

Form 1120
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

THIS RETURN SHOULD
BE FILED NOT LATER
THAN THE 15TH DAY
OF THE THIRD MONTH
FOLLOWING THE CLOSE
OF THE TAXABLE
PERIOD

CORPORATION INCOME AND PROFITS TAX RETURN
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1921

Page 1 of Return
(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

Or for period begun Jan 1, 1920, and ended July 16, 1921

PRINT PLAINLY CORPORATION'S NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS

National Ware Co
(Name.)

1000 Main St
(Street and number.)

Boston Mass
(Post office and State.)

Examined by

FIRST PAYMENT

\$

(Cashier's Stamp)

CASH CHECK M. O. CERT. OF IND.

KIND OF BUSINESS Fish IS THIS A CONSOLIDATED RETURN? No

SCHEDULE A—TAXABLE NET INCOME.

GROSS INCOME.			
1. Gross sales, less returns and allowances	\$	1874.78	
2. Less cost of goods sold, exclusive of items called for separately below (from Schedule A2)	\$	1874.78	
3. Gross income from operations other than trading or manufacturing, less allowances (from Schedule A3)			
4. Taxable interest on Liberty Bonds, etc. (from Schedule A4)			
5. Taxable interest from all other sources		3.77	
6. Rents			
7. Royalties			
8. Share of net income earned by personal service corporation (whether received or not)			
9. Dividends on stock of foreign and domestic corporations			
10. Gross income from all other sources (not including any amount reported in Item 23, below) (from Schedule A10)			
11. TOTAL OF ITEMS 1 TO 10	\$		1878.55
DEDUCTIONS.			
12. Expenses (except amounts reported in Item 2 above, or called for separately below) (from Schedule A12)	\$	2708.27	
13. Compensation of officers (in whatever form paid) (from Schedule A13)			
14. Repairs (including labor, supplies, etc.) (from Schedule A14)		221.90	
15. Interest (see page 2 of Instructions, paragraph 9)			
16. Taxes (from Schedule A16)			
17. Bad debts (from Schedule A17)			
18. Exhaustion, wear and tear (including obsolescence) (from Schedule A18)			
19. Depletion (from Schedule A19)			
20. Amortization of war facilities (from Schedule A20)			
21. TOTAL OF ITEMS 12 TO 20	\$		2929.77
22. ITEM 11 MINUS ITEM 21	\$		1051.78
23. Profit or loss on sales of capital assets and miscellaneous investments (from Schedule A23)	\$		
24. Losses by fire, storm, etc. (From Schedule A24.) (Extend difference between or sum of Items 23 and 24)	\$		
25. Net income exclusive of deductions for dividends (Item 22 minus 24, extended)	\$		1051.78
26. Dividends deductible under Section 234(a) 6 of the Revenue Act of 1921, (from Schedule A26)	\$		
27. NET INCOME (Item 25 minus Item 26) (If return is for a period less than twelve months, see page 1 of Instructions, paragraph 10)	\$		1051.78

SCHEDULE B—INVESTED CAPITAL.

1. Capital, surplus, and undivided profits at beginning of taxable period (from Schedule E, Item 11)	\$	10421.36
2. Plus adjustments by way of additions (from Schedule F, Item 4)	\$	
3. TOTAL	\$	10421.36
4. Less adjustments by way of deductions (from Schedule G, Item 7)	\$	
5. REMAINDER	\$	10421.36
6. Plus or minus changes in invested capital during taxable period (net Increase or Decrease from Schedule H)	\$	
7. TOTAL (OR REMAINDER)	\$	10421.36
8. Less deduction on account of inadmissible assets (from Schedule J)	\$	
9. Invested capital for taxable period	\$	10421.36

SCHEDULE C—EXCESS PROFITS CREDIT.

1. Eight per cent of invested capital for taxable period (Item 9 of Schedule B)	\$	831.71
2. Exemption (\$3,000) (except for a foreign corporation or a corporation satisfying the conditions provided in Section 262 of the Act)	\$	3,000.00
3. Excess Profits Credit (Item 1 plus Item 2)	\$	2,168.29

SCHEDULE D—COMPUTATION OF TAXES.

