

The Financial Situation

THE time is fast approaching when the budget for the fiscal year 1937 must be laid before Congress. The President is reported to be spending much time with appropriate officials in preliminary work on the figures. In one of his recent conferences with the press he warned Washington correspondents not to undertake to guess what conclusions he had reached because, he said, he had reached none—a warning which adds to the already quite convincing evidence that the Administration is finding its budgetary tasks difficult and embarrassing.

Committed to a number of costly social experiments, and faced by a general relief situation that obviously is not responding satisfactorily to the treatment that is being given it, the President apparently would like none the less to wage the coming campaign battles upon the strength of a prosperity allegedly created by his efforts, and presumably at least would therefore be greatly pleased to court favor in the business world by making a convincing start toward a balanced budget. But a sharp reduction in Treasury disbursements would not only cause wide dissatisfaction among favored groups in the population, as for example the farmers, but in all probability would tend quite observably to reduce the rate of business activity for a period and thus temporarily to destroy the "prosperity" to which the politicians are already pointing with pride. To continue the huge deficits of the past two or three years and the methods of financing them would be to court utter disaster.

Here is a situation, moreover, that is by no means confined to so-called emergency expenditures. These latter disbursements constitute the most immediate phase of the problem and for the time being probably the most disturbing, but there is also a very disquieting, steady increase in other types of expenditure which have for years past been beyond all reason. The World War unfortunately accustomed us to budgetary figures of astronomical proportions, and the manner in which we have squandered not millions but billions during the past few years has left us in a condition in which huge sums of money seem to mean nothing at all to many of us. We are losing, if we have not lost, our sense of proportion as far as such matters are concerned. As recently as 1916 total annual Federal Government expenditures amounted to only some \$735,000,000—appre-

ciably less than we now have to lay out to cover interest on the public debt.

In 1927, the post-war year when what was then known as Coolidge economy in Washington was most effective, Government expenditures totaled very little less than \$3,000,000,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30 last, general expenditures (excluding emergency outlays and debt retirements) amounted to nearly \$3,150,000,000, as compared with something less than \$2,750,000,000 during the previous year. Study of even the revised budget estimates of the President, recently made public, shows a continuance of the rising tendency on the part of these figures. What appear to be official, or at the very least semi-official, estimates from Washington definitely suggest some further increase in this type of disbursement for the fiscal year 1937. Here is an insidious form of budgetary extravagance that is likely to prove even more difficult to eliminate than the so-called emergency outlays which, of course, must be dropped at some relatively early date if we are to escape disaster swift and complete.

All these figures, confined as they are to the year or two immediately ahead, are affected but slightly by the huge appropriations scheduled under the social security legislation recently adopted by Congress. This legislation certainly is not thought of in Washington as of temporary duration. On the contrary, it is very specifically put forward as a permanent program with estimates of cost running into fantastic figures during the next decade. Nor do existing budget estimates give

effect to losses that have occurred and unquestionably will occur in the long list of assets now owned by the Government and subsidiary organizations. These losses for the most part have not yet been "realized" in the accounting sense of the term, but they will be at some future date when they must be met either by the taxpayers or by the creditors of the Government or of some of the corporations whose obligations have been guaranteed by the Treasury.

Budgetary Improvement now Politically Difficult

But the immediate problem is unquestionably that of so-called emergency and relief disbursements. There is no good reason to doubt the sincerity of the indications the President has given on many recent

Now Is the Time to Act

"It would be a very serious matter indeed if we came into a period of vigorous, active business and strong speculative temper on the part of the American people with anything like the present volume of excess reserves in the hands of the member banks. . . .

"If measures for reducing the excess reserves go very far—and they will have to go very far when a period of active business and speculative enthusiasm comes unless we are to have an uncontrollable orgy—the Government will have to pay more for its money and Government bonds will have to sell lower. If meanwhile we delude ourselves with a policy of artificial maintenance of the prices of Government securities we should be, then, in a very unfortunate position. It is much better to face realities now, while the money market resources are so superabundant and while the Government has so little competition as a borrower."

We are glad to concur in this well-considered opinion expressed by Dr. B. M. Anderson Jr., at the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association a few days ago at White Sulphur Springs.

The Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and others supporting the Banking Act of 1935 before the committees of Congress and the country, repeatedly insisted that extraordinary powers be given the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in order that this body might be placed in a position to prevent unwarranted expansion of credit.

In large measure the Board now enjoys the powers then sought. In addition, the system can, as it always could, do a great deal to eliminate the hazards of which Dr. Anderson justly warns by the simple process of disposing of the Government securities owned by the Reserve banks.

So far the authorities have shown no intention of making use of the power they thus possess. If they continue to delay until the situation gets completely out of hand we shall know upon whom to lay the blame.

occasions of a real desire to be rid of these burdens. The trouble is that he has by lavish gifts to large groups in the population created an enormous mass of dependents who are not likely to give up the "easy money" that has been coming to them if they can help it, and moreover has permitted his Administration to become committed to numerous enterprises and "projects" which call for continued outlays of large proportions in future years. If he imagines that it will be an easy matter to eliminate, or even very drastically to reduce, such outlays—which we do not believe he does—he is due for a rude awakening. The same is likewise true of course of those among the general public who fondly hope for a much larger degree of budgetary orthodoxy during the next few months.

These outlays, of course, ought to be reduced, indeed largely eliminated, at the earliest possible moment. In fact they must be if we are to escape a sad fate. If the President presently sets his face sincerely and sternly toward such a goal, his critics will be among the first to applaud and to lend any support that is in their power. But nothing is to be gained by refusing to face the fact that the President has opened a Pandora's box of trouble in Congress and in the country generally by his lavish financial policies of the past few years. He will need, and must have, the active support of all right-thinking citizens in every effort he may make to bring an end to the budgetary situation by which he and the country are now faced.

How Economies Must Be Effected

Of course this is no mere matter of juggling with columns of figures in the budgetary estimates. Nor can the problem be solved, or even partially solved, by such appeals as have lately been made to the business community to employ more men, or by urging private agencies to care for the unfortunate. The trouble goes much deeper. Real progress in relieving the budget of both emergency and swollen regular disbursements will be made only as programs that inevitably require large outlays are abandoned, and replaced with broad policies based upon recognition of the need of old-fashioned economy in public affairs. In this connection as well as in many others, what the President had to say the other day about making his agricultural program permanent is certainly not particularly heartening. Neither are the implications of the repetition of the farce of asking the beneficiaries of agricultural largesse whether they would prefer to have the Government continue to send them checks at regular intervals.

Nothing short of a complete reversal of general policies at Washington, whether camouflaged or not, can make possible real budgetary sanity in this country. Boondoggling, of course, must go. The prosecution of costly and needless public works of a more permanent sort must be discontinued at the earliest possible moment. The construction of hydro-electric and other projects which have not an economic leg to stand on must be stricken off the list. Subsidies to farmers and a host of others must cease. All this, of course, goes without saying. But much more is really required. The much vaunted social security program (which of course is a gross misnomer) must be abandoned and liquidated before it involves us in all manner of financial intricacies and difficulties. The vast armies of civil employees now in Government service for the purpose of regulating almost

every phase of our economic life must for the most part be sent back to creative work.

Such changes as these would, in our opinion, of themselves so hearten the business world that after a relatively short period of readjustment many of the problems of relief and the like would disappear from the horizon. If, in addition, adequate reform in banking, currency, tariff and other policies of major importance were effected, we should soon be in a position where no one but the professional pauper, the indolent and the selfseeker would have the slightest desire to go to Washington for help. Unless alterations of this general nature are made in policy, it is idle to hope for real soundness either in business or in budgetary matters. This is a hard doctrine, no doubt, but it is the only doctrine that in the end will save us.

The I. B. A. Convention

THE Investment Bankers Association of America held its regular annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., during the past week. Those who have attentively studied the addresses delivered upon this occasion and the reports of the several committees of the Association have been impressed and encouraged by the serious-minded and intelligent consideration given the many and difficult current problems by which the business world is faced to-day. Those in attendance report that the forums and other informal discussions taking place during the convention revealed the same broad interest in and commendable understanding of the current situation, not only in the investment banking field, strictly so called, but in the entire economic system.

All this is of course in striking and pleasing contrast to the wordy nonsense so often heard from the dreamers and professional reformers with which the Washington Administration has surrounded itself. No one can say that the leaders of industrial and financial thought foregathered at White Sulphur Springs were less concerned with the general public welfare than the host of public officials who have taken upon their shoulders responsibility for all human activities and relations in this country during the past few years. No informed man is likely to fail to be impressed by the immeasurably greater and more realistic understanding of current economic affairs revealed at White Sulphur Springs.

It was inevitable of course that the legislation and administrative programs which together compose the New Deal should have been given extended consideration upon this occasion. It was likewise unavoidable that the essential unsoundness and harmfulness of much of this maze of public activity should be plainly and directly exposed. In ordinary circumstances, perhaps, the average reader would find in the many serious problems thus shown to be facing the community a cause for discouragement. As matters actually stand at present, we find in these discussions a source of considerable encouragement, since they reveal a business community fully aware of the pitfalls before it and determined to do what is possible to avoid the dangers by which it is surrounded, and since furthermore they reveal a willingness to speak the truth plainly on the part of leaders who have not always been as much disposed to do so as we should have liked.

Much of the recent legislation, particularly perhaps in the financial domain or closely related fields,

has now been proved by experience to be poorly conceived. A good deal of it is in need of outright repeal, while other parts of the program as it is now constituted must be materially amended, either by legislative action or by administrative changes. As some of the speakers at White Sulphur Springs were careful to assert, the financial leaders of the country owe it to themselves and to the nation to take an active and influential part in the major readjustments and reconstruction that must be effected during the years immediately ahead. We are unable to refrain from expressing our regret that those who control our national affairs cannot be chosen from the able men who took leading parts in the discussions at White Sulphur Springs. □

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

NO INTERRUPTION is to be noted this week in the rapid advance of member bank balances with the Federal Reserve institutions, or of excess reserves over legal requirements. The excess reserves increased \$80,000,000 in the week to Wednesday night, and for the first time in history they exceeded the \$3,000,000,000 level. Needless to say, no such accumulation of idle credit resources ever before has been witnessed in any country, and the explosive potentialities now are receiving recognition in many quarters. Urgent suggestions are being made to the authorities that steps be taken in time toward diminution of the excess reserve total, either through Federal Reserve sales of United States Government securities or through increase of member bank reserve requirements. It has long been pointed out in these columns that early action might prove possible, and certainly would be advisable, whereas tardiness in applying the brakes would make control ever more difficult, politically speaking, in the event of a boom such as the idle credit resources invite. But there is even now apparent, in official circles, a lack of willingness to undertake salutary and much-needed measures. If the current discussions and the growing anxiety on this matter fail to force suitable action it will at least be known throughout the land where the actual responsibility lies.

The actual aggregate of excess reserves over requirements was \$3,010,000,000 on Oct. 30. The advance of \$80,000,000 in the week covered by the latest banking statistics once again was due almost entirely to large gold imports and to Treasury expenditures from its own funds. Monetary gold stocks of the country increased \$57,000,000, but for the time being the Treasury deposited only \$47,501,000 gold certificates with the fund in Washington. The gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks increased to \$7,026,623,000 on Oct. 30 against \$6,979,122,000 on Oct. 23. Cash in vaults increased modestly, and total reserves thus moved up to \$7,285,303,000 from \$7,230,201,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation expanded to \$3,511,319,000 from \$3,504,866,000. Member bank balances on reserve account moved up to \$5,652,989,000 on Oct. 30 from \$5,575,016,000 on Oct. 23, but Treasury deposits on general account fell in the same period to \$60,279,000 from \$98,919,000. These changes, together with small alterations in other deposits, increased total deposits to \$6,009,414,000 from \$5,965,701,000. The ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined increased to 76.5% on Oct. 30 from 76.3% on Oct. 23. Discounts by the

System fell again and are reported at only \$6,128,000, a decline of \$614,000 for the week. Industrial advances were reported at \$32,719,000, an increase of \$79,000. Bankers' bill holdings were quite unchanged at \$4,676,000, while United States Government security holdings fell \$47,000 to \$2,430,172,000.

Corporate Dividend Declarations

DIVIDEND actions the current week are again of a decidedly favorable nature. Chrysler Corp. declared a dividend of 75c. a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 31, which compares with dividends of only 25c. in previous quarters. Inland Steel Co. declared an extra of 25c. and a regular quarterly dividend of 50c. a share on the capital stock, payable Dec. 2; similar payments were made Sept. 3 last. Columbian Carbon Co. declared a special dividend of 40c. a share as well as the regular quarterly of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 2. The Timken Roller Bearing Co. increased the regular cash dividend on the no par common stock from 25c. a share to 50c. a share, and, in addition, an extra of \$1 a share, both payable Dec. 5 1935. Caterpillar Tractor Co. declared an extra dividend of 50c. a share in addition to a regular quarterly of 25c. a share on the capital stock, both payable Nov. 30; in two preceding quarters extras of 25c. a share were paid. General Asphalt Corp. declared a dividend of 25c. a share on the common, payable Dec. 17, which will be the first distribution on the shares since June 12 1932, when the same amount was paid. Collins & Aikman Corp. declared a dividend of 50c. a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 2; the last previous distribution on the shares was \$1, on March 1 1928.

The New York Stock Market

ALTHOUGH activity was well sustained on the New York stock market this week, prices showed an uncertain tendency. Quotations were marked generally lower in the early sessions, as the sharp and continued advances of the previous weekly period occasioned a good deal of profit-taking and precautionary liquidation. Unsettlement also was caused in some degree by the growing realization of the inherent dangers of the tremendous accumulation of excess reserves. But such factors again dwindled in importance as investment and speculative interest was stimulated by some good reports of earnings of the largest steel companies and by increases of motor company earnings and dividends. The advancing tendency of stock prices was resumed on Thursday and continued yesterday, so that net movements were small for the week, and in some instances favorable. Some prominent stocks were at best levels of the movement yesterday. The advances, moreover, were rather general, whereas declines of the early session had a more spasmodic character. Turnover in the full sessions on the New York Stock Exchange averaged close to 2,000,000 shares.

The session last Saturday was active, with most prominent groups of stocks improved. Motor and equipment stocks showed excellent results in the brief trading period. Profit-taking was in evidence from the start on Monday, and in that session most of the leaders of the previous advance suffered recessions. Renewed demand appeared at the lower levels, however, and the market firmed late in the day. Several important groups, such as the copper, food and rail equipment stocks, showed small ad-

vances. Movements on Tuesday were small and irregular, with money market factors an influence as banks here decided to increase the call and time loan rates from the absurdly low figure of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ prevalent for months. Realization sales unsettled the motor and merchandising groups of stocks, but steel and utility issues were in demand and closed higher. The tendency Wednesday was definitely downward in nearly all sections of the market. Utility stocks held better than others, owing to the good showing of that industry, but other groups drifted steadily lower, and closings were at sharply reduced levels in some instances. But the trend turned upward again on Thursday, with motor and steel stocks in keen demand. Gains in other sections of the list were less pronounced, but they sufficed to wipe out most of the losses of the previous day. The advance was resumed yesterday, rather broadly. Issues of all descriptions tended to move forward, and record figures for the movement were attained in some instances.

In the listed bond market mild uncertainty prevailed throughout the week. United States Government securities improved very slowly, but the movement was definite and closings yesterday were higher than a week earlier. Highly-rated utility, railroad and industrial bonds in the corporate section showed no changes of any significance. Speculative bonds were irregular, the downward movements of the early sessions of the week being largely canceled in the later advance. Italian bonds held well in the foreign dollar section, while movements elsewhere were small and irregular. Commodity price movements were mostly toward lower levels, but periods of strength cut the recessions to hardly more than nominal amounts. In the foreign exchange markets new engagements of gold for shipment from Europe to the United States were reported daily, but on a small scale as compared with the flood of gold reaching these shores previously. The European gold units were under mild pressure at times, but in general they held above the gold export points, indicating that hoarded gold from England supplied most of the new shipments. There was a flurry of apprehension regarding Chinese units late in the week, and these currencies were sharply lower.

On the New York Stock Exchange 208 stocks touched new high levels for the year and 8 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 135 stocks touched new high levels and 9 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange rose to $\frac{3}{4}\%$ on Wednesday of this week, which compares with $\frac{1}{4}\%$ the rate prevailing at the close on Friday of last week. The present rate of $\frac{3}{4}\%$ stands as the highest posted on the Exchange since April 12 last, when the agreement in force at that time for pegging call money at 1% was abandoned. The latter rate had been maintained by leading banks for over a year.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 1,182,530 shares; on Monday they were 2,112,310 shares; on Tuesday, 1,708,400 shares; on Wednesday, 2,146,900 shares; on Thursday, 1,814,240 shares, and on Friday, 2,038,230 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 260,530 shares; on Monday, 489,595 shares; on Tuesday, 377,905 shares; on Wednesday, 505,650 shares; on Thursday, 374,710 shares, and on Friday, 484,755 shares.

The stock market was mostly irregular this week, with trading volume fairly well maintained. In the early sessions prices of equities showed a general decline, but on Thursday the market grew firm, and this tone was in evidence on Friday. Net gains for the week were moderate, and in a few instances quite favorable. General Electric closed yesterday at 36 against $35\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at $29\frac{3}{4}$ against $29\frac{1}{2}$; Columbia Gas & Electric at $15\frac{5}{8}$ against $14\frac{1}{2}$; Public Service of N. J. at $44\frac{3}{8}$ against $43\frac{1}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $105\frac{1}{4}$ against $98\frac{3}{4}$; International Harvester at $58\frac{1}{2}$ against $58\frac{3}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at $59\frac{1}{4}$ against $60\frac{1}{8}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 34 against $34\frac{1}{4}$; Woolworth at 59 against $57\frac{1}{2}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at 145 against $144\frac{3}{4}$. Allied Chemical & Dye closed yesterday at 164 against $169\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Columbian Carbon at $97\frac{3}{4}$ against 95; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $135\frac{3}{4}$ against $135\frac{1}{2}$; National Cash Register A at $18\frac{7}{8}$ against $19\frac{7}{8}$; International Nickel at $32\frac{3}{8}$ against $31\frac{1}{2}$; National Dairy Products at $17\frac{1}{2}$ against $17\frac{1}{2}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 32 against $31\frac{5}{8}$; National Biscuit at 35 against $31\frac{7}{8}$; Continental Can at $94\frac{1}{2}$ against $94\frac{3}{4}$; Eastman Kodak at $166\frac{1}{2}$ against $163\frac{1}{2}$; Standard Brands at 15 against 14; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $89\frac{3}{4}$ against $86\frac{5}{8}$; Lorillard at 26 against $25\frac{1}{4}$; United States Industrial Alcohol at $46\frac{1}{2}$ against $46\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Dry at $14\frac{1}{4}$ against $11\frac{1}{2}$; Schenley Distillers at $54\frac{7}{8}$ against $49\frac{1}{4}$, and National Distillers at $32\frac{7}{8}$ against $32\frac{1}{2}$.

The steel stocks, in the main, closed higher yesterday than on Friday one week ago. United States Steel closed yesterday at $46\frac{5}{8}$ against $46\frac{3}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel at $40\frac{1}{8}$ against $39\frac{3}{4}$; Republic Steel at $18\frac{1}{8}$ against $17\frac{3}{4}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $29\frac{1}{4}$ against $27\frac{1}{4}$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $37\frac{1}{2}$ against $43\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; General Motors at $54\frac{1}{2}$ against $53\frac{1}{8}$; Chrysler at $86\frac{1}{4}$ against $87\frac{3}{8}$, and Hupp Motors at 3 against $3\frac{3}{8}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $20\frac{3}{4}$ against $20\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; U. S. Rubber at 15 against $14\frac{3}{4}$, and B. F. Goodrich at $11\frac{1}{4}$ against 10. The railroad shares are irregularly changed for the week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $27\frac{5}{8}$ against $27\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $48\frac{3}{4}$ against $49\frac{3}{8}$; New York Central at $22\frac{5}{8}$ against $23\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at $95\frac{1}{4}$ against $96\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Pacific at $18\frac{1}{4}$ against $18\frac{3}{4}$; Southern Railway at $9\frac{1}{4}$ against $9\frac{1}{8}$, and Northern Pacific at $17\frac{5}{8}$ against $16\frac{3}{4}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $48\frac{7}{8}$ against $49\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 12 against $11\frac{1}{8}$, and Atlantic Refining at $23\frac{1}{8}$ against $23\frac{1}{4}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $21\frac{7}{8}$ against $21\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Kennecott Copper at $27\frac{5}{8}$ against $25\frac{5}{8}$; American Smelting & Refining at $60\frac{1}{2}$ against $56\frac{1}{8}$, and Phelps Dodge at $25\frac{1}{8}$ against $24\frac{3}{8}$.

