law, the Department
As provided by law, the Department of Revenue has irrevocably allocated Treasury during the present biennium, the following sums for the payment of the principal of said notes in the amounts and at the time hereinafter stated, together with sufficient additional sums for the payment of the
interest on said notes when and as the same becomes due, and such allocation has been approved by the Governor, the Auditor General and the Sinking Fund Payments to Provide for Principal of Notes

## Series IT

Feb 28,1943
March 311943
In the opinion of Attorney General, allocations of -- $35,000,000$
general fund made by the Department of Revenue to provide sinking funds for the payment of tax anticipation notes, authorized by the Act approved
July 11, 1941, aforesaid, are payable into, and shall be set aside in, said sinking funds in the amounts and at the times specified, prior to all other expenditures, expenses, debts and appropriations, including current expenses payable from the general fund.
The forezoing sinking fund payment
deposited in the reneral fund to a specis which shall be cumulative will be for holders of said tax anticipation notes. Said account or accounts shall be designated "General Fund-Commonwealth., of Pennsylvania Tax Anticipation chase of said notes, at a price not in excesss of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to maturity. A statement setting forth the
foregoing sinking fund allocations will appear in full upon the face of the roregoing sinking fund allocations will appear in fuls issued under the Act of April 18, , 1919, the Act of March 61925, and the Act of May 1,1933 , for
the payment of which $\$ 25,921,347.26$ has been deposited in the sinking fund, the Commonwealth is free of all bonded indebtedness not now fully provided for by moneys in the sinking fund Lepal opinion of Thomson,
Wood $\&$ Hofman of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder
at the expense of the Commonwealth at the expense of the Commonwealth
SPANGLER, Pa.-BONDS NOT SOLD-NO bids were submitted for the
$\$ 7,5003 \%$ fire fighting equipment bonds offered July $7-\mathrm{V} .152, \mathrm{p}, 4163$. WILLIAMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa-BONDS SOLD-An issue of 821
Pittsburgh.

## RHODE ISLAND

NORTH PROVIDENCE (P. O. Centredale), R. I.-BOND SALE DETAILS The $\$ 100,000$ refunding bonds purchased June 16 by Lincoln mature 85,000 annually on June 15 from 1942 to 1961 , incl Principal
and interest ( $J$-D) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. WESTERLY, R. I.- NOTE OFFERING-Lewis Stanton, Town Treasurer, will receive bids. -ntil 11 a. m. (DST) On Juys 25 for the purchaseas at discount of $\$ 200.000$ notes issuerd in antiicpation of taxes for the current
fiscal year. Notes will be dated July 26,1941 , and mature Nov. 14, 1941. They will be authenticated as to gencineness and validity by the First
National Bank of Boston under advice of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& National Bank
Dodge of Boston

## SOUTH CAROLINA

CHERAW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cheraw) S. C.-BONDS SoLD-A $\$ 15,000$ issue of $33 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds is said to have purchased at par by W. F. Coley \& Co. of Greenville, at par Dated May 1 .
1941. DUue 1., Dop onr May 1 in 1944 to 1958 incl. Legality approved by
Huger Sinkler of Charleston.
DENMARK, S. C. - BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 10,000$ issue of $3 \% \%$ semi-ann street improvement. bonds is said to A have been purchased oy Johnson Lane. Space \& Co. of Savananah, paying a price of 102.37 a basis of about
$3.19 \%$. Dated Jan. 1,1941 . Due 82,000 on Jan. 1 in 1944 to 1948 . HOLLY HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Orangeburg) S. C. Donds have been purchased by MIAAlister Smith si Pate of Greenville, at a price of 10.061, a basis on a bout 269\%. Dated May 15.1941 . Due 8 . 1.000
on May 15 in 1945 to 1960. Legality approved by Huger Sinkler of Charles-
on
SPARTANBURG, S. C.-BOND PROPOSAL INDEFINITE-II is stated by Roy E . Leonard, Assistant City Clerk and Treasurer, because or
changes in city administration and later developments between the city and the Duke Power Co., the proposal to issue $\$ 1,250,000$ electric light and power system bonds may be abandoned.
WEST COLUMBIA, S. C.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 30,000$ issue of $4 \%$