1. BRACKETS.	2. NET INCOME (Item 27, Schedule A).	3. EXCESS PROFITS CREDIT (Item 3, Schedule C).	4. BALANCE SUBJECT TO TAX.	5. RATE.	6. AMOUNT OF TAX.
1. Net income, not in excess of 20% of invested capital	\$		\$	20%	\$
2. Balance of net income	\$		\$	40%	\$
3. Totals computed under Section 301(a)	\$		\$		\$
4. Excess Profits Tax, if computed under Sections 302, 303, 304(c) or 337 of the Revenue Act of 1921 (see page 2 of Instructions, paragraph 14)	\$		\$		\$
5. Net income (Item 27, Schedule A)	\$				
6. Less: Taxable interest on obligations of United States (Item 4, Schedule A)	\$				
7. Excess profits tax (Item 3 or 4 whichever is smaller, in column 6, Schedule D); or	\$				
8. Profits taxes, if income from Government contracts exceeds \$10,000 (Item 16, Form 1120S)	\$				
9. Exemption \$2,000, for domestic corporation having a net income not exceeding \$25,200	\$				
10. Balance (Item 5, less Items 6, 7, and 9, or Items 6, 8, and 9)	\$				
11. Income tax (10% of Item 10)	\$				
12. If net income does not exceed \$25,200, enter amount in excess of \$25,000	\$				
13. Total tax (Item 3 or 4 the lesser, or 8, plus Items 11 and 12)	\$				
14. Less: Income and profits taxes paid to foreign countries or possessions of the United States. (Attach Form 1118)	\$				
15. Tax paid at the source. (See Section 237 of the Revenue Act of 1921)	\$				
16. Balance of tax (Item 13 minus Items 14 and 15)	\$				

An amended return must be plainly marked "Amended."

Checks and drafts will be accepted only if payable at par.

QUESTIONS.

KIND OF BUSINESS.

1. By means of the key letters given below, identify the corporation's main income-producing activity with one of the general classes, and follow this by a special description of the business sufficient to give the information called for under each general class.

A.—Agriculture and related industries, including fishing, logging, ice harvesting, etc., and also the leasing of such property. State the product or products. B.—Mining and quarrying, including gas and oil wells, and also the leasing of such property. State the product or products. C.—Manufacturing. State the product and also the material if not implied by the name of the product. D.—Construction—excavations, buildings, bridges, railroads, ships, etc., also equipping and installing same with systems, devices, or machinery, without their manufacture. State nature of structures built, materials used, or kind of installations. E1.—Transportation—rail, water, local, etc. State the kind and special product transported, if any. E2.—Public utilities—gas (natural, coal, or water); electric light or power (hydro or steam generated); heating (steam or hot water); telephone; waterworks or power. E3.—Storage—without trading or profit from sales—(elevators, warehouses, stockyards, etc.) State product stored. E4.—Leasing transportation or utilities. State kind of property. F.—Trading in goods bought and not produced by the trading concern. State manner of trade, whether wholesale, retail, or commission, and product handled. Sales with storage with profit primarily from sales. G.—Service—domestic, including hotels, restaurants, etc.; amusements; other professional, personal, or technical service. State the service. H.—Finance, including banking, real estate, insurance. I.—Concerns not falling in above classes (a) because of combining several of them with no predominant business, or (b) for other reasons.

2. Concerns whose business involves activity falling in two or more of the above general classes, where the same product is concerned, should report business as identified with but one of the above general classes; for example, concerns in A or B which also transport and market their own product exclusively or mainly, should still be identified with classes A or B; concerns in C (manufacturing) which own or control their source of material supply in A or B and which also transport, sell, or install their own product exclusively or mainly, should be identified with manufacturing; concerns in D may control or own source of supply of materials used exclusively or mainly in their constructive work; concerns in E1 or E2 may own or control the source of their material or power; concerns in F may transport or store their own merchandise, but its production would identify them with A, B, or C.

3. Answers:

(a) General class (use key letter designation) A

(b) Main income-producing business (give specifically the information called for under each key letter, also whether acting as principal, or as agent on commission; state if inactive or in liquidation) Wholesale fishing & selling catches at wholesale

Corporation started July 16, 1921

OTHER CORPORATIONS IN SAME BUSINESS.

4. Enter on the following lines the names and addresses of five representative corporations in your locality or section of the country engaged in the same kind of business:

Sumner Gold Pkwy
Mar 2 Jan
Consolidated Wm
Richard A. Brook
Ind A. Brook

INCORPORATION.

5. Date of incorporation 1899

6. Under the laws of what State or country Maine

REORGANIZATION AND ACQUISITION OF MIXED AGGREGATES OF ASSETS.