Indications of the trend of trade and industry in the United States as a whole were more favorable than otherwise this week, but they still are somewhat inconclusive. Steel-making for the week ending to-day was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 51.9% of capacity against 51.8% last week. Although the current change is nominal, the present figure represents a vast improvement over last year, when the rate was 25% of capacity

at this time. Electric power production, stimulated by large sales of appliances, shows excellent results. The Edison Electric Institute reports production for the week ended Oct. 26 at 1,895,817,000 kilowatt hours against 1,863,086,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week and 1,677,229,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight in the week to Oct. 26 totaled 707,826 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This is a reduction of 25,121 cars from the previous week, but an increase of 83,018 cars over the figure for the same week of 1934.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 97 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. as against 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. as against 61c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. against 26 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 11.40c. against 11.30c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 13.25c. as against 13.31c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., the same as on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was 29 $\frac{5}{16}$ pence per ounce, unchanged from Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at 65 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., the same as on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.91 $\frac{5}{8}$ as against \$4.91 $\frac{3}{4}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 6.59 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against 6.59 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

PPRICE trends on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers were uncertain this week, apparently because the factors of political unsettlement again were more numerous. The international difficulties occasioned by the war in Africa and its European repercussions caused continued anxiety in all markets, but the protestations of politicians were not always accepted at their face value and the general opinion appeared to be that some settlement will result from current diplomatic conversations. On the London Stock Exchange internal political problems were added to those of the international variety, owing to the start of the election campaign and the uncertainty that always overhangs such events. In France, opposition to the deflationary program of Premier Pierre Laval made a pointed appearance by means of adverse votes on some elements of the project in the Chamber Finance Commission. The German political situation remains obscure, but rising resentment over shortages of butter and other important commodities is noted. Trade and industrial reports from the leading European countries were mildly favorable this week. In the United Kingdom intense activity is reported in steel and iron manufacture, probably because of the armament program. French business remains dull, but some improvement is reported in Germany.

Business was restricted on the London Stock Exchange as trading started for the week. The election campaign moved into full swing without delay and the influence of the coming election was evident. British funds drifted slightly lower, and small losses

were recorded in most industrial stocks. Home rail issues were steady, while some international securities showed small advances. The tone was not much changed on Tuesday, when small recessions again appeared in British funds. There was better demand, however, for industrial stocks and most international securities improved. Gold mining shares showed no changes of importance, but the trend was firm. Although movements on Wednesday were narrow, the trend was firm in nearly all departments. British funds reflected a resumption of investment buying, owing to better reports regarding the international situation, and home rail stocks also were better. The industrial group advanced generally, while international issues held steady. The advance was resumed on Thursday, still on a modest scale and with trading volume small. British funds showed small advances and similar movements prevailed in industrial issues, but there were a few features among the iron and steel shares. The international group was irregular, with European loans improved while Anglo-American trading favorites declined. British funds were steady in a quiet session yesterday, but industrial stocks remained in fair demand.

Small declines were the rule on the Paris Bourse as the trading started Monday, the movement being attributed entirely to the numerous international and internal political uncertainties. Rentes dipped as the League continued to move toward sanctions against Italy, and French equities also were soft. African gold mining stocks presented one of the few points of strength. After a firm opening on Tuesday, prices again dipped on the Bourse, owing in chief to indications of Parliamentary opposition to the deflationary program of Premier Laval. Rentes were fractionally lower, and minor losses appeared also in most French equities. The international group was neglected. Initial dealings on Wednesday reflected new recessions, but improvement appeared thereafter and part of the early losses was wiped out. Not all of the losses were made up, however, and most groups of issues showed small losses for the session. The market on Thursday showed mild signs of inflation apprehensions. Rentes continued to lose ground, but there were good advances in some industrial and other equities, while international and gold mining issues were in distinct favor. The Bourse was closed yesterday in observance of All Saints Day.

Trading on the Berlin Boerse was extremely quiet in the initial session of the week, and the inactivity of recent weeks thus was continued. Movements were small in all departments, with gains somewhat more numerous than losses. In another dull session on Tuesday, most movements were adverse. Changes were small and a few modest gains were interspersed among the minus signs at the close. The tone was good on Wednesday, especially in the fixed-interest issue department, owing to celebration of "National Savings Day." Funds were diverted to Government and other bonds, which advanced, and the strength was communicated also to stocks. A cheerful tone again was in evidence on Thursday, with most sections of the market showing small advances on further investment buying. A few issues managed to display gains of a point or more. Movements yesterday were adverse in all sections of the list at Berlin. Equities and bonds alike were lower.

American Neutrality

AMERICAN policy with regard to the Italo-Ethiopian war and its repercussions at Geneva received a modest measure of elucidation last Saturday, when a note was sent to the League of Nations in reply to the suggestion that non-member States communicate their opinions or their decisions to take action in the present circumstances. A further and more enlightening indication of policy was made available Wednesday, when statements were issued by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull urging Americans once again to desist from trade with both belligerents. The League communication, like many of the general statements now being made by the heads of Governments in Europe, can only be construed as an effort to involve the United States again in the tangled skein of European affairs. It set forth the steps taken against Italy and to all intents and purposes invited similar actions by the non-member States. The reply by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, made after extensive conferences with President Roosevelt, is an exceedingly sympathetic document, which proclaims in a breath the American purpose not to be drawn into the war and not to contribute to a prolongation of the war. Unfortunately, however, it lacks that stern emphasis upon American aloofness which would be most fitting at this juncture and calls to mind the statement by Ambassador-at-large Norman H. Davis, made at Geneva in 1933, that the United States is willing to refrain from any action tending to defeat collective measures against a violation of international peace.

This communication apparently was considered by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull an insufficient statement of American policy, for two pronouncements were issued on Wednesday in which Americans were warned against trading with the belligerent nations. In these statements, a dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" remarked, the isolationist doctrine to keep away from entanglements is reiterated, but the undercurrent of sympathetic co-operation with the League's program runs even more strongly. President Roosevelt remarked that he had previously carried into effect the will and intent of the neutrality resolution adopted by Congress, and had stated that transactions by Americans with either of the belligerents would be at their own risk. "This Government is determined not to become involved in the controversy, and is anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace," the President continued. "However, in the course of war, tempting opportunities for trade may be offered to our people to supply materials which would prolong the war. I do not believe that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly expanding our trade in such materials; nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefields to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens. Accordingly, the American Government is keeping informed as to all shipments consigned to both belligerents." Mr. Roosevelt indicated in a press conference that he personally had discouraged a large shoe manufacturing concern from filling an order from the Italian Government, for shoes suitable for use by troops. Secretary Hull issued a general statement on the same day, calling upon American citizens to desist from trading with Italy or Ethiopia and declaring that

such trade is conducted at the expense of human life and misery.

The note transmitted to the League by Secretary Hull acknowledges the communication from Geneva and points out that the Government and people of the United States are deeply interested in the prevention of war, and hence in the sanctity of treaties and the promotion of peace in all parts of the world. Various treaties and declarations are cited in which the United States insisted upon pacific means in the settlement of international disputes. "As regards the situation now unhappily existing between Ethiopia and Italy," Mr. Hull continued, "I may point out that the Government of the United States put forth every practicable effort to aid in the preservation of peace, through conferences, official acts, diplomatic communications and public statements, and emphasized particularly the principles of the Pact of Paris and the high legal and moral obligations of the signatories thereto. This country repeatedly expressed its anxiety and the hope that the controversy would be resolved without resort to armed conflict and the conviction of the entire nation that failure to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the subsequent outbreak of hostilities would be a world calamity." Acting upon its own initiative the United States Government announced a number of measures to avoid being drawn into the war, the note stated. Among them are the Presidential embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents, the warning to Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels, and the general statement to American citizens that transactions of any character with either belligerent nation would be at their own risk.

Mr. Hull took occasion, in his note to the League, to emphasize particularly the assertion that these measures are not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents, and that "our people might realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries, and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about." Reiterating and reaffirming this policy with respect to transactions with the belligerents, Mr. Hull declared that the course thus pursued in advance of action by other Governments "represents the independent and affirmative policy of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war." Realizing the adverse effects of war, and the human misery and threat to civilization that it entails, the Secretary added, the United States "undertakes at all times not only to exercise its moral influence in favor of peace throughout the world, but to contribute in every practicable way, within the limitations of our foreign policy, to that end." This country, he said, "views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize or shorten the duration of war."

European Diplomacy

NOTWITHSTANDING many and puzzling inconsistencies, Europe seems to be moving rapidly toward some sort of settlement of the difficul-

ties aroused by the Italian war of aggression against Ethiopia. British statesmen, quite possibly with the current election campaign in mind, have been making dire predictions of additional trouble and suggesting the need for vast increases in British armaments. The League has proceeded slowly with its program of sanctions, the immediate rate of progress being in sharpest possible contrast to the rapid voting of five types of sanctions late in October. From Paris have come reports, at first denied in London, that plans for settlement of the African problem are being drawn up by experts of the British, French and Italian Governments. Italy has withdrawn some troops from its colony of Libya, which adjoins Egypt, but Britain has recalled only a few ships from the Mediterranean and such vessels have been replaced by others. But in that connection the British election again may possibly be the sufficient explanation. London and Paris, meanwhile, seem to be drawing closer in a military sense, for their experts have been drafting joint naval plans to fit various contingencies. Some of the best informed European observers contend that the various lines of development will tend to merge toward a reasonably understandable center only after the British election is held on Nov. 14.

The importance of the British attitude in the present situation cannot be exaggerated, for it was entirely at British insistence that the League moved toward sanctions against Italy. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, speaking to his constituents late last week, made the surprising declaration that the British fleet, acting alone, might be compelled to blockade an aggressor nation in carrying out League sanctions. The statement appeared to fit in poorly with his previous assurances that military sanctions would not be imposed against Italy by Britain alone. The only qualification in the fresh speech was a statement that the Conservative Government would not take a move of that sort unless assured beforehand of the sympathetic attitude of the United States. Mr. Baldwin found it advisable on Monday to add in another election campaign speech that he did not believe the need for a military blockade could arise in the current situation, and he carried the matter over into the general field by asserting that the risks of action are inseparable from the League of Nations, as at present constituted. In the course of that address, and again on Thursday, Mr. Baldwin declared pointedly that he still hoped for American participation in the League and its activities.

Geneva activities this week consisted mainly of the receipt of acceptances from many nations of the various sanctions proposals. Proposals 1 and 2, calling for embargoes on arms shipments to Italy and financial assistance to that country, have been in practical effect for some time. Member States had been asked to communicate to the League by last Monday their acceptances of Proposal 3, which forbids imports by member States from Italy. On the appointed date only 10 acceptances were available, but they were received in greater numbers subsequently and more than 30 countries now have indicated acceptance. Proposal 4, forbidding the exportation of a number of key commodities to Italy, also received the acceptance of numerous member States. The approving nations included the largest countries still adhering to the League, and it may be significant that some small States made numerous reservations. A co-

ordinating committee was to meet Thursday and name a date for applications of the sanctions, but delay was the order of the day, lending color to the statements that three-cornered peace negotiations were in progress.

The prospect of sanctions clearly was one that the Italian Government and people did not relish. Italy celebrated last Monday the 14th anniversary of the march on Rome and the establishment of Fascism, but all reports from Rome agreed that the fetes were subdued, with the people most anxious concerning the adverse opinion of the world on their African adventure. But Premier Benito Mussolini suddenly resumed his sanguine speech-making as the celebration started, and he uttered defiances of the entire world. Defensive measures against the sanctions also were announced, Tuesday, in the form of edicts for several meatless days in each week, early closing of offices to save fuel, and similar steps. On Thursday an Italian spokesman indicated at Geneva that Italy is willing to negotiate for peace before being subjected to an international series of sanctions. But there is some evidence to support the hypothesis that the outline of a settlement already has been considered and perhaps even approved by Great Britain, France and Italy, in concert. The plans may be upset, on the other hand, by such incidents as those reported on Thursday from Rome, where rioting young Italians stormed stores they believed to be British, and even moved toward the British Embassy until the police turned them back. British spokesmen continued to insist they will not withdraw their fleet from the Mediterranean until Anglo-Italian problems reach adjustment.

It is more than possible that all these developments are of relatively little significance as compared to the resumption of direct exchanges on a basis of settlement by British, French and Italian statesmen. Paris reports of last Saturday gave the first indications of such conversations, after consultations between Premier Pierre Laval and Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador to France. The Italian Government, it was made known, had suggested peace on the basis of a division of Ethiopia into two zones, with Italy to receive possession of a large area adjoining her present African colonies and virtual control of a further inland slice which might possibly exclude the Lake Tsana district in which Great Britain is interested. This suggestion, transmitted through the French Premier, appears to have been received coldly by London. But the doors were not shut, for there was much additional diplomatic activity this week. Joint Anglo-French proposals were said to have been worked out by Tuesday for submission to Premier Mussolini as an alternative to the first set of suggestions. It was admitted in London, the same day, that negotiations were in progress. Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary in the British Cabinet, insisted on Wednesday that the moves toward settlement are within the framework of the League and do not indicate any change in British policy.

The War in Ethiopia

FROM Eritrea toward the south, and from Italian Somaliland northward, the forces of Premier Benito Mussolini started another vigorous push over the last week-end in their endeavor to gain military control of Ethiopia. Engagements in the north have been entirely of a minor character, and the move-

ment there can hardly be said to resemble warfare. The Italian troops marching from Somaliland, however, have encountered some opposition, and a few killed and wounded were reported on both sides late this week. The problem of water and transport remains the chief one faced by the Italians as they moved cautiously into Ethiopian territory. They captured numerous wells as they moved this week some 25 miles south toward Makale, and perhaps an equal distance northward toward the defiles leading into the Ethiopian highlands. In all instances, however, the water supplies were polluted, making it necessary to carry water great distances for the supply of the troops. Ethiopian resources are being mobilized steadily for resistance to the Italians at some future date. It is well recognized that Ethiopian strategy calls for patience until the Italians have penetrated far into the country, and really important battles probably will not develop for some time.

In the meanwhile, British, French and Italian negotiators quite possibly will settle the entire business to their own liking and quite without reference to any desires of the Ethiopians themselves. The British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, has indicated that current negotiations are within the framework of the League of Nations, which may mean that Emperor Haile Selassie will be left some formal remnants of sovereignty in any settlement. The numerous "war correspondents," meanwhile, are sending tedious descriptions of the simple maneuvers and the complicated rumors, while lengthy descriptions of their own exploits by airplane, muleback and on foot also jam the overworked communication facilities. The actual war in Ethiopia promises to be the best publicized and least significant in history.

British Election Campaign

THROUGHOUT the United Kingdom election appeals thundered this week, as the campaign proclaimed by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, with the approval of King George, got under way. The ruling Conservatives, well organized, got off to a flying start, judging by available reports, and the issues in the campaign are chiefly of the Conservatives' own making. Mr. Baldwin and his associates are appealing for election on a program of peace through co-operation with the League of Nations, while Great Britain increases her armaments to meet any eventualities that may arise. Apparently, this theme was overworked a bit late last week, when the Prime Minister solemnly declared that the sanctions at Geneva might lead to a naval blockade of Italy. In another address, last Monday, he qualified the statement by saying that the question of blockades probably would not arise out of the present situation, while British policy in any event would be directed toward that end only if London were assured of the "sympathetic" support of the great non-member States.

Sir Herbert Samuel, head of one of the Liberal groups, predicted, in the course of his campaigning, that Winston Churchill would be made a Cabinet member in charge of the defense services in a Conservative victory, and on the basis of such a "swing to the right," with a general increase in armaments, opposition to the Conservatives is being fomented. C. R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party since the resignation of George Lansbury, is campaigning en-

tirely on a peace issue. He is opposing the Conservatives on the plea that the ruling group is asking a blank check for rearmament, and urges that the Conservatives really want large armaments so that the old game of international power politics can be played to better advantage. It is generally conceded that the Conservatives will retain control of Parliament as a result of the election, but the Laborites probably will triple the representation of 50 left to them in the "panic election" of 1931. Some observers believe the Liberals also may make some gains. In the House prorogued last week the Conservatives had a majority of 400.

French Deflation Program

SEVERAL weeks probably will elapse before the French Parliament reassembles to debate the urgent question of the numerous decrees promulgated by Premier Pierre Laval under the emergency powers granted last summer, but already difficulties are crowding the political path of the Laval regime. The Finance Commission of the Chamber of Deputies met last week to whip the decrees into shape for enactment into law. It was understood when the emergency powers were granted that they would be subject to review and acceptance or rejection by the next session. The period of Parliamentary trial is almost at hand, and the reaction of the Chamber Finance Commission is not comforting to M. Laval and his supporters. Several of the important decrees curtailing Government expenditures were modified materially as the laws were drafted. On Wednesday the Commission voted overwhelmingly to exempt large groups of small rentiers and war veterans from the 10% reductions provided by the decrees, while in other matters also the Commission took decisions adverse to the Premier's program. Premier Laval objected to this procedure, and he will be heard by the Commission next week. The Cabinet promulgated on Wednesday more than 300 additional decrees, but they are mainly administrative and of no great significance in the general scheme of deflation.

Japan

THERE is no denying the generally good effects of such international amenities as the visit to Japan this week by Vice-President John N. Garner and a group of American Congressmen. Mr. Garner and his associates were received with the utmost courtesy when they landed at Yokohama last Monday, and they were feted royally in a stay that included a reception by Emperor Hirohito. But this first visit of an American Vice-President to Japan and the good-will it evoked may well prove to be but an interlude in the tide of apprehension regarding Japanese intentions and practices in Eastern Asia. No indications have become available of a satisfactory adjustment of the recent Russo-Japanese incidents on the border of Siberia and Manchukuo. Nor is there any lessening of the aggressive tone of Japanese pronouncements regarding China.

Shanghai reports of Tuesday stated that fresh demands had been presented by Japanese officials on that day for cessation of all "anti-Japanese activity" in North China, with "vigorous steps" by the Japanese military as the alternative. The Japanese Ambassador to China, Akira Ariyoshi, declared pointedly that China had refused to live up to the terms of agreements made early this year, and which all

the world knows were forced upon China virtually at the point of a gun. "The first essential for the development of North China is a halt to the unrest and lawlessness and the establishment of a stable and reliable Government of genuine permanency," the Ambassador stated. This statement rings oddly in view of the fact, recognized by other nations at least, that Japan exercises no sovereignty over North China, and is not yet in a position to postulate the "essentials of development" for the area. Declarations such as the one made by Ambassador Ariyoshi foreshadow additional trouble in the Far East, and it is clear that sound American policy dictates complete aloofness in order to avoid embroilment.

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:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS

Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 1	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Nov. 1	Date Established	Pre-vious Rate
Austria	3½	July 10 1935	4	Hungary	4	Aug. 28 1935	4½
Batavia	4	July 1 1935	4½	India	3½	Feb. 16 1934	4
Belgium	2	May 15 1935	2½	Ireland	3	June 30 1932	3½
Bulgaria	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy	5	Sept. 9 1935	4½
Canada	2½	Mar. 24 1935	--	Japan	3.65	July 3 1933	3
Chile	4	Jan. 24 1935	4½	Java	5	June 2 1935	3½
Colombia	4	July 18 1933	5	Jugoslavia	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½
Czechoslovakia	3½	Jan. 25 1933	4½	Lithuania	6	Jan. 2 1934	7
Danzig	5	Oct. 2 1 1935	6	Morocco	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Denmark	3½	Aug. 21 1935	2½	Norway	3½	May 23 1933	4
England	2	June 30 1932	2½	Poland	5	Oct. 25 1933	6
Estonia	5	Sept. 25 1934	5½	Portugal	4	Dec. 13 1934	5½
Finland	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	Rumania	3½	Feb. 7 1934	6
France	3	Aug. 8 1935	3½	South Africa	3½	May 15 1933	4
Germany	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Spain	5	July 10 1935	5½
Greece	7	Oct. 13 1933	7½	Sweden	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Holland	4½	Oct. 21 1935	5	Switzerland	2½	May 2 1935	2

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 9-16@5/8% as against 9-16@5/8% on Friday of last week, and 5/8% for three-months' bills as against 5/8% on Friday of last week. Money on call in London on Friday was 1/2%. At Paris the open market rate was raised on Oct. 30 from 2 7/8% to 3%, but in Switzerland the rate remains at 2 1/2%.

Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Oct. 25 shows a gain in gold holdings of 195,375,638 francs. Gold now aggregates 72,157,944,791 francs, compared with 82,475,805,725 francs a year ago and 81,032,035,444 francs two years ago. French commercial bills discounted and creditor current accounts register increases, namely 375,000,000 francs and 872,000,000 francs respectively. The Bank's ratio which is now at 74.92% compares with 80.29 last year and 79.11% the previous year. Notes in circulation show a contraction of 371,000,000 francs, bringing the total of notes outstanding down to 82,034,045,495 francs. Circulation last year stood at 79,466,820,825 francs and the previous year at 81,098,681,375 francs. The item of advances against securities shows a loss of 31,000,000 francs. A comparison of the various items for three years appears below:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Oct. 25 1935	Oct. 26 1934	Oct. 27 1933
		Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	+195,375,638	72,157,944,791	82,475,805,725	81,032,035,444
Credit bals. abroad	No change	8,342,155	9,728,271	1,284,769,727
a French commercial bills discounted	+375,000,000	8,101,783,607	3,997,346,946	3,559,683,427
b Bills bought abrd	No change	1,253,271,165	921,605,416	1,301,728,104
Adv. agst. secur.	-31,000,000	3,129,791,346	3,100,590,883	2,780,580,722
Note circulation	-371,000,000	82,034,045,495	79,466,820,825	81,098,681,375
Cred. curr. accounts	+872,000,000	14,284,767,742	23,252,861,830	21,327,586,493
Proportion of gold on hand to sight lab.	-0.18%	74.92%	80.29%	79.11%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad.

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Oct. 30 reveals another gain in gold amounting, in the present instance, to £341,329 raising the total to another new high of £195,521,966. This is the eleventh consecutive week in which a new high has been established. A year ago the Bank's bullion amounted to £192,650,024. Since the gain in gold was more than offset by an expansion of £2,875,000 in circulation; reserves decreased £2,533,000. Public deposits declined £9,099,000, while other deposits rose £5,286,386. Of the latter amount £3,818,662 was an addition to bankers' accounts and £1,467,724 to other accounts. The reserve ratio dropped slightly to 37.76% from 38.49% a week ago; last year the ratio was 47.27%. Loans on Government securities fell off £885,000 and those on other securities £384,016. Of the latter amount £175,381 was from discounts and advances and £208,635 from securities. No change was made in the 2% discount rate. Below are the figures for several years.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Oct. 30 1935	Oct. 31 1934	Nov. 1 1933	Nov. 2 1932	Nov. 4 1931
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	399,889,000	378,369,499	372,197,364	361,472,011	358,856,922
Public deposits	26,225,000	16,893,757	7,541,285	7,018,532	19,877,160
Other deposits	121,076,565	140,231,352	154,350,535	137,569,460	101,144,854
Bankers' accounts	82,524,413	100,419,410	110,643,752	102,671,840	60,936,340
Other accounts	38,552,152	39,812,122	43,706,783	34,897,620	40,208,514
Gov't securities	85,890,999	80,894,164	77,020,905	78,813,094	57,825,906
Other securities	23,480,737	19,648,873	23,019,131	29,489,559	42,841,379
Disct. & advances	11,210,370	8,901,297	8,647,880	11,593,766	10,750,890
Securities	12,270,367	10,747,576	14,371,251	17,535,793	32,090,489
Res've notes & coin	55,634,000	74,280,525	79,560,327	53,988,412	38,051,882
Coin and bullion	195,521,966	192,650,024	191,757,691	140,460,423	121,908,804
Prop. of res. to lab.	37.76%	47.27%	49.14%	37.33%	31.44%
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	6%

New York Money Market

A CHANGE for the better at length is to be noted in the New York money market, less through demand for accommodation than by what might be called a gentlemen's agreement among the banks to maintain call and time loans at levels that afford some slight remuneration. Beginning Tuesday, one of the large banks advanced its charge for call loans to 3/4% from 1/4%, and the higher rate was made general on Wednesday. There have been no offerings at concessions in the counter or street market. Time loans gained slightly on Tuesday, as the move to increase rates started, and by Wednesday such accommodation was at 1% for all maturities up to six months. The new figures compare with the uniform rate of 1/4% prevalent since last April. Other departments of the money market were unaffected by these changes. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates remained as before. The Treasury sold on Monday two series of discount bills at extremely low rates. One series of \$50,000,000 bills, due in 133 days, was awarded at an average discount of 0.101%, while a further series of \$50,000,000 went at 0.169%, both computed on an annual bank discount basis.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1/4 of 1% remained the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals until Wednesday, when the rate for both new loans and renewals was raised 1/2 of 1% to 3/4 of 1%. The 1/4 of 1% rate had been maintained uniformly ever since April 22 1935. The market for time money was fairly active on Monday and Tuesday at 3/8% and 1/2% on all maturities. On Wednesday rates advanced to 1% for all maturities, and business immediately fell off.

Rates are now quoted at 1% for all maturities. The demand for prime commercial paper has been fairly active this week. Paper has been in good supply. Rates are 3/4% for extra choice names running from four to six months and 1% for names less known.

Bankers' Acceptances

TRANSACTIONS in prime bankers' acceptances have been slow this week, due to the shortage of bills, the demand having been far in excess of the supply. Rates are unchanged. Quotations of the American Acceptance Council for bills up to and including 90 days are 3-16% bid and 1/8% asked; for four months, 1/4% bid and 3-16% asked; for five and six months, 3/8% bid and 5-16% asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is 1/2% for bills running from 1 to 90 days, 3/4% for 91- to 120-day bills, and 1% for 121- to 180-day bills. The Federal Reserve banks' holdings of acceptances remain unchanged at \$4,676,000. Open market rates for acceptances are nominal in so far as the dealers are concerned, as they continue to fix their own rates. The nominal rates for open market acceptances are as follows:

SPOT DELIVERY						
180 Days		150 Days		120 Days		
Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Prime eligible bills	3/8	1/16	3/8	1/16	1/4	1/16
90 Days		60 Days		30 Days		
Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Prime eligible bills	1/16	3/8	1/16	1/4	1/16	
FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS						
Eligible member banks						3/8% bid
Eligible non-member banks						3/8% bid

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Nov. 1	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston	2	Feb. 8 1934	2 1/2
New York	1 1/2	Feb. 2 1934	2
Philadelphia	2	Jan. 17 1935	2 1/2
Cleveland	1 1/2	May 11 1935	2
Richmond	2	May 9 1935	2 1/2
Atlanta	2	Jan. 14 1935	2 1/2
Chicago	2	Jan. 19 1935	2 1/2
St. Louis	2	Jan. 3 1935	2 1/2
Minneapolis	2	May 14 1935	2 1/2
Kansas City	2	May 10 1935	2 1/2
Dallas	2	May 8 1935	2 1/2
San Francisco	2	Feb. 16 1934	2 1/2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange and the major European currencies continue to display greater steadiness in terms of the dollar, as the feeling grows that the European nations will not become involved in war because of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

The range for sterling this week has been between \$4.91 3/8 and \$4.92 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$4.91 and \$4.92 1/2 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.91 1/2 and \$4.92 1/8, compared with a range of between \$4.91 1/8 and \$4.92 1/4 a week ago.

The following tables give the mean London check rate on Paris from day to day, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS

Saturday, Oct. 26	74.562	Wednesday, Oct. 30	74.634
Monday, Oct. 28	74.565	Thursday, Oct. 31	74.625
Tuesday, Oct. 29	74.595	Friday, Nov. 1	74.612

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Oct. 26	141s. 6d.	Wednesday, Oct. 30	141s. 4d.
Monday, Oct. 28	141s. 6d.	Thursday, Oct. 31	141s. 5d.
Tuesday, Oct. 29	141s. 4 1/2d.	Friday, Nov. 1	141s. 7d.

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, Oct. 26	\$35.00	Wednesday, Oct. 30	\$35.00
Monday, Oct. 28	35.00	Thursday, Oct. 31	35.00
Tuesday, Oct. 29	35.00	Friday, Nov. 1	35.00

The volume of foreign exchange business is at an exceedingly low level. The security markets abroad are also working in greatly reduced volume, although the day-to-day quotations for gilt-edged issues in both stocks and bonds display a firmer undertone. It would seem that throughout all markets the larger interests are deferring commitments until the effects of the sanctions policy can be more clearly understood. There is hesitancy because, while it is generally held that a European war will not develop, the large financial interests in most markets are proceeding with the utmost caution. These special features of the present market have been manifest since early in October, and it may safely be said that there will be no change in the technical position of trading for some weeks.

There is some hesitancy in the foreign exchange market due entirely to the British elections, which will take place on Nov. 14.

At present, especially in the past four or five weeks, sterling is receiving considerable support through the heavy purchases of silver in the London market for United States Treasury account. These purchases have been particularly heavy in the past two weeks, owing to the excessive dumping of Far Eastern silver. It is confidently stated that the daily purchases of spot silver for United States account have been amounting to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 ounces. The United States Treasury is absorbing virtually all spot offers.

The spot price of silver has been ranging consistently close to 29 5-16d. per ounce, but in Tuesday's market the forward quotation dropped 1/8d. to an even 29d. per ounce. Only once before during the entire period of grave disturbance in the silver market which has accompanied the execution of the American silver program has such a discount appeared. This occurred last August, when for one day a discount of 7-16d. appeared. Some well-informed opinion holds that the forward price may go lower. Support for the forward market in London appears to be coming from only one source. Holders of silver in London are selling spot supplies to the American Treasury, adding to the pressure on the spot market, and are buying in futures. This is being done apparently only by those who actually need to hold their silver stocks in London.

Sterling is also finding some support in the gold sales in London. A peculiar feature of the gold transactions this week was the reported purchase by the Bank of the Netherlands of 20,000,000 guilders of gold from the British Exchange Equalization Fund. It is also asserted that the Equalization Fund has been offering gold in the London open market after the price has been fixed at 11 a. m. on the basis of the then known supply. These transactions make it difficult to keep track of the exact amount of gold sold in London at present. For instance, on Monday of this week the available supply at "fixing" time was £80,000 and the price was 141s. 6d. Had the Equalization Fund offered additional gold during the day, there would be no means of ascertaining how much it had sold or of learning the price or the purchaser. Much of the gold which came to New York from England in recent weeks is believed to have been sold by the Exchange Equalization Fund.

It is understood that ever since early last week the foreign exchange market has been in such complete equilibrium that the exchange control has had very little occasion to intervene.

The flow of uneasy European funds to this side is now less excited than it has been since the heavy gold movement from Europe to the United States began on Sept. 9. Nevertheless, there is a steady flow of European money to this side for investment in the New York security market, creating pressure against sterling and offsetting to a great extent the heavy purchases for United States Treasury account in London. At present it is reported that there is a decided movement of Swiss funds to American securities. However, not all of this buying is immediately against the pound, as there is a great deal of buying of American securities listed in London. These purchases are made through English houses rather than through London branches of New York Stock Exchange concerns. In the long run, however, these transactions serve to strengthen the dollar against the pound.

British business continues to show a steady upward trend, especially in capital goods. The London "Economist" index of business activity, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, rose sharply in August and September.

Money continues abundant in the London open market, with rates showing hardly any change from day to day, except occasionally on bills of longer maturity, four and six months. Call money against bills is in supply at $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Two-months' bills are 9-16% to $\frac{5}{8}\%$; three-months' bills $\frac{5}{8}\%$ to 11-16%; four-months' bills 11-16% to $\frac{3}{4}\%$, and six months' bills $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to $\frac{7}{8}\%$.

Gold on offer in the London market this week—that is, gold made available at the official fixing hour, and not including afternoon sales by the exchange control or any other source—was as follows: On Saturday, £70,000; on Monday, £80,000; on Tuesday, £190,000; on Wednesday, £300,000; on Thursday, £156,000, and on Friday, £16,000. On Thursday the Bank of England bought £455,865 in gold bars.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Oct. 30, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, OCT. 24-OCT. 30, INCLUSIVE

Imports	Exports
\$26,232,000 from England	
14,090,000 from France	
4,844,000 from Canada	
2,726,000 from India	
474,000 from Ecuador	None
217,000 from Chile	
139,000 from Holland	
5,000 from Guatemala	
\$48,727,000 total	

Net Change in Gold Held Earmarked for Foreign Account
Increase: \$106,700

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$395,000 of gold was received from China at San Francisco.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday \$4,924,200 of gold was received, of which \$2,960,300 came from France, and \$1,963,900 from England. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday \$6,069,100 of gold was received, of which \$2,543,500 came from France, \$2,089,000 from England, \$922,100 from India and \$514,500 from Holland. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. It was reported on Friday that \$86,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from China.

Canadian funds during the week were quoted in terms of the dollar from a discount of $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ to a discount of 31-32%.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in dull trading. Bankers' sight was $\$4.91\frac{1}{2}@\$4.91\frac{5}{8}$, cable transfers $\$4.91\frac{5}{8}@\$4.91\frac{3}{4}$. On Monday the pound was firmer in a slightly active market. The range was $\$4.91\frac{3}{8}@\$4.91\frac{3}{4}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.91\frac{1}{2}@\$4.91\frac{7}{8}$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling continued to display a firm undertone. Bankers' sight was $\$4.91\frac{3}{4}@\4.92 ; cable transfers $\$4.91\frac{7}{8}@\$4.92\frac{1}{8}$. On Wednesday the pound was steady. The range was $\$4.91\frac{3}{4}@\$4.91\frac{7}{8}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.91\frac{7}{8}@\4.92 for cable transfers. On Thursday the market continued quiet and was slightly easier. The range was $\$4.91\frac{3}{8}@\$4.91\frac{3}{4}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.91\frac{1}{2}@\$4.91\frac{7}{8}$ for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was steady, the range was $\$4.91\frac{3}{8}@\$4.91\frac{5}{8}$ for bankers' sight and $\$4.91\frac{1}{2}@\$4.91\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$4.91\frac{1}{2}$ for demand and $\$4.91\frac{5}{8}$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$4.90\frac{1}{4}$, sixty-day bills at $\$4.90\frac{5}{8}$, ninety-day bills at $\$4.90\frac{1}{8}$, documents for payment (60 days), at $\$4.90\frac{3}{8}$ and seven-day grain bills at $\$4.91\frac{1}{8}$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$4.90\frac{1}{4}$.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs have been exceptionally steady for the past few weeks, moving generally just a fraction above the lower export point for gold from Paris to New York. However, the franc went below the gold point on Thursday. This was due to inactivity in Paris, as the Bourse closed not to reopen until Monday, in observance of All Saints and All Souls holidays.

Premier Laval, who appeared before the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission last week, recalled the situation existing when he took over power and was faced with a 7,000,000,000-franc deficit and the Treasury's need for 10,000,000,000 francs at a time when gold exports totaled almost the latter figure. He stated that the decree laws had made it possible to effect economies or to create resources of about 11,000,000,000 francs, of which 6,700,000,000 francs are for the State's budget. He said that the increase in the national budget will not be more than 4,000,000,000 francs. M. Laval is understood to have asserted that the creation of an extraordinary budget, even if it included expenditures which should normally be in the ordinary budget, was justified by the present exceptional circumstances surrounding international affairs. The foreign exchange market has been so quiet and the franc has ruled so steadily just above the lower gold point, that the British exchange control has had very little occasion to intervene in the market in behalf of either sterling or the franc during the past week. In five weekly statements of the Bank of France, issued during October, the gold holdings of the Bank showed an increase of 279,065,547 francs. The Bank's ratio on Oct. 24 stood at 74.92%, which compared with 80.29% a year earlier and with legal requirement of 35%.

There is nothing new in the situation of the Italian lira. The lira, par 8.91, has ruled this week between $8.11\frac{1}{2}$ and 8.13, having been held at this level by close co-operation between the Bank of France and the Italian exchange control. The current statement of the condition of the Bank of Italy shows that between

Oct. 10 and Oct. 20 the Bank's gold reserves declined 88,000,000 lire. At the end of September, that is, before war operations really began, it was estimated that the East African campaign had cost the Italian Treasury 2,280,000,000 lire, or more than \$190,000,000.

The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies still on gold to the United States dollar:

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity	Range This Week
France (franc).....	3.92	6.63	6.58½ to 6.59½
Belgium (belga).....	13.90	16.95	16.83½ to 16.85½
Italy (lira).....	5.26	8.91	8.11½ to 8.13
Switzerland (franc).....	19.30	32.67	32.48 to 32.54
Holland (guilder).....	40.20	68.06	67.87 to 67.96

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 74.60 against 74.54 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at 6.59 against 6.59¼ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 6.59⅛ against 6.59⅜; and commercial sight bills at 6.56⅛ against 6.56⅜. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.85 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.85½ for cable transfers, against 16.83½ and 16.84½. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.24 for bankers' sight bills and 40.25 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.24 and 40.25. Italian lire closed at 8.11 for bankers' sight bills and at 8.12 for cable transfers, against 8.10½ and 8.11½. Austrian schillings closed at 18.80, against 18.81; exchange on Czechoslovakia at 4.14, against 4.14¼; on Bucharest at 0.80, against 0.80; on Poland at 18.84½, against 18.85½; and on Finland at 2.17½, against 2.17½. Greek exchange closed at 0.93½ for bankers' sight bills and at 0.94 for cable transfers, against 0.93½ and 0.94.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents mixed trends. The Scandinavian units, sterling bloc currencies, moved in close sympathy with the pound and in consequence are relatively steady. Swiss francs, while relatively easy in terms of the dollar, are inclined to firmness with respect to most of the European currencies. The Spanish peseta is held by the Spanish exchange control in close relation to the French franc. The market for exchange on Madrid is extremely thin in New York. There is a relatively steady flow of Swiss funds to the New York security market. This is a recent development and is not expected to attain large proportions. Several times last week and again this week the unit in New York dropped below 32.49 as against par of 32.67.

Holland guilders are firmer than at any time since the guilder was under pressure in July and August. Last week and again this week the Netherlands Bank was reported to be buying gold in London, apparently chiefly from the British Equalization Fund. The Bank of the Netherlands is now in the strongest position it has reported since the early part of September. Its present gold holdings of 588,800,000 guilders compare with a low point of 536,100,000 guilders on Sept. 30 and with 600,000,000 guilders on Sept. 9, just before the influx of gold from Europe to this side began. It is generally understood that much Dutch capital which took flight to this side early in September and more which went to Belgium a few months earlier is now returning to Amsterdam. Most of the gold which Amsterdam bought recently in London was left earmarked there.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 67.95, against 67.89 on Friday of last week;

cable transfers at 67.96, against 67.90; and commercial sight bills at 67.93, against 67.87. Swiss francs closed at 32.50½ for checks and at 32.51½ for cable transfers, against 32.48½ and 32.49½. Copenhagen checks finished at 21.94 and cable transfers at 21.95, against 21.94 and 21.95. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.34 and cable transfers at 25.35, against 25.34 and 25.35; while checks on Norway finished at 24.69 and cable transfers at 24.70, against 24.70 and 24.71. Spanish pesetas closed at 13.65 for bankers' sight bills and at 13.66 for cable transfers, against 13.65½ and 13.66½.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries presents no new features of importance from recent weeks. Rates are relatively firm and steady, moving in sympathy with sterling exchange, though the market for most of the South American units is limited in New York. The South American exchanges are now enjoying a greater freedom from regulation and the governments are inclined to lift restrictions on imports. Argentine imports for nine months ending in September showed an increase in value of 10.1%, and an increase in volume of 11.7%, over the corresponding period of 1934. Most of the increase in imports took place in the third quarter. At the end of last June Argentina's export balance was running 60,000,000 pesos (\$19,656,000) ahead of last year. The sudden expansion of imports in most of the South American countries indicates fundamental strength in the economic situation of the respective countries.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday, official quotations, at 32.76 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.76 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32⅞, against 32⅞. The unofficial or free market close was 27.15@27¼, against 27¼. Brazilian milreis, official rates, are 8¼ for bankers' sight bills and 8.45 for cable transfers, against 8¼ and 8.45. The unofficial or free market close was 5.60 against 5.65. Chilean exchange is nominally quoted on the new basis at 5.19, against 5.19. Peru is nominal at 24.91, against 24.94.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries continues to occupy the center of interest in the foreign exchange market owing to the drastic decline of the Chinese units brought about by the flight of silver from China to the London market. The movement of silver from China to London has been going on for the past few years under the stimulus of high silver prices inaugurated by the United States Treasury. In the last year and a half, despite regulations forbidding the export of silver decreed by the Chinese National Government, smuggling has been carried on extensively until now the Shanghai stocks are close to the vanishing point. In Thursday's trading the Shanghai dollar declined to a new low level of 31.25. The decline in the value of the Shanghai dollar during October amounted to 17%.