## SOUTH DAKOTA

CHAMBERLAIN, S. Dak.-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that the etcion on July 1 , resaled in the approving of $\$ 15,000$ street improve ment bonds.
LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Madison), S. Dak- - BOND SALE-The July 11 according to the County Auditor. Due $\$ 10,000$ on Jan. 1 in 1943 to 1947
inclusive incer The bonds were sold as 1 s , for a premium of $\$ 25$, equal to 100.05 , a basis of about $0.99 \%$. she bid was an offer of $\$ 5$ premium on 1 s , tendered by the Security Bank \& Trust Co. of Madison, while the Norithwestern National Bank \& Trust Co. of Minneapolis, offered par on $1 \%$ bonds.
S MADISON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Madison), for sale at public auction on July 11-V. 152, p. 4163-wdre a warded to the


## TENNESSEE

DAVIDSON COUNTY (P. O. Nashville), Tenn.-BOND OFFERING It is stated by Litton Hickman. County Judge, that he will receive sealed bidnds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{A}$. Dennom. $\$ 1,000$.
bonds. Dated Aug. 1,1941 , Due Aug. 1 as follows $\$ 16,000$ in $1942, \$ 17,000$ in
 bonds. Prin and int. payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New
York. The bonds will be awarded on the lowest coupon rate bid York. The bonds wiil
hilhe awarded on the lowest couph rate bid and the
side
 1932 , enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for 1931 ,
that neither the principal nor the interest of the bonds shall be taxed by that neither the principal nor the interest of the bonds shall be taxed by
the state or by any county or municipality thereof. Delivery of the
bond bonds will be made eat such time and place as may be mutually agreed upon nished by the County Judge. The approving opinion of Caldwell \& Rayof the of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville), Tenn.-BOND REcontract CONTRACT-It is reported that the county has entered into a standing $51 / 2 \%$ bonds for new $2 \%$ bonds
OBION COUNTY (P. O. Union City), Tenn.-BONDS AUTHORIZED -lt is reported that the
SULLIVAN COUNTY (P. O. Bloutville), Tenn.-BOND OFFERING


 Chemical Bank 886.000 in 194 . Prust Co., New Princt The bond said interest cost to be computed by deducting from the total interest cost at the rate bid the a amount of any premium offered. The approving
opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished to the purchaser opinion of Chapman \& Cuther of chicago, wil
without cost and the county will bear the cost of the preparation and printing of the bonds, provided however, that any bidder may agree to select attorneys of its own choice and bear the cost of such attorneys' approving
opinion and also the cost of the preparation and printing of the bonds if ophon bidder so desires. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 4,600$, payable to
surch Wroley Fain, trustee.

## TEXAS

ADDISON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Addison), Texas-BONDS SOLD-The State Board of Education is
ASPERMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas-BOND OFFERINGfor the purchase of $\$ 3.0003 \%$ coupon construction bonds. Dated Juye 1 Aprii 1, 1944. Principal and annual interest (April 1) payable at the First National Bank. Assermont. The bonds are free from State and local taxa-
tion, are payable from an unlimited ad yalorem tax and their legality tion, are payable from an unlimited ad valorem tax, and their legality
approved by the School Board and the Attorney General of Texas. A
certified approved by the school Board and the Attorney General of
certified check for $10 \%$ of the bonds must accompany each bid.
w BELTON, Texas-BOND TENDERS REJECTED-It is stated by Juiy 8 , of refunding bonds, all tenders received in the total amount of $\$ 53,000$, were rejected.
BEXAR COUNTY (P. O. San Antonio), Texas-BOND SALE CONpassed an order calling for marketing of the $\$ 285,000$ county tuberculosis passed an order calling for marketing of the 8285,000 count
hospital bonds that carried at the November election in 1940 .
BONHAM, Texas-MATURITY-It is now reported that the s20,000 BONHAM, Texas-MATURITY-It is now reported that the
(\% semi-ann. fair ground improvement, first mortgate revenue bonds
purchased at par by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation-V. 152 , purchased at par by the Reconstruction F
p. 2431 -are due on Nov. 1 in 1942 to 1955 .
BRACKETTVILLE, Texas-MATURITY-The City Secretary states