7. Has the corporation, or any of its predecessors, been reorganized, or has it, or any of its predecessors, taken over a going business or acquired a mixed aggregate of tangible and intangible property, and paid for such property in whole or in part with stock or other securities since the close of the preceding taxable period? no

8. If so, furnish a brief narrative history of the business and submit a statement showing:

(a) The name of the concern taken over (or from which the property was acquired);

(b) The nature of the assets and liabilities so acquired;

(c) The total par value of the stock issued therefor;

(d) The value at which each class of assets was carried on the books of the concern from which acquired (submit a balance sheet of the predecessor concern as at the date of acquisition or as at the close of its last accounting period prior thereto);

(e) The value at which each item was carried on the books of the corporation making this return, and full details of any adjustments subsequently made pertaining thereto and the basis on which such revaluation was made.

9. If patents, copyrights, secret processes or formulae, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property were acquired, state the basis on which their value was determined and how they were paid for.

10. If at the time of any purchase or reorganization as contemplated in question 7, any property was entered on the books of the reorganized concern or any vendee predecessor at a value in excess of that at which it was carried on the books of the vendor concern, state the basis on which the revaluation was made.

AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER CORPORATIONS (TO BE ANSWERED BY EVERY CORPORATION).

11. Does the corporation own directly or control through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees over 70 per cent of the outstanding voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations? no

12. Is over 70 per cent of your outstanding voting capital stock owned by another corporation or by two or more corporations that are affiliated? no

13. Is over 70 per cent of your outstanding voting capital stock as well as over 70 per cent of the outstanding voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations owned or controlled by the same individual or partnership or by the same individuals or partnerships? no

SCHEDULE K.—BALANCE SHEETS.

Attach hereto balance sheets as at the beginning and end of the taxable period (preferably in parallel columns), showing as nearly as practicable the details called for below. (These balance sheets should be prepared from the books and should be in agreement therewith, or any differences should be reconciled, and if this is a consolidated return, balance sheets should be furnished in accordance with paragraph 7 of page 1 of Instructions.)

ASSETS.	ASSETS—Continued.	ASSETS—Continued.	LIABILITIES.
Cash (including cash in bank and on hand, certificates of deposit, etc.).	Investments—continued.	Fixed assets—continued.	Notes payable:
Trade accounts (before deducting reserves for losses).	Stock of corporations—	Less reserves for depreciation (show separately amount applicable to each fixed asset).*	To officers and stockholders.
Notes receivable from customers.	Foreign.		To others (including bank loans).
Other accounts and notes receivable (to be classified).	Domestic.	NET VALUE.	Accounts payable:
Inventories:	Loans and advances:	Patents, good will, and other intangible assets:	Trade.
Raw materials.	To officers and employees.	Paid for in cash or other tangible property.	Other.
Work in progress.	To others.	Paid for in stock (other than stock dividends).	Accrued expenses and reserves, the charges creating which are allowable deductions from income (to be detailed).
Finished products.	Deferred charges to future operations (to be detailed).	Created by stock dividend or otherwise.	Reserves, the charges creating which are not allowable deductions from income:
Supplies.	Fixed assets:		Reserves for losses on notes and accounts receivable.
Investments:	Land.	Discount:	Other reserves (to be detailed).
Bonds—	Buildings.	On bonds.	Capital stock outstanding (to be classified).
U. S. bonds and obligations (each issue to be stated separately).	Machinery.	On stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.
Exempt (municipal, State, etc.).	Tools and minor equipment.	TOTAL.	
Other.	Delivery equipment.		
	Office furniture.		
	Other (state character).		

*Reserves for depreciation may be deducted from the respective asset accounts or itemized on the liability side of the balance sheet.

All corporations engaged in an interstate and intrastate trade or business and reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to any national, State, municipal, or other public officer, may submit in lieu of above form, copies of their balance sheets prescribed by said Commission or State and municipal authorities, as at the beginning and end of the taxable period.

SCHEDULE E.—CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS AS SHOWN BY BOOKS BEFORE ANY ADJUSTMENTS ARE MADE THEREIN.

E4. Stock actually outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable period should be entered in this schedule to the extent that it is paid up. If stock or shares were issued at a nominal value or without par value the entries should reflect the amounts on the books in respect thereof at the close of the preceding taxable period.

E5. This item should include paid-in surplus as shown by books at the end of the preceding taxable period. If any amount is claimed under Section 326(a) 2 of the Revenue Act of 1921, the amount claimed should be entered under Item 1, Schedule F, and not in this schedule.

E7. Reserves which represent allocations of surplus and were not accumulated through deductions made in computing net income as returned in previous years may, if properly explained, be entered as Item 7. Such entries should be identified and if necessary reconciled with balance-sheet reserves.

