

state, but collection of the tax on gross receipts from that portion of the mileage outside the state unduly burdens interstate commerce in violation of the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Rutledge, Burton

Justices dissenting: Black, Douglas, Murphy

463. *H. P. Hood & Sons v. Du Mond*, 336 U.S. 525 (1949).

Denial of a license under the New York Agricultural and Market Law violated the Commerce Clause and the Federal Agricultural Marketing Act where the denial was on the ground that the expanded facilities would reduce the supply of milk for local markets and result in destructive competition in a market already adequately served.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Douglas, Jackson, Burton

Justices dissenting: Black, Frankfurter, Murphy, Rutledge

464. *Schnell v. Davis*, 336 U.S. 933 (1949).

The Boswell Amendment to the Alabama Constitution, which vested unlimited authority in electoral officials to determine whether prospective voters satisfied the literacy requirement, violated the Fifteenth Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

465. *Union Nat'l Bank v. Lamb*, 337 U.S. 38 (1949).

Missouri law, providing that a judgment could not be revived after ten years from its rendition, could not be invoked, consistently with the Full Faith and Credit Clause, to prevent enforcement in a Missouri court of a Colorado judgment obtained in 1927 and revived in Colorado in 1946.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Douglas, Murphy, Jackson, Burton

Justices dissenting: Black, Frankfurter, Rutledge

466. *Wheeling Steel Corp. v. Glander*, 337 U.S. 562 (1949).

The Ohio *ad valorem* tax levied on accounts receivable of foreign corporations derived from sales of goods manufactured within the state, but exempting receivables owned by residents and domestic corporations, denied foreign corporations equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The tax was not saved from invalidity by the "reciprocity" provision of the statute imposing it, because this plan was not one that, by credit or otherwise, protected the non-resident or foreign corporation against discrimination.

Justices concurring: Vinson, C.J., Reed, Frankfurter, Murphy, Jackson, Rutledge, Burton

Justices dissenting: Black, Douglas