 $\$ 2,500.1955$ to 1958 and 83.000 in 1959 to 1962 , giving a net interest cost
or about $3.87 \%$. Callable at 102 , on July 1,1953 or any incerest payment
date thereater
BRONSON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bronson), Texas-BONDS $\$ 3004 \%$ First National Bank of San Augustine is said to have purchased to 1956
CAMERON COUNTY (P. O. Brownsville), Texas-BOND ISSUANCE according to report.
CARSON COUNTY (P. O. Panhandle) Texas - BONDS SOLDThe County Judge states that \$8.5.000 road bonds were purchased on July 14
by W. N. Edwards \& Co., and R. K. Dunbar \& Co., both of Fort Worth, COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Colorado), Texas-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by A. J. Betger, Mitchell County Auditor, that
an issue of 8104,000 building bonds will be offered for saie on July 30 . COTTLE COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Paducah exas-bONDS states that $\$ 10,4004 \%$ semi-an
been sold. Dated Dec. 1,1940 .
DALLAS, Texas-BOND SALE NOT SCHEDULED-In connection With the 8150,000 school bonds and the $\$ 500,000$ public marke bonds that
carried at the election on June 28 . City Auditor stuart Bailey states that a yet nothing definite has taken place relative to marketing these bonds
DALLAS LEVEE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (City and County), Trust Co. of New York, has been appointed depositary under the Deposit Agreement dated July 1,1941 , for $\$ 64,00051 / \%$ improvement bonds,
and $\$ 5,356,0001 \%$ to $41 \% \%$ refunding bonds of the above district. EDWARDS COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Rocksprings) Texas-BOND SALE
bridqe refunding bonds, noted in our issue of April 26, were sold to the Van
H. Howard Co. of San Antonio, at par, are dated March 10. 1941, and Hature on March 10 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1945 and 1946 and $\$ 2,000$ in 1947
to 1949 .
EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. EI Paso), Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 301,300$ issue of $23 / 4 \%$ semi-annual live-stock building, series of 1941 Austin \& Waggener of Dallas, and associates, paying a premium of $\$ 20$, , 380.54, equal to 106.764, a basis of
Due on Aug. 1 in 1942 to 1956 incl.

FRANKSTON, Texas-BOND EXCHANGE CONTRACT-It is reartlock of $\$ 18,40041 / 5 \%$ semi-ann. refunding of 1941 bonds. Due on

HAMSHIRE-HOLLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O Hamshire) Texas)-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids were received until 7:30 p.m. on July 18, by the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of $\$ 60.000$ not exceeding
$4 \%$ semi-annual building bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Aug. 1, 1941 . Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in $1942, \$ 3,000$ in 1943 to 1960 ,
and 85,000 in 1961 . The bonds will be subject to redemption on any annual maturity date after 10 years.
HARRIS COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT
DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Houston), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 43.900$ DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Houston), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 43,900$ been purchased at par by a syndicate composed of A. W. Snyder \& Co. of Fort Worth, and Elliott \& Eubank of Waco. Due on March 1 in 1949 o 1965.
HUURST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Worth), Texas-BONDS APPROVED-County Superintendent of Schools A. D. Roach states that
at an election on June 3, the $\$ 24,0004 \%$ school completion bonds were approved.
Is reported that $\$ 35,000$ airport bonds an), Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 35,000$ airport bonds approved by the voters at an LAMAR COUNTY (P. O. Paris), Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ -V. 153, p. 132-was awarded jointly to Paine. Webber \& Co of Chica and Mahan, Dittmar \& Co. of San Antonio, at a price of 100.1127 for the

LAVACA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Hallettsville) Texas MATURITY It is now reported that the $\$ 20,00021, \%$ semi-ann road bonds sold at par to the Peoppes State Bank of Hallettsville, as noted $4,00^{\circ}$ in 1955 to 1957.
LIBERTY COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Liberty), Texas-BONDS SOLD-The State Board of Education
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Conroe), Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-The County Auditor states that the $\$ 64,000$ refunding bonds old to Mahan. Dittmar \& Co. of San Antonio, at par-V. 152, p. 3688and 1943 , and $\$ 38,000$ as 2 s, due on April $1, \$ 13,000$ in 1944 and 1945 , and (A-O), payable at the State Treasurer's office.
MOORE COUNTY (P. O. Dumas), Texas-BONDS SOLD-The County Judge states that $\$ 55,000$ road bonds were purchased on July 14 by W. N. Edwards \& Co. of Fort Worth, at a price of 100.072 .
memi-annual public improvement refunding reported that $\$ 15,00041 / 2 \%$ semi-annual public improvement refunding of 1941 bonds have been pur1961.