E10. If the corporation had on hand at any time during the taxable period any treasury stock, copies of the journal entries covering the original issuance, repossession and any subsequent adjustments should be furnished. Treasury stock includes all stock reacquired by the corporation and not canceled, regardless of the reason for the reacquisition.

Item.	Amount.
Capital stock paid up and actually outstanding at the close of the preceding year:	
1. First preferred	\$ 2000
2. Second preferred	1000
3. Common	8000
4. TOTAL	\$ 11000
Surplus and undivided profits:	
5. Paid-in surplus	none
6. Earned surplus and undivided profits	2478.36
7. Reserves, additions to which are not deductible in computing net income (to be reconciled with balance-sheet items)	none
8. Other items (to be detailed)	none
9. TOTAL OF ITEMS 4, 5, 6, 7, AND 8	\$ 13478.36
10. Deduction on account of treasury stock	none
11. Capital and surplus at beginning of taxable period as shown by books	\$ 10478.36

SCHEDULE F.—ADJUSTMENTS BY WAY OF ADDITIONS.

F1. If an addition to invested capital is claimed in Item 1, Schedule F, submit a statement showing (a) the kind of property, (b) the year in which it was paid in, (c) from whom acquired, explaining his relationship to the corporation, (d) the actual cash value of such property at the date when paid in, (e) the par value of stock or shares issued therefor and the amount at which such property was entered in the accounts, (f) the basis upon which the actual cash value of the property was determined and the date when such determination was made, and (g) the amount of depreciation sustained on such property from the date of acquisition to the beginning of the taxable period.

F2. If an addition to invested capital is claimed in Item 2, Schedule F, submit a statement showing (a) the kind of property, (b) the year in which it was acquired, (c) its cost, (d) the amount of depreciation sustained on such property from the date of acquisition to the beginning of the taxable period. State also whether each item sought to be restored was actually used or usable at the beginning of the taxable period. Were these expenditures, when made, written off in lieu of depreciation? If so, explain what adjustments have been made to provide for depreciation in view of the proposed restoration to surplus. Additions in this item are cumulative to the beginning of the taxable period. For all additions hereunder provision must be made for depreciation to the beginning of the taxable period.

F3. If any addition to invested capital is claimed in Item 3, Schedule F, state specifically the amount of depreciation written off each year in the books of the company and the amount allowed as a deduction in computing net income. Additions to this item are cumulative to the beginning of the taxable period.

Item.	Amount.
1. Actual cash value of tangible property clearly and substantially in excess of par value of stock issued therefor or of the cash or other consideration paid therefor (see Section 326 (a) 2 of the Revenue Act of 1921)	\$ 2000
2. Additions to surplus (see Section 326 (a) 3 of the Act)	none
3. Depreciation or depletion charged in the accounts of the corporation but disallowed by the Department as a deduction on income tax returns	none
4. TOTAL	\$ 2000

SCHEDULE G.—ADJUSTMENTS BY WAY OF DEDUCTIONS.

G1. Is any patent, copyright, secret process, or formula, good will, trade-mark, trade brand, franchise, or other similar intangible property, paid in for stock, carried as an asset by the corporation? If not entered specifically as such, is the intangible value merged under any other title or titles on the books or balance sheets submitted with this return? Is it entered on the books at a value in excess of its actual cash value when paid in? In excess of the par value of the stock issued therefor? Is the aggregate of such assets acquired prior to March 3, 1917, entered on the books at a value in excess of 25 per cent of the par value of the stock outstanding on March 3, 1917? Is the aggregate of such assets entered on the books at a value in excess of 25 per cent of the par value of the stock outstanding at the beginning of the taxable period?

If the answer to any of the foregoing questions is "yes," submit a statement showing separately with respect to such assets acquired (1) before March 3, 1917, and (2) on or after that date, (a) date of acquisition; (b) cash value at that date, with a complete explanation of the basis upon which such cash value was determined; (c) par value of the stock issued therefor; (d) par value of total stock outstanding March 3, 1917; (e) par value of total stock outstanding at the beginning of the taxable period; (f) the value at which such assets are entered on the books of the corporation.

If all the intangibles were acquired before March 3, 1917, the amount by which (f) exceeds (b), (c), 25 per cent of (d), or 25 per cent of (e), whichever is lowest, must be entered as Item 1, Schedule G, for the taxable period.

If the intangibles were acquired on or after March 3, 1917, the amount by which the entry in (f) relating to such intangibles exceeds (b) or (c) relating thereto, or 25 per cent of (e), whichever is lowest, must be included in Item 1, Schedule G, for the taxable period: *Provided*, That if intangibles were acquired before March 3, 1917, and also on or after that date, deduction shall be made so that the amount included in invested capital for the aggregate of intangibles shall not exceed 25 per cent of the par value of the total stock outstanding at the beginning of the taxable period.