The Hong Kong dollar has also been showing great weakness throughout the month and in Thursday's trading touched a new low of 44.62. Banks with Far Eastern connections, it is reported, were informed that the Hong Kong bank, which manages the Hong Kong dollar, had suspended support because of the slump in the Shanghai unit, which must not be permitted to drift too far from the value of the Hong Kong currency if trade between the two cities is not to suffer. Intrinsically, the Hong Kong dollar

is viewed as stronger than the Shanghai dollar, for it is backed by large amounts of silver, British and other Government securities, although it is not convertible. Like the American dollar, each Hong Kong dollar may be exchanged for another Hong Kong dollar, but not for gold or silver.

Reports from the Far East state that the continued sales of silver from China reflect partly the adverse balance of Chinese trade and partly a flight of capital from China in expectation of further depreciation and ultimately devaluation of the Shanghai dollar at some lower level. These reports also suggest that the Shanghai dollar may eventually be linked with the Japanese yen. Chinese speculators are bullish on sterling and there is a great demand for sterling and also for American dollars in the Chinese centers. Japanese yen and the Indian rupee, both of which units move in strict relation to sterling, are steady in keeping with sterling quotations.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28¾, against 28.74 on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 44½@45 1-16, against 47½@48 15-16; Shanghai at 30⅞@31⅛, against 33¼@33½; Manila at 50, against 49.95; Singapore at 57.70, against 57.65; Bombay at 37.13, against 37.12; and Calcutta at 37.13, against 37.12.

Foreign Exchange Rates

PURSUANT to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922 OCT. 26 1935 TO NOV. 1 1935 INCLUSIVE

Country and Monetary Unit	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1
Europe—						
Austria, schilling	\$ 187950*	\$ 187860*	\$ 187950*	\$ 187933*	\$ 188050*	\$ 187950*
Belgium, belga	168415	168523	168419	168334	168369	168442
Bulgaria, lev	013250*	013375*	013375*	013375*	013475*	013575*
Czechoslovakia, krone	041387	041397	041382	041380	041375	041366
Denmark, krone	219383	219391	219538	219525	219416	219359
England, pound sterling	4.915833	4.914166	4.918166	4.917833	4.914666	4.914250
Finland, marka	021680	021666	021670	021680	021666	021680
France, franc	065903	065902	065927	065906	065890	065888
Germany, reichsmark	402314	402325	402328	402292	402328	402275
Greece, drachma	009385	009382	009387	009407	009404	009392
Holland, guilder	678676	678776	679014	678676	679035	679228
Hungary, pengo	297000*	296375*	296875*	296375*	296375*	297075*
Italy, lira	081192	081208	081132	081130	081161	081156
Norway, krone	246866	246875	247113	247089	246970	246835
Poland, zloty	188416	188416	188400	188340	188333	188380
Portugal, escudo	044745	044795	044760	044775	044775	044730
Rumania, leu	007960	007980	007960	007900	007890	007970
Spain, peseta	136560	136550	136603	136564	136546	136510
Sweden, krona	253362	253362	253565	253558	253425	253308
Switzerland, franc	324789	325035	325189	324985	324942	325010
Yugoslavia, dinar	022875	022850	022875	022850	022862	022862
Asia—						
China—						
Chefoo (yuan) dol'r	331666	332083	3321666	312083	308750	305833
Hankow (yuan) dol'r	332083	332500	332083	312500	309166	306250
Shanghai (yuan) dol.	331875	332083	3321875	312083	308958	305833
Tientsin (yuan) dol'r	332083	332500	332083	312500	309166	306250
Hong Kong, dollar	476562	479375	474062	458750	441666	442187
India, rupee	370530	370590	370895	371075	370620	370510
Japan, yen	287030	287175	287150	287190	287215	287500
Singapore (S. S.) dol'r	575000	575000	575312	575312	575312	575000
Australasia—						
Australia, pound	3.903125*	3.900937*	3.902187*	3.902187*	3.900937*	3.900625*
New Zealand, pound	3.926250*	3.924062*	3.924687*	3.924687*	3.923437*	3.923437*
Africa—						
South Africa, pound	4.874000*	4.859500*	4.864000*	4.863500*	4.860000*	4.859750*
North America—						
Canada, dollar	987604	988020	989557	988515	987760	988880
Cuba, peso	999200	999200	999200	999200	999200	999200
Mexico, peso (silver)	277500	277675	277675	277675	277675	277675
Hong Kong, dollar	984875	985375	987187	986062	985375	986437
South America—						
Argentina, peso	327650*	327312*	327800*	327800*	327650*	327625*
Brazil, milreis	084000*	083813*	083813*	083813*	083813*	083813*
Chile, peso	050000*	050950*	050950*	050950*	050950*	050950*
Uruguay, peso	805250*	801500*	801500*	801500*	801500*	801500*
Colombia, peso	565000*	558700*	557100*	565000*	567400*	567400*

* Nominal rates; firm rates not available.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amount of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at par of exchange) in the principal European banks as of Oct. 31 1935, together with comparisons as of the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
England	£ 195,521,966	£ 192,650,024	£ 191,757,691	£ 140,460,423	£ 121,908,804
France a	577,263,558	659,806,445	648,256,283	663,272,079	517,185,812
Germany b	2,916,650	3,085,650	16,374,400	37,698,150	52,725,700
Spain	90,381,000	90,630,000	90,413,000	90,311,000	89,867,000
Italy	43,537,000	66,712,000	76,204,000	62,615,000	58,895,000
Neth'lands	46,818,000	73,476,000	73,086,000	86,240,000	69,656,000
Nat'l Belg.	99,177,000	74,656,000	77,424,000	74,565,000	73,370,000
Switz'land	46,699,000	67,241,000	61,652,000	89,164,000	49,220,000
Sweden	21,031,000	15,663,000	14,163,000	11,442,000	11,858,000
Denmark	6,555,000	7,396,000	7,397,000	7,400,000	9,118,000
Norway	6,602,000	6,580,000	6,573,000	8,014,000	6,560,000
Total week	1,131,502,174	1,257,896,119	1,263,300,374	1,271,181,652	1,060,364,316
Prev. week	1,136,856,840	1,258,647,300	1,268,653,449	1,267,755,627	1,067,182,740

a These are the gold holdings of the Bank of France as reported in the new form of statement. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is £1,473,350.

Is the United States to Remain Neutral?

The American reply to the communication from the Co-ordination Committee of the League of Nations, made public on Oct. 26, is in most respects a model of diplomatic discretion. It answered the request for information by pointing out that the American Government, in regard to the Italo-Ethiopian situation, had "put forth every practicable effort to aid in the preservation of peace through conferences, official acts, diplomatic communications and public statements, and emphasized particularly the principles of the Pact of Paris and the high legal and moral obligations of the signatories thereto." It recited the issuance of President Roosevelt's proclamation under the neutrality Act "bringing into operation . . . an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents," and making it unlawful "for any American vessel to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war to any port of the belligerent countries or to any neutral port for transshipment to or for the use of either of the belligerents," together with the further proclamation "warning American nationals against travel on belligerent vessels and stating that such travel would be at their own risk." It also instanced, as "a most important step," the issuance later of President Roosevelt's public statement "definitely warning American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations, except at their own risk," and the supplementary statement by Secretary Hull emphasizing the President's warning. The course which had been pursued, it was declared, "represents the independent and affirmative policy of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war."

The gratification with which the note is reported to have been received at Geneva could hardly have been due wholly to the statements just quoted, since they do not go beyond a recital of facts and a reiteration of the general interest of the United States in peace. In the closing paragraph of the note, however, Secretary Hull, after again referring to the evils of war and the peace policy of the Government, added that the United States "views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war." General as this expression of sympathy is, it appears to have been quite enough to convince League circles that the United States, while maintaining a form of neutrality, can in fact be counted upon to give effective, if indirect, support to League sanctions. It has been realized from the first that the policy of sanctions would have only a qualified success unless the nations that are not members of the League acted in harmony with it, and any evidence of co-operative action, however slight,

by the United States is easily the most substantial endorsement that the League Powers could expect.

The question which now confronts the country is whether the neutrality that has been proclaimed is to be weakened by conduct which, while perhaps technically correct in point of law, will have the effect of sapping its force, and whether, while adhering to the forms of neutrality, other policies are to be brought forward with which neutrality cannot be made to harmonize. We have already expressed regret that Mr. Roosevelt, whose desire to keep the United States wholly out of foreign entanglements we have heartily commended, should have followed his proclamation with an appeal to Americans not to trade with either belligerent, and a warning that if they did so it would be at their own risk. If the comparative volumes of American trade with Italy and Ethiopia were not so absurdly unequal, such an appeal and warning would still have been an interference with neutral rights, since a declaration of neutrality does not in any case carry with it any restriction of ordinary trade with belligerent countries. Under the circumstances, however, the appeal and warning, whether actually heeded or not, practically aligns the United States against Italy and plays directly into the hands of the League. It is not a question of opposition to Italian policy or sympathy for the unhappy plight of Ethiopia; it is the question whether the United States, having proclaimed its neutrality, really means to be neutral.

There are disturbing indications that the whittling down policy is one which the Administration is bent upon pursuing. In a statement given out at Washington on Wednesday, following a conference with Secretary Hull, President Roosevelt, after again saying that "this Government is determined not to become involved in the controversy and is anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace," added: "However, in the course of war, tempting trade opportunities may be offered to our people to supply materials which would prolong the war. I do not believe that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly extending our trade in such materials, nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefield to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens. Accordingly, the American Government is keeping informed as to all shipments consigned for export to both belligerents." He also disclosed how, in September, he had discouraged the filling of a large order of the Italian Government for heavy shoes by the Endicott-Johnson Corporation. Secretary Hull was also quoted as saying definitely that the Government wished to "discourage dealings" with the belligerents.

This, of course, is not neutrality, nor is it the spirit of neutrality. Moreover, it goes far beyond the scope of the neutrality Act. The authority and duty which the Act imposes upon the President are limited to arms, ammunitions and implements of war; neither in that Act nor in any other is authority given to the President to interfere in any way with trade in other articles. What the Administration is doing, in the disguise of an attack on "war profits," is an attempt to accomplish by indirection what cannot legally be accomplished directly. It is interesting to recall that Congress, when the neutrality legislation was being considered, refused to give discretion to the

President in proclaiming neutrality or designating the articles or commodities whose export should be prohibited, but expressly limited the prohibition to the three classes of war materials just mentioned. There was every opportunity to widen the list if Congress had wished to do so, for war was imminent, and preparations for it were actively going on, at the time the measure was debated and passed.

Another point at which American foreign policy will bear watching is indicated in a rumor which was set going from Washington last week, but which has been overshadowed in the interval by the trade issue. The rumor is to the effect that the United States, in the event of substantial territorial conquests by Italy in Ethiopia, might apply the so-called Stimson doctrine of non-recognition to any puppet State that Italy might set up. The Stimson doctrine, announced by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State at the time of the establishment under Japanese protection of the State of Manchukuo, committed the United States to the policy of withholding recognition from any Government which had been set up in contravention of treaty obligations. The report would not be entitled to much credence but for the fact that Mr. Stimson, who has defended his doctrine stoutly in spite of much opposition, is a leader in the present criticism of traditional neutrality and in advocacy of American co-operation with the League.

Until the way in which Italy plans to govern the Ethiopian territory which it hopes to conquer and hold is known, the reasons for applying the Stimson doctrine are not very obvious. There has been no indication as yet that a puppet State, in the sense in which Manchukuo has been called such, is contemplated. The danger in bringing forward the Stimson doctrine in advance lies in the possibility of extending it to include non-recognition of any governmental arrangements that Italy, if it is successful, may make. Having qualified American neutrality by avowed pressure to prevent exports of war "materials" to Italy, it would not be a long step for the Administration to declare its opposition to territorial gains by Italy at Ethiopia's expense. The opportunity would be offered if, as seems probable, the Ethiopian Emperor were induced, by pressure from Great Britain, France and the League, to give a formal assent to such peace settlement as may eventually be made. As the United States is not likely to invite a controversy with the League and its dominating members, acceptance of the League decision would be a natural course. The step would not, perhaps, add much prestige to the Stimson doctrine, but it would be highly gratifying to the League, especially if, with the aid of informal co-operation by the United States, the policy of sanctions proved effective in stopping the war.

The general situation, meantime, is no clearer than it was a week ago. A large majority of the members of the League have accepted one or another of the League proposals, and it now seems probable that a wide economic and financial boycott of Italy may go into effect, although with further delay until perhaps the middle of November. A considerable check to Italian trade has also already been administered, and food rationing and other incidents of a war status have appeared. The peace outlook, on the other hand, is more than ever confused and contradictory. Spokesmen for the British Government continue to declare the earnest desire of that Government for peace, but preparations for war have not

been relaxed, the efforts of Great Britain and France to reach an understanding about peace terms are again reported to have failed, and British demands upon Italy have been enlarged. Premier Mussolini, on his part, has bitterly denounced the policy of sanctions and threatened retaliation, and the Italian advance in Ethiopia goes on with no important check.

What we are witnessing, in short, is a state of economic war, widened to include most of the important nations and many lesser ones. How much it will cost is a matter of speculation, but although the cost will be spread over many nations, the aggregate will certainly be large. About the only bright spot in the picture is the continued insistence, in Great Britain and France, that armed interference with Italy's course is not contemplated, but we cannot yet be sure that that spot will not be obliterated. It is a matter of national concern that Mr. Roosevelt should see no inconsistency between proclaiming neutrality and interfering with American trade with Italy. The appeals which Premier Stanley Baldwin and others have made to the United States to abandon its "isolation" show well enough how the United States, having taken one compromising step, is to be pressed to take others.

Federal Control of Bituminous Coal

The Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, familiarly known as the Guffey or Guffey-Snyder Coal Act, came before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Tuesday for a test of its constitutionality. It was in regard to this measure, when the bill was before the House of Representatives, that President Roosevelt, in a letter of July 6 to the chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee of Ways and Means, declared that "a decision by the Supreme Court relative to this measure would be helpful as indicating, with increasing clarity, the constitutional limits within which this Government must operate," and expressed the hope that "your committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation." The case comes before the Court on the application of James W. Carter, President of the Carter Coal Co. but acting in this instance as a stockholder, for an injunction to restrain the company from complying with the Act, and to restrain the Government from collecting the "compliance tax" for which the Act provides. A temporary injunction in favor of the company was granted by Judge Adkins on Wednesday, but a temporary injunction against the collection of the tax was refused, and Mr. Carter was required to post a bond to protect the stockholders of the company against loss in case a decision on the question of constitutionality should be adverse.

The Guffey Act is an elaborate measure intended, so its title declares, "to stabilize the bituminous coal-mining industry and promote its inter-State commerce; to provide for co-operative marketing of bituminous coal; to levy a tax on bituminous coal and provide for a drawback under certain conditions; to declare the production, distribution and use of bituminous coal to be affected with a national public interest; to conserve the bituminous coal reserves of the United States; to provide for the general welfare, and for other purposes." Section I of the Act adds to these declared purposes a reference to "the right of the public to constant and ample supplies of coal at reasonable prices," and declarations "that

all production of bituminous coal and distribution by the producers thereof bear upon and directly affect its inter-State commerce" and render regulation of such production and distribution imperative, that "the excessive facilities" for production and "the overexpansion of the industry" had led to producing, distributing and marketing methods which are wasteful of the national coal resources, disorganizing to inter-State commerce and a "portend" of "the destruction" of the industry itself, and "that the right of mine workers to organize and collectively bargain for wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment should be guaranteed in order to prevent constant wage cutting and the establishment of disparate labor costs detrimental to fair competition in the inter-State marketing of bituminous coal."

The Act accordingly provides for the establishment in the Department of the Interior of a National Bituminous Coal Commission of five members, with which is to be associated a Consumers' Counsel. The duty of the Counsel is to appear for the public in any proceeding before the Commission, with the right to examine witnesses or have them summoned, and to conduct independent investigations or to call for investigations by the Commission.

A tax of 15% on the sale price of coal at the mine, or on the "fair market value" in the case of captive mines, is imposed by the Act, the tax to be paid monthly by the producer. Any producer, however, who files with the Commission his acceptance of a code whose essential features the Act sets out, and "acts in compliance" with it, is entitled to a drawback of 90% of the tax. Acceptance of the code or the drawback is not to preclude a producer from contesting the constitutionality of any provision of the code or its validity as applicable to his case. The code requirements call for the organization of 23 district boards of producers, of from 3 to 17 members each, chosen, to the extent of some even number, one-half by a majority vote of the producers of a district and one-half by votes proportioned to the annual tonnage of the district, while one member is to be chosen "by the organization of employees representing the preponderant number of employees in the industry in the district."

The code further authorizes the establishment in each district of a marketing agency, with power, either on its own motion or at the direction of the Commission, to fix minimum prices of all kinds, qualities and sizes of coal at the mines, having regard to what is "just and equitable as between producers" and to "the interests of the consuming public." The district boards may also establish reasonable rules and regulations, subject in this as in other matters to the approval of the Commission, "incidental to the sale and distribution of coal by code members within the district." If the Commission thinks that the public interest requires protection of consumers against "unreasonably high prices," it may establish maximum prices at figures which shall yield "a reasonable return above the weighted average total cost" of coal for the district, but "no maximum price shall be established for any mine which shall not return cost plus a reasonable profit." A long list of "unfair methods of competition" which would constitute violations of the code is also embodied.

In the field of labor relations, the Act guarantees the right of collective bargaining, the right of employees "to select their own check-weighman to inspect the weighing or measuring of coal," and free-

dom from obligation, as a condition of employment, to live in company houses or trade at an employer's store. For the adjudication of labor disputes in the industry, and under certain circumstances for mediation or arbitration, a Bituminous Coal Labor Board of three members, one a representative of the producers, one a representative of the organized employees, and the third an impartial chairman having no financial interest in the industry or connection with its employees, is set up in the Department of Labor. Maximum hour and minimum wage agreements negotiated by producers of "more than two-thirds of the annual national tonnage production for the preceding calendar year" and representatives of more than half the mine workers employed are made binding upon all producers in the district. Any producer who fails to accept and maintain membership under the code is to be penalized to the extent of the amount of the tax on coal produced, with no privilege of drawback, and in addition is to be "held subject to other Acts of Congress regulating industries and their labor relations or providing for codes of fair competition therein."

Finally, it is provided by Section 14 of the Act that "no bituminous coal shall be purchased by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, produced at any mine where the producer has not complied with the provisions of the code," and that "each contract made by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, with a contractor for any public work or service, shall contain a provision that the contractor shall buy no bituminous coal to use on or in the carrying out of such contract from any producer" except one who is certified by the Commission as a member of the code. In an announcement made by the Commission at Washington on Tuesday, it was stated that in the opinion of counsel Section 14 is "mandatory," and that "the effect of this section appears to be far-reaching and will apply to railroads serving the Government in the transportation of mails as well as firms and individuals contracting with the Government for the supplying of materials." Just how sweeping the prohibition might prove to be in operation was not stated, but an intimation was reported to have been given by officials that it might include steel companies to the extent that they furnished supplies to the Government. In view of the wide range of public works now being carried on and the many activities in which the Government is engaged, there would seem to be no reason why, if this interpretation of "any public work or service" in which contracting is involved is to stand, most of the important industries of the country may not be affected.

The Guffey Act shows numerous traces of efforts to avoid the criticisms and implications of the Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case. Its emphasis upon the disorganization of the bituminous coal industry and the purpose to increase inter-State commerce in coal, its declaration that the mining and distribution of coal are "affected with a national public interest" and that waste in production is a waste of a natural resource, its attempt to give the code whose fundamental conditions it lays down the character of a voluntary agreement, and its statement in Section 11 that "State laws regulating the mining of coal not inconsistent herewith are not affected by this Act," all point to a studious effort to keep the stipulations of the Act strictly within constitutional limits. In these and some other re-

spects the Act may perhaps be regarded as a kind of model for Federal regulation of other producing and distributing industries if Federal control in that direction is to be extended.