ORANGE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary reports that $\$ 18,000$ i
PALESTINE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 12,0003 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds have been pu
Co. of Dallas. Due on March 1, 1951 .
PORT ARANSAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Port Aransas), Texas-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 17,500$ issue of building bonds ap-
proved by the voters in April, is said to have been sold as 3 .
REDWATER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Redis said to have purchased $\$ 23,5004 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds. Due April 1 in 1942 to 1968.
RHOME, Texas-MATURITY-The City Secretary states that the Rhome, at par-V. 153 , p. 132 -are due on Feb. 15 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1943 to 1960 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1961.
STEPHENS COUNTY (P. O. Breckenridge) Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-The County Judge states that the $\$ 33,722.204 \%$ semi- ann. ooad refunding bonds sold recentiy-V. 152 , p. 3688 -were purchased by
the R. B. George Investment Co.; Inc. of Dallas, at par, and mature in

SPURGER RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O Spurger), Texas-MATURITY-The Secretary of the Board of Educa-
tion states that the $\$ 15,0003 \%$ semi-ann. school bonds sold to the State Board of Education, at par, are due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1942 to TUSCO
TUSCOLA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tuscola) Texas-BONDS SOLD-The Superintendent of Schools reports that $\$ 4,500$ UVALDE, Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ issue of semi-annua airport bonds offered Por sale on July $10-\mathrm{V}$, 152 , p. 4164-was awarded \$455, equal to 101.516 , a net net interest cost of a about $2.31 \%$ on premium of the bonds
divided as follows: $\$ 7,000$ as 2 s , due on July $15, \$ 1.000$ in 1944 and 1945 $\$ 4,000$ in 1946 and $\$ 1,000$ in 1947 ; the remaining $\$ 23,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due on
July $15, \$ 2,000$ in 1951 and $1952, \$ 8,000$ in $1953, \$ 7,000$ in 1954 and $\$ 4,000$
VELASCO, Texas-BONDS APPROVED-It is reported that the election on Feb. 15 , resulted in favor of issuing revenue bonds aggregating
$\$ 1 \cup 0,000$, divided as follows: water $\$ 50,000$, sewer $\$ 50,000$.
WALNUT HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dallas), TexasBONDS SOLD-Rauscher, Pierce \& Co. of Dallas, is said to have purchased n March 1 semiannual $\$ 50 n s t r u c t i o n$ bonds. Dated May 1 1940. 1940 . Due
1959 to 1962 and $\$ 2.500$ in 1963 and $1955, \$ 1,500,1956$ to $1958 ; \$ 2,000$, WEBB COU $\$$
WEBB COUNTY (P. O. Laredo), Texas-BONDS CALLED-Edward A. Leyendecker, County Treasurer, called for payment on July 18. numbers Dec. 30,190 . Denom. \$1,000. Due on Dec. 30,1941 to 1955 , callable

## UTAH

OGDEN, Utah-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The First Security Trust Co. of Salt Lake City, is offering for general investment $\$ 15.00$ The bonds bear interest at 41/2\% to Jan. 1, 1944, and $21 / \% \%$ thereafter.

## VIRGINIA

BOYDTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boydton), Va.-BOND ELECTION CONTEMPLATED-It is reported that a bond election is
to be held in the near future, to submit to the voters an issue of $\$ 55,000$

| STRASBURG, Va.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 54,00023 \%$ |
| :--- |
| F | Cassell \& Co. of Charlottesville, and the First National Bank of Strasburg ointly. Dated July 1, 1941 . Denom. 81,000 .. Due July 1, as follows: First National Bank, strasburg, or the Town Treasurer's office. Legality

## VERMONT

MORRISTOWN, Vt.-BOND OFFERING-The Board of Selectmen will receive sealed bids until 10 a. M. (EST) on July 28 for the purchase of
$\$ 40,000$ refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 40,000$ refunding bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1941. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ D. Due
$\$ 5,000$ yearly on Nov. 1 irom 1941 to 1948 , incl.
of inder to name the rate of interest. All bids submitted shall be in writing, shall be on the basis including certification, iegal opinions and printing, are to be paid by the
bidder, and that such bids are net to said town and shall specify: (1) The ate of interest at which said bonds shall be issued: (2) the premium offered on the principal of said issue, if any; (3) the alternative place of payment to
be designated in said bonds, which shall be within the continental United