NOTE.—If the stock of the corporation was issued at a nominal value or without par value, for the purpose of the computation under Item 1, the par value shall be deemed to be the fair market value as of the date or dates of issue. The aggregate value so determined of stock outstanding on March 3, 1917, or at the beginning of the taxable period, shall be the basis for the computation.

G2. Is any tangible property, paid in for stock, carried as an asset by the corporation? If so, is it entered on the books at a value in excess of its actual cash value when received? In excess of the par value of the stock paid therefor?

If the answer to either of the last two questions is "yes," submit a statement showing (a) kind of property, (b) when acquired, (c) par value of the stock paid therefor, (d) actual cash value of the property when paid in, (e) the basis on which that value was determined, (f) value at which the property is entered on the corporation's books, and (g) amount by which such value exceeds the allowable value under Section 326 (a) 2 of the Revenue Act of 1921. Enter this amount as Item 2, Schedule G, for the taxable period.

G3. Was the business reincorporated, reorganized, or consolidated or was its ownership changed or was there a change in ownership of property after March 3, 1917? If so, answer the following questions:

(a) Did an interest of 50 per cent or more in the business or in the property which changed ownership remain in the control of the same persons, corporations, associations, or partnerships, or of any of them?

(b) Were any of the assets entered on the books of the corporation making this return at a higher value than on the books of its predecessor?

(c) If such previous owner was not a corporation, attach a statement showing (1) the cost of acquisition to the previous owner of any asset so transferred or received, (2) expenditures subsequent to that date for betterment or development not deducted as expense or otherwise since March 1, 1913, by such previous owner, (3) the allowance for depreciation, depletion, or impairment since the date of acquisition by such previous owner.

(d) If all, or substantially all, of the property was acquired from a corporation during the taxable period, attach hereto balance sheets of such predecessor corporations as at the beginning of the taxable period and as at the date immediately prior to the transfer of the property to the corporation making the return, and also a balance sheet or statement of the corporation making this return showing the values at which such property received or transferred were entered on the books.

For the purpose of determining invested capital each asset so transferred shall be allowed a value (a) not greater than would have been allowed to the previous owner, if a corporation; or, (b) if not a corporation, at its cost to such previous owner, with proper adjustments for losses and improvements.

G4. Is any property (including physical property, securities, and intangible property) paid for with cash or with other tangible property entered on the books of the corporation at a value in excess of the amount of cash paid therefor or the actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor? If so, submit a statement showing (a) kind of property, (b) amount of cash paid therefor, (c) actual cash value of other tangible property paid therefor, (d) how that value was determined, (e) value at which the property is entered on the books of the corporation, and (f) excess of (e) over (b) or (c). This excess must be entered as Item 4, Schedule G, for the taxable period.

G5. Has adequate provision been made in the accounts of the corporation for (a) losses of every kind? (b) depreciation? (c) obsolescence? (d) depletion of mineral deposits, timber supplies, and the like?

If adequate charge has not been made for depreciation, depletion, obsolescence, and other losses, and the value of the property has not been maintained by replacements that have been charged to expense, proper additional charges therefor must be computed for all years in which they were not made on the books, and the total amount of such charges must be entered as Item 5, Schedule G.

G6. Did the corporation ever receive a stock dividend on stock owned in another corporation? If the answer is "yes," state in detail for each stock dividend received, (a) date received, (b) from whom received, (c) number of shares received, (d) par value of shares received, (e) value at which entered on its books of account, (f) whether or not surplus was increased by this value. If answer to (f) is "yes," enter the amount by which surplus was increased as Item 6, Schedule G. If answer is "no," state the account in which it was included, (g) date of sale of any of the shares of stock received as a stock dividend, (h) number of shares sold, (i) amount received therefor.

NOTE.—If answers to the foregoing questions indicate that stock dividends received at any time have been treated as an increase of surplus, and such increase is reflected in the computation of invested capital in returns for any or all of the taxable periods 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920, amended returns should be filed for such taxable period or periods in which this error occurred.

Item.	Amount.
1. Valuation of patents, copyrights, secret processes, or formulae, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property	\$ 2000
2. Valuation of tangible property paid in for stock	none
3. Valuation of assets acquired in reorganizations	none
4. Appreciation	none
5. Depreciation, depletion, and other losses	none
6. Stock dividend on stock held in another corporation	none
7. TOTAL DEDUCTION	\$ 2000

SCHEDULE H.—CHANGES IN INVESTED CAPITAL DURING TAXABLE PERIOD.