Whether the effort to make the Act constitutional has been effective, however, is quite another matter. Aside from the broad attempt to regiment an important industry and make it, in pretty much everything except name, a Government affair, the Act contains provisions which may defeat its purpose: It treats the mining of bituminous coal as a public interest, primarily, it would seem, because a good deal of the coal mined enters into inter-State commerce and because the industry itself is badly disorganized. It provides in effect for the allocation of annual production among individual mines and mining districts, and authorizes the establishment of maximum and minimum prices for coal at the mines. It makes agreements by a majority of producers binding upon the minority, and penalizes by discriminating taxes any producer who does not subscribe to the code. The prohibition of Government purchases of coal from producers who do not accept the code, and the extension of the prohibition to contractors for any public work or service, will, if the Act is held constitutional, either deprive non-complying producers of a considerable part of their business or force them to accept the code. Practically, if the system works, it will raise the price of bituminous coal, and to that extent will increase the tendency to resort to substitutes.

These are important considerations to which the courts may be expected to give due weight. The action of Judge Adkins in refusing one injunction and granting another is not a victory for either side. It merely relieves the particular coal company in the case from the necessity of complying with the Act while the case is pending, and at the same time applies the general principle that a tax must be paid, or its payment guaranteed, before its validity can be contested.

The Course of the Bond Market

The bond market has not given a very interesting account of itself this week. A decline in activity and a lack of any definite trends have been in evidence. Net changes have been small for most issues, although there has been a tendency toward lower prices in some of the weaker rail bonds. High-grade corporate issues held up well at former levels, and United States Governments moved only fractionally. Bank reserves were reported at new high levels. Call money advanced to $\frac{3}{4}\%$ after having been at the all-time low of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ since April 17 this year. This represents an effort on the part of the large New York banks to earn a little better return on their funds rather than a real increase in demand for speculative funds, as, for instance, brokers' loans declined \$4,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday, the day the call rate was raised on the Exchange.

High-grade rail bonds have been steady, with only fractional changes. Speculative rails eased slightly. Among high-grades, Pennsylvania 4s, 1948, advanced $\frac{5}{8}$ to $111\frac{1}{4}$, and Chicago Union Station 4s, 1963, closed at $109\frac{3}{4}$, up $\frac{3}{8}$. Among the lower-grade issues, Baltimore & Ohio $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1960, declined $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $55\frac{5}{8}$; Erie 5s, 1967, closed at $66\frac{1}{4}$, off $2\frac{1}{4}$ points, and New York Chicago & St. Louis $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1978, lost $\frac{1}{8}$ point, closing at $60\frac{1}{2}$.

Utility bonds have been firm to strong this week. Gains in no instance were exceptional. Among high-grades, Pennsylvania Water & Power 5s, 1940, closed at 114, up $1\frac{1}{4}$ for the week, and Commonwealth Edison $4\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1956, advanced $\frac{5}{8}$ to 112. Among lower grades, New York Central Electric $5\frac{1}{2}$ s, 1950, advanced $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 99; American Water Works & Electric 5s, 1944, gained $2\frac{3}{4}$ points, closing at $109\frac{3}{4}$; Cities Service 5s, 1950, at 69 were up 9. New financing continued,

predicted throughout Kansas. Snow and colder was forecast for Lincoln, Neb. Temperatures in Alaska tumbled to 34 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, a new October record, according to Weather Bureau records. To-day it was cloudy and cool here, with temperatures ranging from 56 to 58 degrees. The forecast was for probably rain to-night and Saturday. Colder Saturday. Sunday fair and cold. Over-night at Boston it was 48 to 52 degrees; Baltimore, 56 to 62; Pittsburgh, 46 to 68; Portland, Me., 40 to 50; Chicago, 36 to 78; Cincinnati, 60 to 78; Cleveland, 54 to 70; Detroit, 56 to 68; Charleston, 60 to 80; Milwaukee, 32 to 66; Dallas, 52 to 74; Savannah, 62 to 86; Kansas City, 28 to 74; Springfield, Mo., 36 to 78; Oklahoma City, 36 to 70; Denver, 22 to 40; Salt Lake City, 30 to 44; Seattle, 28 to 42; Montreal, 44 to 54, and Winnipeg, 8 to 18.

Moody's Daily Commodity Index Sharply Lower for Week

Basic commodity prices this week, as in the week before, have fallen sharply. The weakness has been principally due to declines in wheat, corn and top hogs. Wheat has receded in line with the subsidence of the war-scare, while old crop cash corn quotations have been depressed by arrival of new crop corn on the market. Top hog prices have been affected by seasonal factors and by consumer resistance to higher prices. Moody's Daily Index of Staple Commodity Prices closed on Friday at 166.6 compared with 171.0 a week ago.

In addition to the three commodities mentioned above, declines have also been experienced this week by hides, silk and rubber. Advances have occurred in the case of wool and cotton, while cocoa, silvers, steel scrap, copper, lead, coffee and sugar have remained unchanged.

The movement of the Index during the week, with comparisons, is as follows:

Fri., Oct. 25	171.0	2 Weeks Ago, Oct. 18	174.0
Sat., Oct. 26	170.4	Month Ago, Oct. 4	174.3
Mon., Oct. 28	169.4	Year Ago, Nov. 2	144.2
Tues., Oct. 29	168.0	1934 High, Aug. 20	156.2
Wed., Oct. 30	168.2	Low, Jan. 2	126.0
Thurs., Oct. 31	167.1	1935 High, Oct. 7 & 9	175.3
Fri., Nov. 1	166.6	Low, Mar. 18	148.4

Freight Cars in Need of Repairs on Oct. 1 Total 284,427

Class I railroads on Oct. 1 had 284,427 freight cars in need of repairs, or 15.5% of the number on line, the Association of American Railroads announced on Oct. 30. This was a decrease of 893 cars compared with the number in need of such repairs on Sept. 1, at which time there were 285,320, or 15.6%.

Freight cars in need of heavy repairs on Oct. 1 totaled 231,227, or 12.6%, an increase of 2,457 cars compared with the number in need of such repairs on Sept. 1, while freight cars in need of light repairs totaled 53,200, or 2.9%, a decrease of 3,350 compared with Sept. 1.

Locomotives in need of classified repairs on Oct. 1 totaled 10,335, or 22.6% of the number on line. This was a decrease of 68 compared with the number in need of such repairs on Sept. 1, at which time there were 10,403, or 22.7%.

Class I railroads on Oct. 1 had 3,815 serviceable locomotives in storage compared with 3,959 on Sept. 1.

3,172 New Freight Cars Installed During First Nine Months of 1935

Class I railroads of the United States, in the first nine months of 1935, installed 3,172 new freight cars, according to reports received by the Association of American Railroads and made public on Oct. 30. In the same period last year, 19,109 new freight cars were placed in service, and in the same period two years ago there were 1,872. The reports received by the Association further showed:

Twenty-eight new steam locomotives and 101 new electric locomotives were placed in service in the first nine months of this year. The railroads in the first nine months of 1934 installed 14 new steam locomotives and 12 new electric locomotives.

New freight cars on order on Oct. 1 totaled 7,441 compared with 5,495 on the same day in 1934, and 275 on the same day in 1933.

The railroads on Oct. 1 this year had on order 14 new steam locomotives and three new electric locomotives. New steam locomotives on order on Oct. 1 1934 totaled 37, and on the same date in 1933 there was one. New electric locomotives on order on Oct. 1 1934 totaled 104. No reports are available as to the number on order on Oct. 1 1933.

Freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings Off 25,121 Cars

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 26 1935 totaled 707,826 cars. This is a recession of 25,121 cars, or 3.4%, from the preceding week, a rise of 83,018 cars, or 13.3%, from the total for the like week of 1934, and an increase of 65,403 cars, or 10.2%, from the total loadings for the corresponding week of 1933. For the week ended Oct. 19 loadings were 14.4% above the corresponding week of 1934 and 11.6% higher than those for the like week of 1933. Loadings for the week ended Oct. 12 showed a gain of 15.3% when compared with 1934 and a rise of 9.5% when comparison is made with the same week of 1933.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Oct. 26 1935 loaded a total of 335,031 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 341,634 cars in the preceding week and 295,018 cars in the seven days ended Oct. 27 1934. A comparative table follows:

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

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended			Received from Connections Weeks Ended		
	Oct. 26 1935	Oct. 19 1935	Oct. 27 1934	Oct. 26 1935	Oct. 19 1935	Oct. 27 1934
	Achison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	22,329	22,570	20,976	6,276	6,536
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	30,484	31,295	26,375	15,804	15,863	13,646
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	25,877	25,531	22,272	10,129	10,197	8,651
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	18,235	19,214	17,868	9,264	9,660	7,458
Chic. Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	20,904	21,026	18,014	7,911	8,418	6,674
y Chicago & North Western Ry.	15,668	16,824	15,426	10,662	11,784	9,240
Gulf Coast Lines	2,761	2,418	2,294	1,374	1,353	1,363
International Great Northern RR.	2,219	2,559	3,531	2,922	3,064	2,592
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	5,488	5,909	4,360	9,001	9,594	7,525
Missouri Pacific RR.	15,391	16,255	14,643	8,001	40,449	33,475
New York Central Lines	40,751	42,041	33,622	39,030	9,157	9,567
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	4,709	4,900	4,168	9,157	9,567	7,355
Norfolk & Western Ry.	21,960	22,419	18,298	4,474	4,553	3,565
Pennsylvania RR.	61,105	61,038	54,583	38,640	40,471	33,678
Pere Marquette Ry.	6,777	6,919	4,899	5,308	5,675	4,246
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	5,464	5,736	4,178	5,203	5,172	3,866
Southern Pacific Lines	29,121	29,099	24,370	x	x	x
Wabash Ry.	5,788	5,881	5,141	8,598	8,971	6,315
Total	335,031	341,634	295,018	185,667	193,318	157,232

x Not reported. y Excluding ore.

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended		
	Oct. 26 1935	Oct. 19 1935	Oct. 27 1934
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	23,116	24,126	21,402
Illinois Central System	32,439	33,764	28,159
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	12,948	14,492	12,985
Total	68,503	72,382	62,546

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Oct. 19 reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 19 totaled 732,947 cars. This was an increase of 92,220 cars, or 14.4% above the corresponding week in 1934 and an increase of 75,942 cars, or 11.6% above the same week in 1933.

Loading of revenue freight for the cumulative period so far in 1935 jumped ahead in the current week of the corresponding period in 1934. The total for the first 42 weeks this year—that is, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, inclusive, amounted to 25,312,516 cars compared with 25,272,584 cars in the same period last year. For the same period in 1933, the total was 23,604,738 cars. In the first seven months this year, revenue freight loadings were below those for the same period in 1934, but since then there has been a stimulation in freight traffic with the result that in the past 12 weeks freight car loadings, with the exception of one week, have each week exceeded the same week in 1934.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Oct. 19 was a decrease of 1,327 cars, or 2-10th of 1% below the preceding week this year.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 297,833 cars, an increase of 10,429 cars above the preceding week, 51,033 cars above the corresponding week in 1934 and 56,398 cars above the same week in 1933.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 166,488 cars, an increase of 489 cars above the preceding week, and 3,088 cars above the corresponding week in 1934, but a decrease of 7,043 cars below the same week in 1933.

Coal loading amounted to 138,433 cars, a decrease of 9,479 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 12,460 cars above the corresponding week in 1934, and 8,332 cars above the same week in 1933.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 36,118 cars, a decrease of 896 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,826 cars above the corresponding week in 1934 and 7,528 cars above the same week in 1933. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week ended Oct. 19 totaled 24,028 cars, an increase of 3,489 cars above the same week in 1934.

Live stock loading amounted to 22,963 cars, an increase of 233 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,429 cars below the same week in 1934 and 753 cars below the same week in 1933. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week ended Oct. 19, totaled 18,950 cars, a decrease of 3,259 cars below the same week in 1934.

Forest products loading totaled 31,376 cars, a decrease of 1,028 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,031 cars above the same week in 1934 and 6,866 cars above the same week in 1933.

Ore loading amounted to 32,307 cars, a decrease of 225 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 15,622 cars above the corresponding week in 1934 and 3,707 cars above the corresponding week in 1933.

Coke loading amounted to 7,427 cars, a decrease of 850 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,589 cars above the same week in 1934, and 907 cars above the same week in 1933.

All districts reported increases for the week of Oct. 19 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight compared not only with the corresponding week last year, but also with the corresponding week in 1933.

Loading of revenue freight in 1935 compared with the two previous years follows:

	1935	1934	1933
Four weeks in January	2,170,471	2,183,081	1,924,208
Four weeks in February	2,325,601	2,314,475	1,970,566
Five weeks in March	3,014,609	3,067,612	2,354,521
Four weeks in April	2,303,103	2,340,460	2,025,564
Four weeks in May	2,327,120	2,446,365	2,143,194
Five weeks in June	3,035,153	3,084,630	2,926,247
Four weeks in July	2,228,737	2,351,015	2,498,390
Five weeks in August	3,102,066	3,072,864	3,204,919
Four weeks in September	2,631,558	2,501,950	2,567,071
Week of Oct. 5	706,877	632,406	662,373
Week of Oct. 12	734,274	636,999	670,680
Week of Oct. 19	732,947	640,727	657,005
Total	25,312,516	25,272,584	23,604,738

In the following table we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Oct. 19 1935. During this period a total of 112 roads showed increases when compared with the corresponding week last year. The most important of these roads which showed increases were the New York Central Lines, the Baltimore & Ohio RR., the Pennsylvania System, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe System, the Union Pacific System, the Southern System, the Illinois Central System, and the Southern Pacific RR.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED OCT. 19

Table with columns: Railroads, Total Revenue Freight Loaded (1935, 1934, 1933), Total Loads Received from Connections (1935, 1934). Rows include Eastern District, Allegheny District, Pocahontas District, Southern District, and Group B.

Table with columns: Railroads, Total Revenue Freight Loaded (1935, 1934, 1933), Total Loads Received from Connections (1935, 1934). Rows include Group B (Concluded), Northwestern District, Central Western District, and Southwestern District.

Note—Figures for 1934 revised. * Previous figures. a Not available. b Includes figures for the Boston & Albany RR., the C. C. C. & St. Louis RR., and the Michigan Central RR.

“Annalist” Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Again Lower During Week Ended Oct. 29—Average for October Above September

The third successive week of decline carried the “Annalist” Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices down to 128.3 on Oct. 29 from 129.1 on Oct. 22, the “Annalist” stated, adding:

Further losses in hogs, lower pork and beef and grains, and a decline in refinery gasoline prices in Pennsylvania accounted for the drop of the index, to which butter and lard also contributed. Cotton and wool were higher, along with pig iron and rubber, in prices.

THE “ANNALIST” WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

Table with columns: Oct. 29 1935, Oct. 22 1935, Oct. 30 1934. Rows include Farm products, Food products, Textile products, Fuels, Metals, Building materials, Chemicals, Miscellaneous, and All commodities.

* Preliminary. x Revised. z Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland and Holland; Belgium included prior to March 1935.

As to the trend of prices during October the “Annalist” said:

Reflecting the sharp rise during the course of September, the index average for October rose to 129.2 from 127.6 the month before and 116.3 a year earlier. It is now the highest since May 1930.

THE “ANNALIST” MONTHLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES

(Unadjusted for seasonal variation. Monthly averages of Weekly Data.) (1913=100)

Table with columns: October 1935, September 1935, October 1934. Rows include Farm products, Food products, Textile products, Fuels, Metals, Building materials, Chemicals, Miscellaneous, and All commodities.

* Preliminary. x Revised. z Based on exchange quotations for France, Switzerland and Holland; Belgium included prior to March 1935.

No Change Noted in Index of Retail Cost of Food of United States Department of Labor for Two Weeks Ended Oct. 8

The index of the retail cost of food remained unchanged on Oct. 8 as compared with Sept. 24, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announced Oct. 24, stating:

This comparison is based upon prices of 84 foods, double the number which has been included in the index since 1921. The additional items are chiefly meats and fruits and vegetables. The number of items in the meats group has been increased from 11 to 21. In the fruits and vegetables group the increase is from 12 to 29, giving this group for the first time its proper importance in the index. Quantity weights have also been revised in computing the revised food cost index.

The indexes in this release are computed on a three-year average base (1923-25=100), rather than on the 1913 base with which retail food prices have been compared since 1921. This change puts the retail food cost index on a base comparable with the factory employment and payrolls index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and with business indexes published by the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The current index, 79.9 (1923-25=100), is 5.4% higher than for the corresponding period in 1934 when the index was 75.8. It is 18.3% lower than for Oct. 15 1930. The current index is 124.0 when computed on the former base, 1913=100, for 42 foods, using the old weights. The index computed on the old base is 6.6% higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

Changes over two weeks ago were greatest for eggs, which increased 1.8% and for meats and fruits and vegetables, both of which decreased 0.8%. The greatest regional change was a decrease of 0.9 of 1% for the New England cities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD COSTS IN THE UNITED STATES *
(Three-Year Average 1923-25=100)

	Oct. 8 1935	Sept. 24 1935 Two Weeks Ago	Oct. 9 1934 One Year Ago	Oct. 15 1930 Five Years Ago
Cereals and bakery products.....	93.4	92.7	91.9	93.1
Meats.....	101.3	102.2	81.4	111.1
Dairy products.....	73.5	73.2	73.1	96.5
Eggs.....	83.8	82.3	73.9	95.1
Fruits and vegetables.....	51.8	52.3	62.0	95.3
Fresh.....	48.9	49.3	60.1	96.0
Canned.....	80.1	80.9	82.0	91.0
Dried.....	60.7	61.0	63.8	91.6
Beverages and chocolate.....	68.1	68.3	73.0	92.9
Fats and oils.....	87.2	87.4	64.1	88.5
Sugar and sweets.....	66.7	66.5	65.7	66.4
All foods.....	79.9	79.9	75.8	97.8

* Preliminary—subject to revision.

Prices of cereals and bakery products advanced 0.7 of 1%, due almost entirely to rising prices of flour and bread. Flour rose 2.3%, with higher prices reported from 36 cities located in all of the nine regional areas. Bread prices were higher by 0.7 of 1%. There were advances in 16 cities in 7 of the 9 geographical areas.

Meat prices fell 0.8 of 1%. This price decline was shared by 18 of the 21 items in the group. The decrease was greatest for sirloin steak (-2.6%), strip bacon (-2.2%), lamb chuck (-1.9%) and round steak (-1.7%). The only increases in this group were for plate beef and canned salmon.

Prices of dairy products rose 0.4 of 1%. Butter prices increased 1.3% and were generally higher throughout the country. An advance of 0.1 of 1% in the price of fresh milk resulted from a reported increase of 0.2 cents per quart in Denver, due to the use of tokens for payment of sales tax which made it possible to pay taxes of less than a cent. Cream prices rose 0.3 of 1%. Cheese and evaporated milk declined in price.

Seasonal advances in egg prices amounted to 1.8% in the past two weeks, with prices above the level of any October since 1930.

Fruits and vegetables showed a general price decrease of 0.8 of 1%. For fresh fruits and vegetables, the drop was most marked for spinach (-11.4%), sweet potatoes (-3.9%), white potatoes (-3.7%) and cabbage (-5.1%). Prices of green beans and lettuce advanced sharply. Canned goods fell in price 1.0%. Prices of dried fruits and vegetables decreased 0.5 of 1%. The New England cities reported the heaviest decline for this group, 4.7%. In the East North Central cities there was an advance of 2.0%.

Prices of fats and oils fell 0.3 of 1%. Lard prices, which have been advancing steadily during the past 12 months, dropped 1.0%. Lard compound and vegetable shortening declined 0.5 and 0.1 of 1%. Oleomargarine prices rose 0.6 of 1%.

Prices for the beverages and chocolate group decreased 0.3 of 1%. Chocolate prices dropped 3.2%. No item in this group rose in price. Sugar and sweets showed a price increase of 0.3 of 1%.

Decreases in average prices were shown in 26 cities. Increases were reported in 23 cities. Two cities showed no change. Memphis reported the greatest decrease, 2.5% and showed a decline of 6.9% for meats and 5.2% for fruits and vegetables.

Birmingham reported the greatest increase, 1.1%. In that city eggs advanced 7.9%.