ST. ALBANS, Vt.-OTHER BIDDER-Only other bidder for the $\$ 29,000$ $21 / \mathrm{s}$, at 101.13 , a basis of about $2.19 \%$. $\mathrm{V} .153, \mathrm{D} .280$, was, Chace, White-

## WASHINGTON

BREMERTON, Wash.-BOND ISSUANCE DELAYED-We are informed by H. A. Bruenn, Commissioner of Finance, that the proposal to
issue $\$ 750,000$ light and power utility bonds is being held in abeyance pending the result of an appeal to the State Supreme Court
KLICKITAT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 224 (P. O. Golden dale) Wash, wends offered for sale on July 8 and were awarded to $\$ 15,000$ $\&$ Co. of Portland at par, divided as follows: 1943 to 1947 maturities as 211/2s and 1948 to 1956 maturities as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
LEWIS COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. series A bonds offered for sale on July $14-\mathrm{V}, 152 \mathrm{p}$. 4164 -was purchased by the Ballard-Hassett Co. of Des Moines, according to the District SecrePIERCE CO
Wash. $-B O N D$ OFFERING-Panl NTR,ICT NO. 99 (P, O. Tacoma), receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. on Aug. 2, for the purchase of $\$ 9,000$
not to exceed $6 \%$ interest school bonds. Denom. $\$ 100$ or any multiple not to exceed $6 \%$ interest school bonds. Denom. $\$ 100$ or any multiple
thereof not exceeding $\$ 1,000$, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The bonds to mature and be payable in their numerical order. lowest number first, on the annual interest date. interest payable annually. The various annual maturities of the bonds will commence with the second year
after the date of issue and will as nearly as practicable be pavable in 14 after the date of issue and will as nearly as practicable be pavable in 14 eng bonds, provided that the school directors reserve the right to pay or redeem the bonds or any part of them at any time after five years from
date thereof. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par at which such bidder will purchase the bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the, bonds at par. Principal and interest payahle at the or at the State Treasurer's office. Authorized by Chapter 151 Laws of
1923. Enclose a certified check for 5\% of the amount of the bid. These are the bonds offered on June 28, for which all bids received were ejected-V. 153.D. 132
TACOMA, Wash, -BOND SALE CONTEMPLATED-City Controller Thomas A. Swayze states that, according to present plans the city will
offer for sale $\$ 4,000.000$ lipht and power revenue bonds sometime between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 . The purpose of such financing is to pay the first
costs in connection with an $\$ 11,000,000$ hydro-electric development on the

## WEST VIRGINIA

RALEIGH COUNTY (P. O. Beckley), W. Va.-BOND ELECTIONit is reported that an election is to be held on July 22 , to submit to the voters WELISBURG $\mathbf{w}$ Va-BOND FLECTION
election has been called for Aug. 5 to submit to the voters an issue of $\$ 35,000$
ity bonds city bonds.

## WISCONSIN

ALLOUEZ (P. O. Green Bay, Route No. 6), Wis.-BOND OFFERING -Sealed bids will be received by, Clarence Linck, Town Clerk, until 8 p m m . building bonds. Denom. $\$ 650$. Dated July 1, 1941. Due $\$ 650$ on July 1
in 1942 to 1951 incl. in 1942 to 1951, incl.
(These bonds were MADISON, Wis.-BOND ISSUE CONTEMPLATED-It is reported
that the City Council is planning to issue $\$ 300,000$ hospital construction venue bonds
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.-BONDS DEFEATED-The City Clerk states that the proposal to issue
bonds was rejected by the voters.
WATERTOWN, Wis.-BOND SALE-It is stated by A. W. Duffy, for sale on May $7-\nabla .152, \mathrm{p} .3062$-were purchased by the Bank of Watertown, paying a price of 105.366.
WAUWATOSA, Wis-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ semi-annual engine
house, first series, bonds offered for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V} .152$, p. $4164-$ house, first series, bonds offered for sale on July $15-\mathrm{V}$. 152 , p. 4164-
were awarded to the First National Bank of Chicago as $11 / 2$, paying were awarded to the First National Bank of Chicago as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. paying a
premium of $\$ 250$, equal to 100.50 a basis of about $1.44 \%$. Dated July
15,1941 . Due on March 15 in 1942 to 1961 .