1. Changes in invested capital during the taxable period ordinarily arise in one or more of the following ways:

Additions—

- (a) By sale of capital stock for cash or by the issue of capital stock for tangible or other assets.
- (b) By payment of assessments by stockholders or by creation of paid-in surplus by contribution of stockholders.

Deductions—

- (c) By liquidation of part of the capital by retirement of stock or by purchase of treasury stock not out of current earnings.
- (d) By payment of cash dividends out of earnings of prior years.
- (e) By payment of Federal income and profits taxes for previous years.

The changes with respect to taxes will occur in nearly every case. Should no changes be noted, the reason for the omission should be stated.

2. The following instructions should be followed in making the above adjustments; each item should be designated as an addition or deduction, deduction being designated by red ink:

(a) If stock is issued for cash, the actual cash received (but not the amount of discount) should be entered in this schedule. Assets (other than cash) paid in for stock must be valued in accordance with Section 326 (a) 2 of the Revenue Act of 1921.

(b) If capital stock of the corporation is reacquired but not paid for out of current profits, the cost of such stock should be deducted from invested capital.

(c) Report dividends paid out of profits of prior years but not dividends paid out of profits of the taxable period. Any distribution made during the first 60 days of the taxable period shall be deemed to have been made from earnings or profits accumulated during preceding taxable years; but any distribution made during the remainder of the taxable period shall be deemed to have been made from the profits for that period to the extent that such profits are sufficient. (See Section 201 (f) of the Revenue Act of 1921.)

(d) The amount of Federal income and profits taxes payable should be prorated and deducted as of the dates when due and payable whether reserves have been set up on the books or not. The average adjusted deduction to be entered in column 7 equals total income and profits tax multiplied by 0.4226.

3. The data called for in columns 1 to 5 should be given for all transactions, except that columns 3 and 4 are applicable only to the issue or reacquisition of the corporation's stock.

4. In column 6 enter the number of days remaining in the taxable period (including the date of change).

5. The net changes not reported in Schedule L, if not in accordance with the increases or decreases reflected in the balance sheets, should be fully reconciled therewith.

1. Nature of additions and deductions.	2. Date.	3. Number of shares sold or reacquired.	4. If for cash, state price per share.	5. Amount of cash or cash value actually received or paid out.	6. Number of days effective.	7. Adjusted average. (Column 5 X Column 6 No. days in taxable period.)
Red line tax	3/11	✓	\$ ✓	6215	17	\$ 40.06
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9. NET INCREASE OR DECREASE						\$ 40.06

SCHEDULE J.—INADMISSIBLE ASSETS.

Has the corporation any inadmissible assets (i. e., stocks, bonds, and other obligations, except obligations of the United States, the income from which is not taxable)?

If so, attach hereto a statement showing for the taxable period the facts called for in items (a) to (f) of this schedule.

If the income from such assets consists in part of gain or profit from the sale or other disposition thereof, or if all or part of the interest derived from such assets is in effect included in the net income because of the limitation on the deduction of interest under Section 234 (a) 2 of the Revenue Act of 1921, then a corresponding part of the capital invested in such assets is deemed an admissible asset. In such case set forth in detail—

(a) the various kinds of income derived from such assets and the computation of the part of the capital invested therein which is deemed an admissible asset.

For the purpose of this schedule inadmissible assets shall be valued at cost of acquisition, except that if the corporation is a dealer in securities and inventories such securities in determining its net income, such inventory figure shall constitute the measure of value. Admissible assets shall be valued as provided in Sections 326 and 331 of the Revenue Act of 1921. The average amount of assets of each kind held during any year may ordinarily be determined by dividing by 2 the sum of the amount of such assets held at the beginning of the taxable period and the amount held at the end of the taxable period. In such case the amount of admissible assets may best be determined from (1) the balance sheet as at the beginning of the period adjusted with respect to the items in Schedules F and G and (2) the balance sheet as at the end of the period correspondingly adjusted. But if at any time during the taxable period a substantial change has taken place in the amount of such assets, the average amount must be determined as provided in the Regulations issued under authority of the Revenue Act of 1921. In such case show in detail—

- (b) The computation of such amount;
- (c) Amount of inadmissible assets held at beginning of the taxable period;
- (d) Amount of inadmissible assets held at end of taxable period;
- (e) Average amount of inadmissible assets held during taxable period;
- (f) Amount of admissible assets held at beginning of taxable period;
- (g) Amount of admissible assets held at end of taxable period;
- (h) Average amount of admissible assets held during taxable period;
- (i) Sum of (e) plus (h);
- (j) Percentage which (e) is of (i).