Wholesale Commodity Price Index of National Fertilizer Association Declined During Week of Oct. 26

The trend of commodity prices was downward in the week ended Oct. 26, according to the index of The National Fertilizer Association. This index declined to 79.3% of the 1926-1928 average from 79.6 in the preceding week, which was the peak reached this year and also in the recovery period which began in March 1933. A month ago the index was 79.0 and a year ago 74.3. Under date of Oct. 28 the Association also stated:

The decline of the composite index last week was due largely to a sharp decline in the grains, feeds and livestock group index, which fell off for the second consecutive week and which has declined 6.4% during the past month. The index for this group is now somewhat lower than it was at the beginning of this year. Farm product prices were generally lower during the week, price declines occurring in 13 items included in the group, including corn, oats, wheat, feedstuffs, cattle, hogs, and sheep. Lower gasoline quotations were responsible for a slight decline in the fuel index. The fats and oils index again declined with the drop caused primarily by lower lard prices. The index of food prices remained unchanged last week at the year's peak, although seven commodities included in the group index declined in price and only four advanced. The seventh consecutive weekly advance was registered by the textiles index which rose to the highest level since January of this year, the result of higher prices for cotton, cotton textiles, wool, and silk; a slight decline occurred in the price of burlap. An advance in the price of tankage which more than offset a decline in cottonseed meal accounted for a fractional rise in the fertilizer materials index. A continued rise in the quotations for hides, leather, and crude rubber resulted in the index of the miscellaneous commodities group rising to a new high peak.

Thirty-one price series included in the index declined in price during the week and 25 advanced; in the preceding week there were 21 declines and 26 advances; in the second preceding week there were 18 declines and 42 advances.

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

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Oct. 26 1935	Preceding Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
23.2	Foods.....	86.7	86.7	85.9	75.6
16.0	Fuel.....	67.5	67.7	67.2	69.4
12.8	Grains, feeds and livestock..	84.7	87.9	88.5	69.8
10.1	Textiles.....	69.5	68.6	66.8	68.9
8.5	Miscellaneous commodities..	71.9	71.4	70.5	68.1
6.7	Automobiles.....	87.9	87.9	88.3	88.4
6.6	Building materials.....	76.9	76.9	77.4	80.7
6.2	Metals.....	83.8	83.8	83.1	81.7
4.0	House-furnishing goods.....	84.7	84.7	84.7	86.0
3.8	Fats and oils.....	76.5	76.6	74.2	62.8
1.0	Chemicals and drugs.....	95.6	95.6	95.4	93.7
.4	Fertilizer materials.....	66.0	65.9	64.7	65.2
.4	Mixed fertilizers.....	70.9	70.9	70.8	74.6
.3	Agricultural implements.....	101.7	101.7	101.6	99.8
100.0	All groups combined.....	79.3	79.6	79.0	74.3

Decrease of 0.5% in Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week of Oct. 26 Reported by United States Department of Labor

Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5% during the week ended Oct. 26, according to an announcement made Oct. 31 by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. In his announcement Mr. Lubin stated:

The decrease during the week brings the all-commodity index to 80.3% of the 1926 average. This is 5.4% above the corresponding week of a year ago and 34.7% above the depression low. Compared with the average for 1929, however, the current level of wholesale prices shows a decrease of 15.7%.

The decline in the general index during the week was the result of sharp decreases in average prices of farm products and foods. Building materials and miscellaneous commodities were also fractionally lower. The hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups, however, were higher. Metals and metal products remained at the level of the preceding week.

The index for the industrial group, "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods," remained unchanged at 78.4, the high point of the year.

Group index numbers for the weeks of Oct. 19 and 26, 1935, Oct. 27 1934, March 4 1933, the year 1929, and the percentages of change are shown in the following table contained in the announcement:

Commodity Groups	Oct. 26 1935	Oct. 19 1935	Per Cent Ch'ge	Oct. 27 1934	Per Cent Ch'ge	Mar. 4 1933	Per Cent Ch'ge	Year 1929	Per Cent Ch'ge
All commodities.....	80.3	80.7	-0.5	76.2	+5.4	59.6	+34.7	95.3	-15.7
Farm products.....	78.6	79.5	-1.1	70.8	+11.0	40.6	+93.6	104.9	-25.1
Foods.....	84.8	85.6	-0.9	75.4	+12.5	53.4	+58.8	99.9	-15.1
Hides and leather.....	95.1	94.4	+0.7	84.5	+12.5	67.6	+40.7	109.1	-12.8
Textile products.....	72.8	72.5	+0.4	69.9	+4.1	50.6	+43.9	90.4	-19.5
Fuel and lighting.....	74.3	74.2	+0.1	75.0	-0.9	64.4	+15.4	83.0	-10.5
Metals, &c.....	85.9	85.9	0.0	85.5	+0.5	77.4	+11.0	100.5	-14.5
Building materials.....	85.9	86.2	-0.3	85.2	+0.8	70.1	+22.5	95.4	-10.0
Chemicals and drugs.....	81.3	81.1	+0.2	77.2	+5.3	71.3	+14.0	94.2	-13.7
Miscellaneous.....	81.9	81.8	+0.1	82.8	-1.1	72.7	+12.7	94.3	-13.1
Housefurnishings.....	67.4	67.6	-0.3	69.8	-3.4	59.6	+13.1	82.6	-18.4
All commodities other than, &c.....	78.4	78.4	0.0	78.0	+0.5	66.2	+18.4	91.6	-14.4

Mr. Lubin's announcement of Oct. 31 also said:

Despite higher prices for barley and corn, farm products prices dropped 1.1% during the week, due to a 2.6% decline in livestock and poultry prices and a decrease of 1.8% in grains. The sub-group of other farm products, including cotton, eggs, seeds and wool, recorded a minor increase. Lower prices among fruits and vegetables were reported for apples, lemons, oranges, dried beans, and white potatoes. The current farm product index, 78.6, is 11% above the corresponding week of last year.

A decline of nearly 1% was registered by the foods group. Higher prices for the sub-group, "butter, cheese and milk," and the sub-group of "other foods" were more than offset by a decrease of 2.9% in meats and smaller decreases in cereal products and fruits and vegetables. Important individual items for which lower prices were reported were wheat flour, oatmeal, canned apricots and corn, mutton, veal, fresh pork, dressed poultry, cocoa beans, coffee, lard, pepper, and vinegar. Higher prices were reported for bread in Chicago, dried apricots, raisins, canned string beans, cured beef, lamb, and cottonseed oil. The present food index, 84.8, is 12.5% above a year ago.

The building materials index declined 0.3% because of weakening prices for lumber and certain paint materials. Average prices of brick and tile, cement, and structural steel were steady.

The index for the hides and leather products group, with an increase of 0.7%, reached a new high for the year and now stands at 95.1. This increase was due to sharp increases in average prices of hides, skins and leather. Shoes and other leather products remained unchanged at the previous week's level.

Wholesale prices of textile products continued upward, reflecting advancing prices for cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, and woolen and worsted goods. The sub-group of other textile products, including burlap, manila hemp, and raw jute, was slightly lower. The index for the group as a whole, 72.8, is the highest reached this year.

Cattle feed prices dropped over 4% during the week. Crude rubber advanced 1.5%. No changes were shown for automobile tires and tubes, nor for paper and pulp.

The chemicals and drugs group registered a minor increase because of higher prices of fats and oils, camphor, and mixed fertilizers. The index advanced to 81.3% of the 1926 average.

Seasonal advances in wholesale prices of coal caused a fractional increase in the index for the fuel and lighting materials group. The petroleum products sub-group, on the contrary, was slightly lower. Coke remained unchanged.

The advance of 0.1% in housefurnishing goods was due to higher prices for cotton blankets. Average prices of furniture were stationary.

In the metals and metal products group higher prices for motor vehicles were offset by lower prices for non-ferrous metals, including antimony and pig tin. The sub-groups of agricultural implements, iron and steel, and plumbing and heating fixtures were unchanged.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets and based on the average for the year 1926 as 100.0.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for the weeks of Oct. 27 1934 and Oct. 28 1933:

Commodity Groups	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
	1935	1935	1935	1935	1935	1934	1933
All commodities.....	80.3	80.7	80.7	80.5	81.0	76.2	70.9
Farm products.....	78.6	79.5	80.1	79.5	80.9	70.8	55.6
Foods.....	84.8	85.6	85.7	85.3	86.6	75.4	64.2
Hides and leather products.....	95.1	94.4	93.8	92.5	91.8	84.5	87.7
Textile products.....	72.8	72.5	72.1	71.7	71.6	69.9	76.3
Fue and lighting materials.....	74.3	74.2	74.1	74.6	74.5	75.0	74.5
Metals and metal products.....	85.9	85.9	85.8	86.3	86.2	85.5	82.4
Building materials.....	85.9	86.2	86.1	86.1	86.1	85.2	83.5
Chemicals and drugs.....	81.3	81.1	80.7	80.2	79.3	77.2	72.7
Housefurnishing goods.....	81.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.7	82.8	81.3
Miscellaneous commodities.....	67.4	67.6	67.5	67.2	67.2	69.8	65.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	78.4	78.4	78.2	78.3	78.2	78.0	77.1

Decrease of 2% from Year Ago Noted in September Sales of Chain Stores in New York Federal Reserve District

Total September sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District, states the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, "were 2% below a year ago, following moderate increases in the previous two months." Continuing, the Bank also had the following to say in its "Monthly Review" of Nov. 1:

The 10-cent and variety chain stores showed sales below a year ago, for the first time in several months, and the shoe chains reported sales equal to those of last year, whereas small increases were shown in the previous two months. Grocery chain systems reported a smaller decline in total sales than in August, however, and on an average daily basis the comparison was the most favorable since January. Sales of the candy chains were slightly higher than last year, the first advance to occur since April, and the drug chains again reported a substantial increase in sales.

The grocery chain systems were the only reporting line to effect a reduction in the number of stores operated between September 1934 and September 1935; and sales per store of the grocery firms showed a slight increase over a year ago. Most of the other lines showed increases in the number of units operated, so that sales per store registered less favorable comparisons with last year than did total sales.

Type of Store	Percentage Change September 1935 Compared with September 1934		
	Number of Stores	Total Sales	Sales per Store
Grocery.....	-3.3	-2.5	+0.9
Ten-cent.....	+1.7	-1.7	-3.4
Drug.....	+8.2	+10.6	+2.3
Shoe.....	0	0	0
Variety.....	+1.0	-3.8	-4.8
Candy.....	+10.9	+0.9	-9.0
Total.....	-0.3	-2.0	-1.7

New York Federal Reserve Bank Reports More-Than-Seasonal Increase in Department Store Sales in September—Sales in Metropolitan Area of New York During First Half of October 0.3% Below Corresponding Period Last Year

According to the Nov. 1 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, September sales of the reporting department stores in the Second (New York) District "showed more than the usual seasonal rise and were 10.8% ahead of last year, the largest advance recorded since March 1934." From the review the following is also taken:

Sales of the Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and New York City stores showed the most favorable comparisons with a year previous since March 1934, considering differences in the number of shopping days, and Bridgeport, Capital District, Northern New Jersey and Westchester and Stamford stores reported the most favorable in several months. Sales of the reporting Southern New York State stores showed the same moderate increase as was indicated last month, while sales of the Northern New York State stores showed a smaller increase than in the previous few months, and sales of the Hudson River Valley District department stores were lower than last year, following an advance in the previous month. Sales of the leading apparel stores in this district were 18½% higher than last year, the most substantial increase since March 1934.

Stocks of merchandise on hand, at retail valuation, continued lower than last year in the department stores, and moderately higher in the apparel stores. The rate of collections was higher this year than last in the department stores and also in the apparel stores.

Locality	Percentage Change from a Year Ago			Per Cent of Accts. Outstanding Aug. 31 Collected in September	
	Net Sales		Stock on Hand End of Month	1934	1935
	Sept.	Feb. to Sept.	Month		
New York.....	+11.4	+0.6	-2.7	43.4	45.7
Buffalo.....	+14.6	+4.0	-3.4	46.5	44.7
Rochester.....	+14.1	+1.9	+1.9	40.3	42.2
Syracuse.....	+23.1	+5.6	-8.8	31.0	34.0
Northern New Jersey.....	+6.6	+0.2	-0.6	36.4	38.5
Bridgeport.....	+8.4	+3.2	-0.3	33.0	36.1
Elsewhere.....	+3.7	-1.1	-7.0	24.7	27.6
Northern New York State.....	+0.9	-2.1	-----	-----	-----
Southern New York State.....	+5.3	+0.2	-----	-----	-----
Hudson River Valley District.....	-0.8	-5.4	-----	-----	-----
Capital District.....	+7.1	+0.1	-----	-----	-----
Westchester and Stamford.....	+3.2	-1.2	-----	-----	-----
All department stores.....	+10.8	+0.8	-2.7	39.7	41.9
Apparel stores.....	+18.5	+4.1	+4.8	35.9	38.3

September sales and stocks in the principal departments are compared with those of a year previous in the following table:

	Net Sales Percentage Change September 1935 Compared with September 1934	Stock on Hand Percentage Change Sept. 30 1935 Compared with Sept. 30 1934
Toys and sporting goods.....	+26.8	-2.4
Men's and boys' wear.....	+19.0	+18.8
Musical instruments and radio.....	+18.7	-25.7
Furniture.....	+17.4	-12.5
Silverwear and jewelry.....	+16.4	-4.2
Hosiery.....	+15.9	-3.8
Luggage and other leather goods.....	+15.6	-0.5
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear.....	+13.6	+9.3
Cotton goods.....	+12.8	-17.3
Home furnishings.....	+12.7	-5.9
Books and stationery.....	+11.6	-5.9
Toilet articles and drugs.....	+9.8	+1.2
Women's ready-to-wear accessories.....	+8.8	-1.8
Linen's and handkerchiefs.....	+5.6	-12.9
Men's furnishings.....	+5.3	-4.0
Shoes.....	+2.1	-0.2
Woolen goods.....	-7.6	-9.9
Silks and velvets.....	-16.5	-0.7
Miscellaneous.....	+3.3	-3.2

As to sales in the Metropolitan area of New York during the first half of October, the review stated:

During the first half of October total sales of the reporting department stores in the Metropolitan area of New York were 0.3% below the corresponding period of a year ago. Somewhat less than the usual seasonal expansion from September appeared to have occurred in this period of October, which was attended by unseasonably warm weather and the incidence this year of the Columbus Day holiday on a Saturday.

Electric Output 13.0% Above Corresponding Week a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute in its weekly statement disclosed that the production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Oct. 26 1935 totaled 1,895,817,000 kwh. Total output for the latest week indicated a gain of 13.0% over the corresponding week of 1934, when output totaled 1,677,229,000 kwh.

Electric output during the week ended Oct. 19 1935 totaled 1,863,086,000 kwh. This was a gain of 11.7% over the 1,667,505,000 kwh. produced during the week ended Oct. 20 1934. The Institute's statement follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER 1934

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Oct. 26 1935	Week Ended Oct. 19 1935	Week Ended Oct. 12 1935	Week Ended Oct. 5 1935
New England.....	12.7	12.6	13.9	10.1
Middle Atlantic.....	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.5
Central Industrial.....	18.5	16.8	18.7	17.3
West Central.....	10.5	13.6	11.5	6.6
Southern States.....	6.8	5.3	5.8	8.6
Rocky Mountain.....	26.7	25.8	29.6	35.7
Pacific Coast.....	12.0	8.0	6.5	7.4
Total United States.....	13.0	11.7	12.7	12.3

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS

Week of—	1935	1934	P. C. Ch'ge	Weekly Data for Previous Years in Millions of Kilowatt-Hours				
				1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Sept. 7.....	1,752,066,000	1,564,867,000	+12.0	1,583	1,424	1,582	1,630	1,675
Sept. 14.....	1,827,513,000	1,633,683,000	+11.9	1,663	1,476	1,663	1,727	1,806
Sept. 21.....	1,851,541,000	1,630,947,000	+13.5	1,639	1,491	1,660	1,722	1,792
Sept. 28.....	1,857,470,000	1,648,976,000	+12.6	1,653	1,499	1,646	1,714	1,778
Oct. 5.....	1,863,483,000	1,659,192,000	+12.3	1,646	1,506	1,653	1,711	1,819
Oct. 12.....	1,867,127,000	1,656,864,000	+12.7	1,619	1,508	1,656	1,724	1,806
Oct. 19.....	1,863,086,000	1,667,505,000	+11.7	1,619	1,528	1,647	1,729	1,799
Oct. 26.....	1,895,817,000	1,677,229,000	+13.0	1,622	1,523	1,625	1,747	1,824
Nov. 2.....	1,863,086,000	1,669,217,000	+11.8	1,583	1,535	1,628	1,741	1,816
Nov. 9.....	1,863,086,000	1,675,760,000	+11.8	1,617	1,521	1,623	1,728	1,798
Nov. 16.....	1,863,086,000	1,691,046,000	+11.0	1,617	1,532	1,655	1,713	1,794

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KWH.)

Month of	1935	1934	P. C. Ch'ge	1933	1932	1931	1930
Jan.....	7,762,513	7,131,158	+8.9	6,480,897	7,011,736	7,435,782	8,021,749
Feb.....	7,048,495	6,608,356	+6.7	5,835,263	6,494,091	6,678,915	7,066,788
March.....	7,500,566	7,198,232	+4.2	6,182,281	6,771,684	7,370,687	7,550,335
April.....	7,382,224	6,978,419	+5.8	6,024,855	6,294,302	7,184,514	7,416,191
May.....	7,544,845	7,249,732	+4.1	6,532,686	6,219,554	7,180,210	7,494,807
June.....	7,404,174	7,056,116	+4.9	6,809,440	6,130,077	7,070,729	7,239,697
July.....	7,796,665	7,116,261	+9.6	7,058,600	6,112,175	7,286,576	7,363,730
Aug.....	8,078,451	7,309,575	+10.5	7,218,678	6,310,667	7,166,086	7,391,196
Sept.....	8,563,260	7,832,260	+9.3	7,931,652	6,317,733	7,099,421	7,337,106
Oct.....	7,384,922	7,094,412	+4.5	6,633,865	6,331,380	7,178,787	7,718,787
Nov.....	7,160,756	6,831,573	+4.5	6,507,804	6,971,644	7,270,112	7,897,112
Dec.....	7,538,337	7,009,164	+7.0	6,638,424	7,288,025	7,566,601	8,147,112
Total.....	85,564,124	80,009,501	+6.8	77,442,112	86,063,969	89,467,099	94,509,969

Note—The monthly figures shown above are based on reports covering approximately 92% of the electric light and power industry and the weekly figures are based on about 70%.

Sales of Wholesale Firms During September in New York Federal Reserve District Above September 1934

In September total sales of the reporting wholesale firms in the Second (New York) District averaged 13.1% higher than last year, which, with the exception of the increase in July, was the most substantial advance recorded this year. In stating this, the New York Federal Reserve Bank in its "Monthly Review" of Nov. 1 continued:

Sales of cotton goods and diamonds made the most favorable comparisons with a year previous since the spring of 1934, and sales of hardware and stationery were above a year ago by the largest percentages in seven to nine months. The increases reported by the grocery, shoe, drug, paper, and jewelry concerns were larger than in the previous month, and sales of men's clothing were ahead of a year ago by almost as large a percentage as in August.

The amount of merchandise held by grocery and diamond concerns was lower than a year previous for the first time in about a year, drug and jewelry stocks continued smaller than a year ago, and only a slight increase in stocks

was reported by hardware concerns. Collections in September were slower than last year, whereas in the previous two months collections had averaged better than in 1934.

Table showing Percentage Change September 1935 Compared with September 1934 and Per Cent of Accounts Outstanding Aug. 31 Collected in September for various commodities like Groceries, Men's clothing, Cotton goods, etc.

* Quantity figures reported by the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., not yet available.

Clerical Workers in New York State Increased from 1932 to 1935, According to Survey of Merchants Association of New York—Wage Payments, However, Dropped

Between 1932 and 1935 there was a substantial increase in the number of clerical employees in plants and business houses of New York State, but the wages paid to several classes of employees were lower in 1935 than in 1932, it is shown in a survey of clerical salaries recently completed by the Merchants' Association of New York.

The total number of clerical employees reported by these 92 concerns had increased from 8,809 in 1932 to 9,149 in 1935, indicating a rise in clerical employment of about 4%. There were four groups in which the average weekly wages paid to the clerical employees showed an increase.

In making the results of the survey public, William E. Yeomans, Manager of the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association, said:

While this survey was confined to 92 employers, the concerns covered are so representative in character that the results give a fair indication of what took place among white collar groups in trade and industry as a whole between 1932 and 1935.

Country's Foreign Trade in September—Imports and Exports

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Oct. 21 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for September and the nine months ended with September, with comparison by months back to 1930. The report is as follows:

In September, United States exports of merchandise were valued at 15% more than in August. This increase was of approximately the usual seasonal proportion. Imports declined 4% in value, while, over a period of years, they have declined on the average only about 1% from August to September.

Exports, including reexports, amounted to \$198,189,000 in value compared with \$172,194,000 in August 1935 and \$191,313,000 in September 1934.