## WYOMING

| CODY, Wyo-BONDS SOLD-The Town Clerk states that $\$ 36,500$ |
| :--- | community building bonds approved by

by the First National Bank of Cody.

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-BOND DEFAULTS NOW EXCEED \$15,$\$ 15,000,000$, an issue of $\$ 750,000$ worth of $41 / 2 \%$ bonds issued in 1924 , onds were payable in Edmonton, London, New York, Toronto and Mont real. Holders will continue to receive interest at approximately half the ontracted rate.
CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 40,000,000$ Treasury bills was sold recently at an average yield of $0.580 \%$.
Dated July 16,1941 , and due Oct. 17, 1941. CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS SOLD-An issue of Dated July 4, 1941 and due Oct. 3, 1941 .
MAGOG, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Town Clerk will receive sealed n5s. Dat 1941,1941 and due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 ; $2.500,1943$ to 1946 , incl.; $\$ 3,000,1947$ to 1950 , incl. $\$ 2,000$, 1951 to
953 , incl.; $\$ 1,000$ in 1954 and 1955 , and $\$ 500$ from 1956 to 1961 , incl.
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.-BOND SALE-The Dominion Securities Corp. of Toronto was awarded on July 8 an issue of $\$ 50.00031 / \% \% 15$-year electric
ight plant bonds at a price of 96.58 , a basis of about $3.80 \%$.


[^0]:    Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y. Herbert D. Seibert. Chairman of the Board and Editor; Wiliam Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; William D, RIggs, Business Manager.
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    June 23,1879 , at the post effice at New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3 , 1879 . Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, \$18,00 June 2e, $\$ 10$. at for 6 months; in Dominion ot Canadia, $\$ 19.50$ per year, $\$ 10.75$ for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Oer
    Ouba, $\$ 21.50$ per year, $\$ 11.75$ for 6 months: Great Britain, Continental Europe (except spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, $\$ 23.00$ per year,
    N \$12.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate ine,

[^1]:    * Centery for which bank debits tigures are available back to 1919.

[^2]:    a Revised. b Includes United States_Treasurer's time deposits-open accounts.

[^3]:    -Elmer E. Myers, for the past seven years in charge of the unlisted trading department of Sutro Bros. \& Co., has become associated with L, F. Rothschild \& Co. in charge of their unlisted trading department. Mr. Myers, who was formerly first Vice-President of the Security Traders Association of New York, has been identified with the over-the-counter N. Y la sochester, N. Y., local securities.
    -David T. Agnes, member New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted as a general partner in Riter \& Co. and Thomas F. Troxell, member New York Stock Exchange, has withdrawn as a general partner.

[^4]:    $a$
    $r$
    Cash seferred delivery sale. $d$ Ex-interest. e Odd-lot sale. $n$ Under-the-rule sale.

[^5]:    Attention is directed to the column incorporated in this tabulation pertaining to bank eligibility and rating of bonds. See note $\Delta$ abo

[^6]:    A servicing fee from $1 / 2 \%$ to $\% \%$ must be deducted from Interest rate

[^7]:    For tootnotes see pase 380.

[^8]:    The Ind Trunk Werstarn RR.-Equip. Trust CertificatesThe Interstate Commerce Commission on July 8 authorized the road to assume obrigation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 5.692,000$
    equipment trust certificates, tobe issued by the Natational Bank of Detroit
    as trustee, and sold at par and acrued dividends as trustee, and sold at par and acruved dividends to the Re Reconstruction
    Finance Corporation in connection with the procurement of certain equipFinance Corporation in connection with the procurement of cerostrinuction
    ment. The purchase of the certificicates by the RFC has also been approved ment. The purchase of the certificates

    Great Lakes Engineering Works-DividendDirectors Have delcared a dividend of 90 cents per share on the common
    

[^9]:    Assets-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 6,416,866 ;$ investment in oil
    properties, $\$ 386,464$; investment in $5 \%$ sinking fund mortgage bonds of

[^10]:    Assets-Cash, $\$ 3,705,567$; trade accounts receivable (less reserve of

[^11]:    * Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

[^12]:    on through bills of lading.