This percentage (j) should be applied to the amount appearing on line 7, Schedule B, in order to obtain the deduction on account of inadmissible assets, which should be entered on line 8, Schedule B.

QUESTIONS.

KIND OF BUSINESS.

1. By means of the key letters given below, identify the corporation's main income-producing activity with one of the general classes, and follow this by a special description of the business sufficient to give the information called for under each general class.

A.—Agriculture and related industries, including fishing, logging, ice harvesting, etc., and also the leasing of such property. State the product or products. B.—Mining and quarrying, including gas and oil wells, and also the leasing of such property. State the product or products. C.—Manufacturing. State the product and also the material if not implied by the name of the product. D.—Construction—excavations, buildings, bridges, railroads, ships, etc., also equipping and installing same with systems, devices, or machinery, without their manufacture. State nature of structures built, materials used, or kind of installations. E1.—Transportation—rail, water, local, etc. State the kind and special product transported, if any. E2.—Public utilities—gas (natural, coal, or water); electric light or power (hydro or steam generated); heating (steam or hot water); telephone; waterworks or power. E3.—Storage—without trading or profit from sales—(elevators, warehouses, stockyards, etc.) State product stored. E4.—Leasing transportation or utilities. State kind of property. F.—Trading in goods bought and not produced by the trading concern. State manner of trade, whether wholesale, retail, or commission, and product handled. Sales with storage with profit primarily from sales. G.—Service—domestic, including hotels, restaurants, etc.; amusements; other professional, personal, or technical service. State the service. H.—Finance, including banking, real estate, insurance. I.—Concerns not falling in above classes (a) because of combining several of them with no predominant business, or (b) for other reasons.

2. Concerns whose business involves activity falling in two or more of the above general classes, where the same product is concerned, should report business as identified with but one of the above general classes; for example, concerns in A or B which also transport and market their own product exclusively or mainly, should still be identified with classes A or B; concerns in C (manufacturing) which own or control their source of material supply in A or B and which also transport, sell, or install their own product exclusively or mainly, should be identified with manufacturing; concerns in D may control or own source of supply of materials used exclusively or mainly in their constructive work; concerns in E1 or E2 may own or control the source of their material or power; concerns in F may transport or store their own merchandise, but its production would identify them with A, B, or C.

3. Answers:

(a) General class (use key letter designation) A

(b) Main income-producing business (give specifically the information called for under each key letter, also whether acting as principal, or as agent on commission; state if inactive or in liquidation) selling fish and seafood at wholesale

corporation dated July 16, 1921

OTHER CORPORATIONS IN SAME BUSINESS.

4. Enter on the following lines the names and addresses of five representative corporations in your locality or section of the country engaged in the same kind of business:

Arthur J. Goldberg
Man & Son
Consolidated Wagon
Richard A. Brook
Food & Feed

INCORPORATION.

5. Date of incorporation 1929

6. Under the laws of what State or country Maine

REORGANIZATION AND ACQUISITION OF MIXED AGGREGATES OF ASSETS.

7. Has the corporation, or any of its predecessors, been reorganized, or has it, or any of its predecessors, taken over a going business or acquired a mixed aggregate of tangible and intangible property, and paid for such property in whole or in part with stock or other securities since the close of the preceding taxable period? no

8. If so, furnish a brief narrative history of the business and submit a statement showing:

(a) The name of the concern taken over (or from which the property was acquired);

(b) The nature of the assets and liabilities so acquired;

(c) The total par value of the stock issued therefor;

(d) The value at which each class of assets was carried on the books of the concern from which acquired (submit a balance sheet of the predecessor concern as at the date of acquisition or as at the close of its last accounting period prior thereto);

(e) The value at which each item was carried on the books of the corporation making this return, and full details of any adjustments subsequently made pertaining thereto and the basis on which such revaluation was made.

9. If patents, copyrights, secret processes or formulae, good will, trade-marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property were acquired, state the basis on which their value was determined and how they were paid for.

10. If at the time of any purchase or reorganization as contemplated in question 7, any property was entered on the books of the reorganized concern or any vendee predecessor at a value in excess of that at which it was carried on the books of the vendor concern, state the basis on which the revaluation was made.

AFFILIATIONS WITH OTHER CORPORATIONS (TO BE ANSWERED BY EVERY CORPORATION).