The excess of exports over imports was \$36,536,000 compared with \$59,655,000 in September 1934. For the first nine months of 1935, the export balance was \$64,982,000 compared with \$318,779,000 in the same period of 1934.

Imports for consumption, which include goods entering consumption channels immediately upon arrival, plus withdrawals for consumption from bonded warehouses, amounted to \$168,689,000 in value compared with \$180,444,000 in August and \$149,893,000 in September 1934.

As is customary at this time of the year, the principal change in export trade resulted from the seasonal movement of agricultural commodities. Exports of agricultural products increased from \$42,723,000 in August to \$76,423,000 in September.

During September, there were sharp relative increases in the exports of unmanufactured cotton, unmanufactured tobacco, apples, dried and evaporated fruits, and canned fruits.

The exports of unmanufactured cotton increased from 133,662,000 pounds, valued at \$16,555,000, in August to 267,163,000 pounds, valued at \$31,817,000, in September.

The exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 22,644,000 pounds, valued at \$10,079,000, in August to 52,671,000 pounds, valued at \$22,389,000, in September.

The exports of apples increased from 544,000 bushels, valued at \$1,032,000, in August to 1,349,000 bushels, valued at \$2,380,000, in September.

Although there was slight increase in September over August in the exports of edible animals and animal products as a group, there were declines in the export of lard and meat products.

Both the metals and manufactures and the machinery and vehicles groups showed a decline in exports. Among the individual commodities to show a decline were—agricultural machinery, motor trucks and busses, passenger cars and chassis and aircraft.

In the import field, the sharpest drop came in the imports of sugar, which decreased from 1,144,695,000 pounds, valued at \$26,203,000, in August to 262,445,000 pounds, valued at \$6,734,000, in September.

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS AND GENERAL IMPORTS

Table showing Total Values of Exports including re-exports and general imports for September 1935 and 1934, and 9 months ending Sept. 1935 and 1934.

Table showing Exports including re-exports and general imports by month or period from January to December for 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930.

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS OF U. S. MERCHANDISE AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION

Table showing Total Values of Exports of U. S. Merchandise and Imports for Consumption for September 1935 and 1934, and 9 months ending Sept. 1935 and 1934.

Table showing Exports—U. S. Merchandise and Imports for Consumption by month or period from January to December for 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, and 1930.

GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS

Table with columns for September (1935, 1934), 9 Months Ending Sept. (1935, 1934), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Dollars. Rows include Gold Exports, Imports, Excess of exports, Silver Exports, Imports, Excess of exports.

Table with columns for Month or Period, Gold (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932), Silver (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932), and Dollar values. Rows include Exports (Jan-Dec) and Imports (Jan-Dec) for 1935 and 1934.

Total Value of Exports and Imports of Merchandise by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries in September

The Department of Commerce on Oct. 30 1935 issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the month of September and nine months ended with September for the years 1934 and 1935. The following are the tables complete:

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Large table showing Total Values of Exports and Imports by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries. Columns include Month of September (1934, 1935) and 9 Months End. September (1934, 1935). Rows list various countries and regions like Europe, Asia, Oceania, Africa, etc.

VALUE OF GENERAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO THE UNITED STATES BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Table showing Value of General Imports of Merchandise into the United States by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries. Columns include Month of September (1934, 1935) and 9 Months End. September (1934, 1935). Rows list various countries and regions like Europe, Northern North America, Southern North America, etc.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Table showing Value of Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports for Consumption by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries. Columns include Exports United States Merchandise (September 1935, 9 Mos. End. September 1935) and Imports for Consumption (September 1935, 9 Mos. End. September 1935). Rows list various countries and regions like Europe, Northern North America, Southern North America, etc.

Summary of Business Conditions in United States by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System—Increases Noted in Industrial Production and Employment During September

"Industrial production and employment increased in September and distribution of commodities to consumers was in larger volume, reflecting in part seasonal influences. The general level of wholesale prices showed little change." In reporting this the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, in its summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for September and the first three weeks of October (issued Oct. 26) went on to say:

Production and Employment

Output at factories and mines, as measured by the Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, advanced from 87% of the 1923-1925 average in August to 88% in September, reflecting chiefly increases in the output of iron and steel, lumber, cotton and silk textiles, and anthracite, offset in part in the total by declines in the production of automobiles and woolen textiles. At steel mills activity increased from 49% of capacity in August to 51% in September, and during the first three weeks of October continued at about the September level. At automobile factories a sharp decline in output during September, as preparations were made for new models, was followed in the early part of October by a rapid advance. Lumber production continued to increase in September. In the cotton textile industry, where output had been at a relatively low level since April, activity showed a marked increase in September and there was also an increase in output at silk mills, while woolen mills, where activity has been at an exceptionally high level for several months, there was a decline.

Factory employment showed a seasonal increase between the middle of August and the middle of September. The number employed at foundries and in the lumber, nonferrous metals, and machinery industries increased substantially, while in the automobile industry there was a considerable decline. At cotton mills employment showed a seasonal increase and at silk and rayon mills there was an increase of more than the usual seasonal amount, while employment at woolen mills and shoe factories declined.

The value of construction contracts awarded, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., was about the same in the six weeks ending Oct. 15 as in the previous six weeks, reflecting an increase in residential building, partly of a seasonal character, and a slight decline in other types of construction.

Distribution

Freight-car loadings showed an increase of more than the usual seasonal amount in September and increased further in the first half of October. Department store sales also increased by more than the estimated seasonal amount in September, and for the third quarter the average of the Board's seasonally adjusted index was 80% of the 1923-1925 average as compared with 75% a year ago.

Commodity Prices

The general level of wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed little change during September and the first three weeks of October. Prices of grains decreased in the middle of October, following a considerable advance, while prices of silk, hides, and copper increased throughout the period.

Bank Credit

Reserves of member banks continued to increase during the five weeks ending Oct. 23, reflecting chiefly imports of gold from abroad. At the end of the period reserves in excess of legal requirements at \$2,930,000,000 were at the highest level on record.

At weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities adjusted demand deposits increased by \$40,000,000 during the four weeks ending Oct. 16, while United States Government deposits declined and inter-bank balances rose to a new high level. Loans on securities decreased by \$40,000,000, while other loans, including commercial credits, increased by \$80,000,000.

Yields on both short-term and long-term Government obligations increased from the last week in August to the first part of October and subsequently declined. Other short-term open-market money rates remained at previous low levels.

Monthly Indexes of Federal Reserve Board for September

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Oct. 26 issued as follows the monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, &c.:

BUSINESS INDEXES

(Index Numbers of the Federal Reserve Board, 1923-25=100) a

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934
General Indexes—						
Industrial production, total. b	p88	87	71	p89	86	73
Manufactures. b	p88	87	69	p88	86	70
Minerals	p86	81	82	p91	85	87
Construction contracts, value c—						
Total	p42	38	29	p42	40	30
Residential	p26	24	11	p26	24	11
All other	p55	50	44	p55	54	45
Factory employment, d	81.9	r81.7	r74.0	83.6	r81.8	r75.9
Factory payrolls, d	—	—	—	72.1	r69.6	r58.0
Freight-car loadings	62	60	59	70	64	67
Department store sales, value	p82	79	75	p86	62	79
Production Indexes by Groups and Industries—						
Manufactures:						
Iron and steel	84	81	38	83	79	37
Textiles	p106	104	63	p106	99	63
Food products	78	76	120	81	74	122
Automobiles. b	52	64	51	29	69	56
Leather and shoes	p100	103	88	p115	114	102
Cement	47	44	50	59	57	63
Petroleum refining	—	169	152	—	169	152
Rubber tires and tubes	—	—	79	—	—	76
Tobacco manufactures	129	130	125	143	139	139
Minerals:						
Bituminous coal	p57	58	64	p61	57	68
Anthracite	p65	36	62	p65	36	62
Petroleum, crude	p135	133	122	p139	136	125
Iron Ore	—	54	44	—	109	85
Zinc	83	82	61	79	76	58
Silver	—	59	36	—	59	34
Lead	59	60	55	56	57	52

p Preliminary. r Revised.
a Indexes of production, car loadings, and department store sales based on daily averages. b Revised seasonal adjustment factors for automobiles used in September

1935. c Based on three-month moving average of F. W. Dodge data centered at second month. d Indexes of factory employment and payrolls without seasonal adjustment compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index of factory employment adjusted for seasonal variation compiled by Federal Reserve Board. Underlying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month. September 1935 figures are preliminary, subject to revision.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS—INDEXES BY GROUPS AND INDUSTRIES. (1923-25=100) a

Group and Industry	Employment						Payrolls		
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			Without Seasonal Adjustment			Without Seasonal Adjustment		
	Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934	Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934
Iron and steel	74.1	r73.4	65.0	74.7	r73.2	66.0	62.9	r59.6	41.1
Machinery	88.8	r87.1	r76.0	91.1	87.3	r78.0	75.2	r71.2	r55.6
Transportation equipment. b	81.4	r83.6	r75.5	75.8	r83.5	r74.2	65.7	r71.6	r52.3
Automobiles. b	91.0	r94.9	82.1	84.0	r95.1	80.9	72.1	r80.6	54.3
Railroad repair shops	52.4	52.7	55.4	52.6	52.8	55.7	49.1	49.0	45.6
Non-ferrous metals	87.4	r83.7	r75.9	86.9	r82.0	r75.4	70.9	64.7	r54.2
Lumber and products	55.4	r54.6	48.0	56.9	r55.3	49.3	47.1	r44.4	33.9
Stone, clay and glass	53.9	r54.8	51.1	55.8	r55.9	52.9	42.2	r40.9	34.7
Textiles and products	96.0	r96.1	72.9	95.9	r92.9	73.1	84.6	r78.9	57.5
A. Fabrics	93.2	r93.3	62.7	92.1	r89.9	62.0	80.4	r76.5	49.1
B. Wearing apparel	98.3	r98.4	93.4	100.5	r96.0	95.5	87.8	r78.8	70.9
Leather products	85.7	r87.0	82.4	89.0	r90.1	85.7	76.8	r81.7	69.2
Food products	99.1	99.2	110.5	116.6	r109.9	127.1	104.9	r99.8	109.3
Tobacco products	57.3	58.1	62.9	58.9	57.9	64.7	49.4	46.6	50.3
Paper and printing	97.4	r97.1	95.6	97.1	r95.9	95.3	86.1	r83.0	80.3
Chemicals & petroleum prods.	110.3	111.4	108.2	110.7	r107.9	108.6	99.1	r97.0	89.9
A. Chemicals group except petroleum refining	110.8	r111.8	107.6	110.8	r106.9	107.6	97.8	r95.4	87.9
B. Petroleum refining	108.2	r110.1	110.9	110.1	r112.2	112.9	103.1	r102.5	96.3
Rubber products	81.7	r80.4	r80.3	81.1	r79.1	r79.7	68.8	64.3	66.1
Total. b	81.9	r81.7	r74.0	83.6	r81.8	r75.9	72.1	r69.6	r58.0

r Revised.

a Indexes of factory employment and payrolls without seasonal adjustment compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Index of factory employment adjusted for seasonal variation compiled by Federal Reserve Board. Underlying figures are for payroll period ending nearest middle of month. September 1935 figures are preliminary, subject to revision.

b Revised seasonal adjustment factor for automobiles used in September 1935.

Building Operations in United States During September, According to United States Department of Labor—Activity 16% Below August

A decline in building activity in the United States is evidenced by the building permits in September, according to a recent announcement by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. "Measured by the value of permits issued, building construction during the month was 16% below the August level, the total value of permits for all types of construction being \$74,553,000 as against \$88,585,000 in the previous month," Mr. Lubin said. "Despite this decline, the value of building construction for which permits were issued in September was 88% greater than in the corresponding month of last year." He added:

The greatest improvement over a year ago was reported in residential buildings. For buildings of this type the value of permits issued was more than 2½ times as great as in September 1934 and, in fact, was greater than during the corresponding month of any year since 1931. Substantial increases over September 1934 were also shown in expenditures for new non-residential construction and for additions, alterations and repairs.

From Mr. Lubin's announcement the following is also taken:

The per cent. of change from August to September 1935 for the different types of construction is indicated below:

Type of Building—	Number	Estimated Cost
New residential	+10.9	-8.2
New non-residential	+10.3	-22.5
Additions, alterations, repairs	-2.4	-14.6
Total	-1.4	-15.8

New dwellings for which permits were issued during September 1935 are planned to provide 6,685 family-dwelling units, an increase of 165% as compared with September of the preceding year.

The per cent. of increase in September over the same month of a year ago is shown, by type of construction, in the following table:

Type of Building—	Number	Estimated Cost
New residential	+176.7	+167.4
New non-residential	+27.3	+85.4
Additions, alterations, repairs	+18.2	+39.4
Total	+28.7	+88.1

The data presented in the tables include, in addition to private construction, the number and value of buildings for which contracts are awarded by Federal and State governments in the 770 cities included in the report. For August the value of such buildings amounted to \$21,489,357; for September, \$10,777,227.

Permits were issued during September for the following important building projects: In New York City, in the Borough of Brooklyn, for apartment houses to cost nearly \$1,800,000, for amusement buildings to cost over \$700,000, and for school buildings to cost nearly \$2,900,000; in the Borough of Manhattan, for an amusement building to cost over \$1,000,000; in Washington, D. C., for an office building to cost \$1,000,000, and in Dallas, Tex., for a State centennial building to cost \$1,000,000.

Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a post office building in St. Louis, Mo., to cost nearly \$4,000,000, and by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the United States Navy Department for a naval barracks at Pensacola, Fla., to cost over \$615,000.

During the first nine months of 1935 permits were issued in cities having a population of 10,000 or over for buildings valued at, approximately, \$587,000,000. This is an increase of \$226,000,000, or approximately 62.5%, as compared with the first nine months of 1934. The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued in these cities during the first nine months of 1935 amounted to \$197,500,000, or 157.5%, over the value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during the corresponding period of 1934. The data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 770 cities with a population of 10,000 or over.

ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DWELLINGS, IN 770 IDENTICAL CITIES IN 9 REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1935

Geographic Division	Cities	New Residential Buildings			
		Estimated Cost		Families Provided for in New Dwellings	
		September	August	September	August
New England.....	110	\$1,656,946	\$2,035,932	331	402
Middle Atlantic.....	170	7,531,579	8,261,549	1,867	2,113
East North Central.....	185	4,818,044	4,248,773	919	811
West North Central.....	67	1,893,223	2,037,034	553	585
South Atlantic.....	81	3,831,892	3,639,737	1,173	1,009
East South Central.....	31	420,160	749,458	149	228
West South Central.....	47	1,375,897	2,459,876	555	895
Mountain.....	23	646,015	539,003	171	145
Pacific.....	56	3,624,012	4,136,837	999	1,109
Total.....	770	\$25,797,768	\$28,108,199	6,717	7,297
Percentage change.....		-2.2	9.8	-1.9	11.2

Geographic Division	Cities	New Non-Residential Buildings, Estimated Cost		Total Building Construction (Including Alterations and Repairs), Estimated Cost	
		September	August	September	August
		New England.....	110	\$1,538,123	\$1,886,001
Middle Atlantic.....	170	8,363,568	8,576,338	23,038,588	24,054,028
East North Central.....	185	4,348,398	4,807,040	12,588,093	12,595,318
West North Central.....	67	4,471,670	863,439	7,735,763	4,375,992
South Atlantic.....	81	3,953,963	11,325,930	9,831,073	18,588,209
East South Central.....	31	605,066	1,105,940	1,511,672	2,569,184
West South Central.....	47	2,416,846	2,647,923	5,179,169	6,383,470
Mountain.....	23	174,415	895,844	1,410,457	2,279,067
Pacific.....	56	2,240,560	4,185,481	8,415,323	11,114,560
Total.....	770	\$28,112,609	\$36,293,936	\$74,553,340	\$88,585,411
Percentage change.....		-22.5	29.1	-15.8	18.2

Outlook for Business Regarded Fairly Favorable by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York—Continuance of Improvement Looked for If Government Competition with Private Business and Excessive Spending Are Avoided

The immediate outlook for business, as far as purely economic factors are concerned, may be regarded as fairly favorable, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the current issue of "The Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions in the United States and abroad, published Oct. 28. "If further restrictions on individual initiative, Government competition with private enterprise, and excessive public spending are avoided, and if peace is maintained among the leading commercial nations, it is reasonable to suppose that the gradual improvement of the last three years will continue, "The Survey" points out. Continuing it says in part:

How swift progress toward recovery may be will depend largely on the freedom with which business is permitted to operate. The revival that has taken place thus far has been based in part upon public expenditures financed by large purchases of Government bonds by the banks. As long as this situation continues, the recovery will contain unsound and unstable factors. The orderly transition from public to private expenditure as a means of support for a considerable section of the population is a problem still to be faced.

In most respects, the business situation in this country at present is more susceptible of appraisal on the basis of economic factors than it has been for some time. Recent court decisions have pointed to a likelihood that, thanks to the courts and the Constitution, business will have protection from illegal governmental restrictions.

Political Uncertainties Reduced

Moreover, the adjournment of Congress has removed for the remainder of the year the danger of further legislation tending to becloud the business outlook and has been followed by statements on the part of the Administration indicating a realization that business expansion is an urgent necessity and that some of the policies recently pursued by the Government have had the effect of hampering recovery. One of these was the President's statement to the effect that business might anticipate a "breathing spell" after the swift succession of legislative measures to which it had been subjected. Another was his address at Boulder Dam, in which he expressed the view that it is to private business recovery, and not to governmental aid, that the nation must look for permanent relief from the burden of unemployment.

Developments of this kind both clarify and improve the immediate outlook for further business expansion. They clarify it by reducing the probability of experimental legislation of an unpredictable nature and still more unpredictable effects; and they improve it by strengthening, temporarily at least, the business confidence that now appears to be the main prerequisite for recovery.

War a Disturbing Possibility

The principal uncertainty of a political nature in the present business outlook is the possibility of war in Europe. As long as the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia remains localized, its effects on American business are likely to be relatively unimportant. But while there remains even a possibility that the contest may develop into a general European conflagration, that possibility will constitute an unsettling factor in the business outlook. Even if such an unfortunate development should occur, there are a number of reasons for believing that its first repercussions on American business would be less violent than were the effects of the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Nevertheless, the financial and economic disorders that would eventually result from a European war would be both disastrous and world-wide. Fortunately, it appears that the leading nations are keenly aware of this danger and will go to great lengths to avoid it. The possibility of the United States being drawn into war seems even more remote.

"The Survey" observes that "the downward reaction that followed the advance of the closing months of 1934 and the early part of 1935 was very slight and now seems to have made way for a further upswing." It adds:

For the first time since the beginning of the depression, therefore, business has shown a marked rise and has managed to hold many of its gains.

The statistical data showing the increases that have actually taken place in production, consumption, and distribution in various branches of business are impressive. An encouraging and significant feature of the situation is that the durable goods industries have participated materially in the recent improvement.

In pointing to "one element of doubt and misgiving that stands out above all others—the monetary situation at home and abroad," "The Survey" says:

Threat of Inflation a Deterrent

In this country, the amount of excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System is approaching the three-billion-dollar mark. This unprecedented total, which represents a potential base for a huge credit expansion, is the result of dollar devaluation, gold imports, and governmental borrowing. The last two of these processes are still going on at a swift rate. Moreover, there is still much sentiment in and out of Congress for direct and deliberate currency inflation.

The threat of inflation will continue to be a strong deterrent to business recovery until the budgets of the principal nations are brought into balance and until the closely related problems of currency stabilization, international debts, trade barriers, and gold distribution are solved in a sound and practical manner. With its large resources and its relatively high degree of economic self-sufficiency, the United States could, by resolute action, balance its national budget within a short time. Substantial progress in this direction must be made before any assurance against unhealthy credit expansion can be felt, for with its present scale of revenues and expenditures the Federal Government depends upon the banks for its current cash requirements. The problems involved in international currency stabilization are even more complex and will probably require co-operative action for their solution. As far as can now be foreseen, the outlook for such action in the immediate future is not bright.

Fortunately, the United States is in an economic position to make considerable progress toward recovery even in the face of international financial unsettlement.

A definite end to the depression can come only through a recovery of the normal, sound, and robust type, in which business is free, confident, and self-reliant. Resort to artificial stimulants, such as currency devaluation, partial bimetalism, the "economy of scarcity," huge governmental spending, and the like, must inevitably fail in the end, although some of them may temporarily seem to succeed.