11. Does the corporation own directly or control through closely affiliated interests or by a nominee or nominees over 70 per cent of the outstanding voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations? no

12. Is over 70 per cent of your outstanding voting capital stock owned by another corporation or by two or more corporations that are affiliated? yes

13. Is over 70 per cent of your outstanding voting capital stock as well as over 70 per cent of the outstanding voting capital stock of another corporation or of other corporations owned or controlled by the same individual or partnership or by the same individuals or partnerships? no

SCHEDULE K.—BALANCE SHEETS.

Attach hereto balance sheets as at the beginning and end of the taxable period (preferably in parallel columns), showing as nearly as practicable the details called for below. (These balance sheets should be prepared from the books and should be in agreement therewith, or any differences should be reconciled, and if this is a consolidated return, balance sheets should be furnished in accordance with paragraph 7 of page 1 of Instructions.)

ASSETS.	ASSETS—Continued.	ASSETS—Continued.	LIABILITIES.
Cash (including cash in bank and on hand, certificates of deposit, etc.).	Investments—continued.	Fixed assets—continued.	Notes payable:
Trade accounts (before deducting reserves for losses).	Stock of corporations—	Less reserves for depreciation (show separately amount applicable to each fixed asset).*	To officers and stockholders.
Notes receivable from customers.	Foreign.		To others (including bank loans).
Other accounts and notes receivable (to be classified).	Domestic.		Accounts payable:
Inventories:	Loans and advances:	NET VALUE.	Trade.
Raw materials.	To officers and employees.	Patents, good will, and other intangible assets:	Other.
Work in progress.	To others.	Paid for in cash or other tangible property.	Accrued expenses and reserves, the charges creating which are allowable deductions from income (to be detailed).
Finished products.	Deferred charges to future operations (to be detailed).	Paid for in stock (other than stock dividends).	Reserves, the charges creating which are not allowable deductions from income:
Supplies.	Fixed assets:	Created by stock dividend or otherwise.	Reserves for losses on notes and accounts receivable.
Investments:	Land.	Discount:	Other reserves (to be detailed).
Bonds—	Buildings.	On bonds.	Capital stock outstanding (to be classified).
U. S. bonds and obligations (each issue to be stated separately).	Machinery.	On stock.	Surplus and undivided profits.
Exempt (municipal, State, etc.).	Tools and minor equipment.		
Other.	Delivery equipment.		
	Office furniture.		
	Other (state character).		

*Reserves for depreciation may be deducted from the respective asset accounts or itemized on the liability side of the balance sheet.

All corporations engaged in an interstate and intrastate trade or business and reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to any national, State, municipal, or other public officer, may submit in lieu of above form, copies of their balance sheets prescribed by said Commission or State and municipal authorities, as at the beginning and end of the taxable period.

Egg.	Turnt	Tan	Paint	Get Gen	W	W	W
1332	793.20	108.	112.35	52.65	175.67	37.00	30.
7.01	12.32		478	41.89	83.04	37.00	19.80
3.23	9.20		117.13	51.25	191.46	75.	49.80
3796	7.25		11.10	7.81	385.62		
6.	27.09		128.23	516.24	835.79		
15.48	147.06	✓		209.84			
19.03	996.42						
50.							
21.09							
4.							
20.00							

No. 736.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
 M.N. GIFFORD, PRESIDENT, J. H. DYER, CASHIER.
 I. A. SMALL, ASST. CASHIER.

Schedule K. Bal sheet

No. 736.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
 PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
 M.N. GIFFORD, PRESIDENT, J. H. DYER, CASHIER.
 I. A. SMALL, ASST. CASHIER.

Reserve	Jan 1 1921	July 16 1921
Property a/c.	800.00	800.00
Cash on hand	2478.36	1364.99
	10478.36	9364.99

175.67
 83.04
 191.46
 385.62
 835.79*

Labelled	Jan 1 1921	July 16 1921
Cash on hand	800.00	800.00
P.L.	2478.36	1364.99
	10478.36	9364.99

37.50
 37.50
 75.00*

13.32
 7.01
 3.23
 37.96
 6.00
 15.48
 19.03
 50.00
 21.09
 4.00
 20.56
 26.19
 3.50
 6.24
 10.00
 1.64
 2.09
 57.85

305.19*

27.09
 147.06
 996.42*

305.19
 996.42
 108.00
 117.13
 209.84
 835.79
 75.00
 49.80

2,697.17*
 11.10
 2708.27

52.65
 41.89
 51.25
 7.81
 56.24
 209.84*

Schedule A 12

Turnt	996.42
Tan	108.
Paint	128.23
Get Gen	209.84
Cash on hand	835.79
Bank	75.
Ins.	49.80
Mud up	305.19
	2708.27