Wholesale and Department Store Trade in Chicago Federal Reserve District During September—Industrial Payrolls Reported Above August Although Employment Decreased—Mid-West Distribution of Automobiles Slackened

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago states that wholesale trade in the Seventh (Chicago) District showed varying trends during September and department store sales an increase of 20% in the aggregate over August. September sales of new automobiles in the mid-West have dropped considerably from the previous month, according to the Bank's "Business Conditions Report" of Oct. 31, reflecting "the fact that dealers and distributors are awaiting new models." It is noted that industrial employment dropped slightly from August to September while wage payments increased. The following is from the Chicago Reserve Bank's report:

Wholesale Trade Conditions

September wholesale trade in the Seventh District showed varying trends: grocery sales expanded 13% over the preceding month, the gain comparing with one of only 3% in the 1925-34 September average and with a decline of 3% in the month last year; hardware sales increased about seasonally in the period 9%; drug sales declined 2%, as they did in September a year ago but as against an increase of 3% in the average for the month; and electrical supply sales dropped off 11%, whereas the seasonal average shows a gain of 2% in the period. All groups except the last-named, however, recorded heavier increases over a year ago than in the corresponding comparison for August; the gain in the grocery trade contrasted with a decline a month previous and that of 50% in electrical supplies with the exception of August was the largest in the yearly comparison since May 1934. In the first three quarters of 1935, grocery sales exceeded those of the same period of 1934 by 2½%, drug sales gained 11%, hardware sales 19%, and the electrical supply trade 23%. In all groups ratios of accounts receivable at the close of September to net sales during the month remained smaller than in September last year.

Department Store Trade

Sales of Seventh District department stores expanded 20% in the aggregate for September over the preceding month, the gain comparing with one of 27% in the 1925-34 average for the month. The size of the increases varied widely as among the different cities: sales of Detroit stores showed a 45% gain over August, Indianapolis trade expanded 22½%, that in Chicago increased 15% and in Milwaukee 14%, while total sales of stores in smaller centers were only 3% larger than a month previous. For the second successive month, Chicago department store trade was less than in the corresponding period of 1934, and Indianapolis trade also registered a fractional loss for September in the comparison, so that sales for the district as a whole aggregated only 3% above those of last September. However, owing to the fact that there was one more Saturday in the month last year, daily average sales this September totaled 5% heavier than a year ago. A somewhat greater than seasonal rise—11%—took place in stocks between the end of August and Sept. 30, and they exceeded by 1% those held at the same time in 1934. The rate of stock turnover for the year 1935 through September was 3.11 times, as against 2.89 times for the corresponding period last year.

For the second successive month, the retail shoe trade recorded a more than seasonal gain over the preceding month: sales by reporting dealers and department stores exceeded those of August by 59%, while the 1925-34 average shows an increase of only 50%. As compared with last September, the dollar volume of trade was 7% larger, whereas in the yearly comparison for August it increased but 4%. For the year through September, sales aggregate 7% heavier than in the first three quarters of 1934. A further increase was shown in stocks during September, and at the end of the month they were 7% above those of a month previous and fractionally larger than a year ago.

Industrial Employment Conditions

Payroll figures reported for September by Seventh District industries reflected a rising trend in every major industrial group except the manufacture of vehicles and transportation equipment. This group, constituting an important portion of the District totals, showed a decrease in wage

payments of 4½%, thereby lowering the aggregate figure which, nevertheless, registered an increase of almost 3% over a month earlier. Employment figures for the month recorded a less favorable trend than did payrolls, a decline of 11% in the vehicles group together with a decrease of 1% in the paper and printing industries more than offsetting the gains in other groups and resulting in an aggregate loss of ½ of 1% in the number gainfully employed within the District. Comparisons of current figures with those of a year ago indicate increases of 7½% in the volume of employment and 18% in aggregate payrolls. Non-manufacturing industries registered a general rise of close to 5% each in employment and payrolls, with all reporting groups contributing to the gain in the latter and all but public utilities to that in the former.

Mid-West Distribution of Automobiles

September data on distribution of new automobiles in the Middle West reflect the fact that dealers and distributors are awaiting new models, current sales having dropped considerably from those of August and totaling substantially under those of last September at wholesale and moderately so at retail. Furthermore, stocks were almost 35% less in number than at the close of August and 30% lighter than a year ago. As regards used cars, on the other hand, September sales, though declining 25% from the preceding month, were 22% heavier in number than in the month last year, and stocks were only 6% lighter than on Aug. 31 and 16% larger than on Sept. 30 1934. Deferred payment sales in September amounted to 43% of total retail sales of dealers reporting the item, as compared with a ratio of 46% for August and one of 49% a year ago.

Business Conditions in San Francisco Federal Reserve District—Improvement of Recent Months Continued into September

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco the improvement in industrial production and employment in the Twelfth (San Francisco) District which took place in July and August was "well retained during September." The Bank, under date of Oct. 25, stated:

Measures of trade were higher on a seasonally adjusted basis. Principally because of a decrease in non-residential permits, total value of building permits declined substantially but continued more than double that of a year earlier.

A reduction in operations at California fruit and vegetable canneries, customary at this time of year, was approximately offset by an increase in activity at plants in the Pacific Northwest. Total lumber production declined by about the usual seasonal amount.

Industrial employment in Oregon advanced sharply, while in California the usual seasonal reduction was reported. Payrolls in Oregon increased less than did employment, and in California total wage payments declined considerably more than employment. More than the usual increase took place in District department store sales.

Rainstorms in late September and early October caused minor damage to unharvested crops but were beneficial in providing needed moisture on livestock ranges and in preparing the soil for fall planting. Volume of crops marketed in September was larger than in August, and District prices for farm products were, on the whole, somewhat higher than in the preceding month.

Review of Industrial Situation in Illinois During September by Illinois Department of Labor—Increases Noted in Both Employment and Payrolls as Compared with August

In reviewing the industrial situation in Illinois during September, Peter T. Swanish, Chief of the Division of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor, said that statistical summaries of reports from 4,437 manufacturing enterprises in the State show increases of 3.7% in employment and 4.5% in payrolls from August. Noting that the current August-September changes represent the "largest per cent. increases in employment and payrolls shown for any August-September period during the 12 years, 1923-1934," Mr. Swanish said:

For the 12-year period, 1923-1934, inclusive, the records of the Division of Statistics and Research show that the average August-September change was an increase of 0.7 of 1% in the number employed and a decrease of 0.4 of 1% in total wage payments. The current August-September increases thus suggest further improvement in industrial activity within the State.

From Mr. Swanish's review the following is also taken:

Compared with the same month of last year, the September indexes of employment and total wage payments lend additional weight to the statistical fact that industrial activity was on a relatively higher level during the current August-September period. The index of employment for all reporting industries advanced 2.2%, or from 74.0 in September 1934 to 75.6 in September of this year, while the index of payrolls moved upward from 53.7 to 59.8, respectively, or 11.4%.

Changes in Employment and Wages Paid, According to Sex

Reports from 3,717 industrial enterprises, which designated the sex of their employees, showed increases of 2.5% in the number of male and 5.1% in the number of female employees. Total wages paid male workers increased 3.6%, while wage payments to female workers increased 7.4% during the August-September period.

In the manufacturing classification of industries, with 1,994 reporting concerns, the number of male and female workers increased 1.3% and 6.8%, respectively. Total wages paid males in manufacturing industries increased 2.5%, while wages paid female workers increased 11.0% during September in comparison with August.

The non-manufacturing group of industries, 1,723 reporting concerns, showed increases of 5.9% in the number of male and 2.5% in the number of female workers employed. Total wage payments to male and female workers increased 6.5% and 2.5%, respectively.

Changes in Man-hours During September in Comparison with August

For male and female workers combined, in all reporting industries, the total number of hours increased 3.8%. Total hours worked by male and female workers during September in comparison with August increased 3.5% and 11.6%, respectively.

In the manufacturing group of industries, 1,729 concerns reported man-hours for both sexes combined, and in these enterprises the total hours worked were 4.0% more in September than in August.

Hours worked in 1,678 manufacturing plants, reporting man-hours for male and female workers separately, increased 2.8% for male workers and 13.0% for female workers.

In the non-manufacturing group, 1,309 establishments reported an increase of 3.5% in total man-hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification of industries, 1,176 concerns showed increases of 6.1% and 6.0% in the total number of man-hours worked by male and female workers, respectively.

Average actual hours worked by 361,646 wage earners in the 3,088 industrial enterprises reporting man-hours increased from 38.0 in August to 38.5 in September, or 1.3%. In the manufacturing plants, man-hours increased from 37.5 in August to 38.2 in September, or 1.9%. In the non-manufacturing plants, the average number of hours worked per week during September was 39.1, or 0.3 of 1% more than in August.

Increase Noted in Farm Price Index of Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15—Also Above Oct. 15 1934

The farm price index was 109 on Oct. 15 compared with 107 on Sept. 15, and with 102 on Oct. 15 a year ago, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, announced Oct. 29. It added:

During the month there were substantial gains in prices of wheat, rye, rice, flaxseed, cottonseed, tobacco, snap beans, cantaloupes and lettuce. Prices of hogs and beef cattle declined.

Since there was no change in the index of prices paid by farmers, the ratio of prices received to prices paid was 89 on Oct. 15 compared with 87 on Sept. 15, and with 81 on Oct. 15 a year ago.

The farm price of wheat averaged 96.3c. a bushel on Oct. 15, or the highest since February 1930. The price on Sept. 15 averaged 86.2c., and October 15 a year ago, 88.6c.

Corn averaged 71.8c. a bushel on Oct. 15 compared with 78c. on Sept. 15, and with 76.7c. on Oct. 15 last year. Price declines during the past month were largest in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Hogs averaged \$9.56 per 100 pounds on Oct. 15 compared with \$10.29 on Sept. 15, and with \$5.20 on Oct. 15 a year ago. The decline was attributed to heavier marketings.

Cotton averaged 10.9c. a pound to growers on Oct. 15 compared with 10.6c. on Sept. 15, and with 12.5c. a year ago. There was marked expansion in domestic mill activity during the past month, and increased foreign demand.

Potatoes averaged 46.1c. a bushel in mid-October compared with 48.4c. a month earlier and with 49c. a year ago. Potato shipments increased seasonally.

Prices of butterfat rose, averaging 25.9c. on Oct. 15 compared with 24.9c. on Sept. 15 and with 24.3c. a year ago. Prices of chickens and eggs also advanced.

Sales of Farm Products During September Above August and Year Ago, According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Farmers sold \$636,000,000 worth of products in September compared with \$547,000,000 in August and with \$623,000,000 in September 1934, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, announced Oct. 28. They received, in addition, it is pointed out, Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments totaling \$56,000,000 in September compared with \$45,000,000 in August and \$76,000,000 in September a year ago. The Bureau said that a marked increase in income from August to September is usual but that this year the increase was greater than usual. It added:

Sales and benefit payments combined for the first nine months of 1935 have totaled \$4,710,000,000 compared with \$4,453,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1934. Of this year's total, farmers received \$406,000,000 in benefit payments compared with \$326,000,000 last year. The figures reveal an increase of \$187,000,000 in income from sales during the period.

Should income from sales continue to make about the usual seasonal changes during the next three months the total income from farm marketings in 1935 would amount to about \$6,200,000,000 compared with \$5,831,000,000 in 1934. Rental and benefit payments, in addition, will be about \$600,000,000 this year compared with \$556,000,000 in 1934.

Total cash farm income from marketings and from rental and benefit payments, on the basis of these figures, would be about \$6,800,000,000 in 1935 compared with \$6,387,000,000 in 1934.

Employment and Payrolls in Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Industries of United States Increased During September Over August According to Secretary of Labor Perkins

Approximately 350,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced Oct. 24. Miss Perkins estimated that weekly payrolls in these combined industries were more than \$12,000,000 greater than in August. She stated:

The major portion of this gain of over a third of a million workers was in manufacturing industries and retail trade, approximately 150,000 additional workers being employed in each of these fields. In addition to these gains, substantial increases were also shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, private building construction, and wholesale trade.

The increase of 2.2% in factory employment brought the preliminary September index (83.6) to the highest level recorded since November 1930, while the increase of 3.6% in factory payrolls raised the September payroll index to 72.1, which is the highest point reached since May 1931. Although gains in factory employment and payrolls are usual in September, the current gains are particularly noteworthy. They took place in the face of a sharp decline in employment in the automobile industry, where the introduction of new models resulted in a cut in the number of workers employed. Moreover, 18 other industries, among them beverages, cane sugar refining, cement and locomotives, also showed appreciable declines in employment.

Gains were registered in both the durable and non-durable goods groups, seasonal factors contributing largely to the increase of 3.1% in the non-durable goods group. The durable goods group showed a gain of 1.0%. Comparing the index of employment for the durable goods group in September 1935 with employment in the index base period (1923-25=100) the

September index stands at 71.2, which indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed in 1923-25, 712 were employed in September 1935, while the September employment index for the non-durable goods group (96.9) shows that for every 1,000 workers employed in the index base period 969 were on factory payrolls in September 1935.

The expansion in employment and payrolls was general, 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed showing gains in employment from August to September and 72 industries reporting increased payrolls.

Among the industries of major importance in which gains in employment were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, foundry and machine-shop products, electrical machinery, furniture, cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, and men's and women's clothing. A number of industries allied to building construction reported gains, among which were the steam and hot water heating, millwork, sawmills, and plumbers' supplies industries. The machine tool industry, which is a barometer indicating the placement of orders for power-driven metal cutting machinery and which has shown steadily expanding employment since October 1934, continued to absorb more workers. Employment in this industry increased 4.8% from August to September, the September employment index standing at the highest point since December 1930.

An announcement emanating from the office of the Secretary, Oct. 24, had the following to say:

Non-Manufacturing Industries

Responding to seasonal activity, retail trade added approximately 150,000 workers to their payrolls in September. The gains were particularly pronounced in the general merchandising group, composed of department, variety, and general merchandising stores and mail order houses, and in the group of retail apparel stores. Other lines of retail trade reporting substantial gains in employment were furniture and household goods, coal-wood-ice, and lumber and building materials. Wholesale trade establishments also reported increased employment, the gain of 1.1% indicating the re-employment of nearly 15,000 workers.

Approximately 27,000 workers were re-employed in the coal mining industry, both anthracite and bituminous coal mines reporting sharply increased operations. In bituminous mines, this reflected increased output in anticipation of the strike which occurred in the last week in the month. The expansion in private building construction employment which began in March of this year continued, employment increasing 4.5%. Smaller gains in employment were shown in metal mining, power and light, year-round hotels, and dyeing and cleaning.

The declines in non-manufacturing employment were not particularly significant, the largest decreases being 2.0% in quarrying and 1.4% in laundries. Crude petroleum producing firms reported fewer employees and slight declines were also reported in telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad and motor bus operation, and banks and insurance companies.

Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment increased 2.2% and payrolls increased 3.6% from August to September.

A comparison of the preliminary September factory employment index (83.6) with that of September 1934 (75.9) shows a gain of 10.1, or approximately 645,000 workers, over the year interval. The preliminary September weekly payroll index (72.1) is 24.3% higher than the corresponding index (58.0) in September 1934, or an increase of nearly \$28,700,000.

The largest increases in employment were seasonal in character and were shown in the following industries: Cotton-seed-oil, cake and meal (44.5%), confectionery (26.0%), canning and preserving (20.7%), radios (19.2%), fertilizers (18.8%), millinery (16.1%), jewelry (14.4%), and beet sugar (9.7%). Other industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were women's clothing (7.2%), stoves (5.2%), men's furnishings (4.5%), furniture (4.0%), cotton goods (3.9%), and shirts and collars (3.4%).

The lighting equipment industry had 9.0% more employees in September than in August, tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws, (8.4%), clocks and watches and time-recording devices (8.2%), hardware (6.7%), forgings (5.7%), millwork (5.6%), rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes (5.2%), and shipbuilding (5.1%). The machine-tool industry reported an increase of 4.8% in employment, and gains of 4.2% in employment in the typewriter industry and 3.0% in the cash register industry indicate an advancing rate of activity. Among the industries of major importance in which relatively smaller gains were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, foundry and machine-shop products, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and sawmills.

The most pronounced percentage decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 14.1% in ice cream. Employment in the automobile industry decreased 11.7%, due primarily to shut-downs for the taking of inventory and for model changes. Other industries showing decreases in employment were marble-granite-slate (6.0%), beverages (4.0%), cane sugar refining (3.8%), cement (3.6%), butter (2.6%), aircraft (2.3%), locomotives (2.2%), and fur-felt hats (2.0%).

The indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the 3-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. In September 1935, reports were received from 23,336 establishments employing 3,902,498 workers whose weekly earnings were \$82,463,083. The employment reports received from these co-operating establishments cover more than 50% of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country and more than 60% of the wage earners in the 90 industries included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly survey.

The following tabulation shows the percentages of change in employment and payrolls in the Bureau's general indexes of manufacturing industries from August to September in each of the 17 years, 1919 to 1935, inclusive:

Table with columns for Employment and Payrolls, and rows for Year, In-crease, and De-crease for each year from 1919 to 1935.

In the table following are presented the indexes of employment and payrolls for September 1935, August 1935, and September 1934 for all manufacturing industries combined, durable and non-durable goods groups, 14 industry groups, and the 90 separate manufacturing industries covered

by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variations:

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (Three-Year Average 1923-1925=100.0)

Main data table with columns for Manufacturing Industries, Employment (x Sept. 1935, Aug. 1935, Sept. 1934) and Payrolls (x Sept. 1935, Aug. 1935, Sept. 1934). Rows include All Industries, Durable Goods, and Non-Durable Goods with various sub-categories.

x September 1935 indexes preliminary, subject to revision. z Revised.

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SEPTEMBER 1935, AND COMPARISON WITH AUGUST 1935, AND SEPTEMBER 1934.
(Average 1929=100)

Industry	Employment			Payrolls		
	Index Sept. 1935 a	P. C. Change From		Index Sept. 1935 a	P. C. Change From	
		Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934		Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934
Trade—Wholesale	83.7	+1.1	+0.2	67.2	+3.7	+5.7
Retail	81.6	+5.0	-0.1	62.5	+5.6	+3.1
General merchandising	91.2	+11.7	-0.3	76.7	+11.1	+3.6
Other than general merchandising	79.1	+3.2	0.0	59.5	+4.0	+2.9
Public Utilities						
Telephone & telegraph	70.4	-0.1	-0.7	74.2	-1.8	+2.8
Electric light & power & manufactured gas	85.8	+0.2	0.0	83.1	+2.0	+4.8
Electric-railroad & motor-bus operation & maint.	71.0	-0.2	-2.1	64.0	+1.1	+2.6
Mining—Anthracite	46.0	+19.1	-19.2	38.2	+34.9	-18.7
Bituminous coal	77.0	+4.9	-1.5	60.4	+31.8	+17.5
Metalliferous	48.9	+5.5	+15.6	35.4	+6.0	+36.7
Quarrying & nonmetallic	50.0	-2.0	-6.2	35.4	-2.6	+9.3
Crude petroleum producing	77.9	-1.3	-4.8	63.2	+3.5	+5.9
Services						
Hotels (cash payments only) b	81.1	+0.5	+1.4	63.1	+1.8	+3.4
Laundries	83.0	-1.4	+0.1	67.9	-1.9	+3.0
Dyeing and cleaning	82.1	+3.4	+2.6	63.1	+8.4	+6.9
Banks	c	-0.7	+2.0	c	-0.6	+1.4
Brokerage	c	+0.8	+0.5	c	+d	+2.6
Insurance	c	-0.2	+1.0	c	+1.3	+4.4
Building construction	c	+4.5	+10.2	c	+8.2	+24.1

a Preliminary. b The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed. c Data not available for 1929 base. d Less than 0.1 of 1%.

Slight Recession in Lumber Production and Movement

New business at the lumber mills during the week ended Oct. 19 1935, as reported to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association by regional associations, and lumber shipments from the mills, showed some declines from previous recent weeks. Production was about 4% below the average of the preceding five weeks. In the current week, it was 17% above new business and 16% above shipments. All items were reported by identical mills as considerably above the corresponding week of 1934, production showing larger excess than either orders or shipments. It is probable that taking all mills into consideration production is running from 30 to 35% above the same period of 1934; for the year to date, it is about the same as last year; during the fourth quarter present excess will raise the year's level probably to 4 or 5% above 1934. During the week ended Oct. 19, 578 mills produced 230,564,000 feet; shipped 199,503,000 feet; booked orders of 196,700,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 597; production, 239,642,000 feet; shipments, 203,392,000 feet; orders, 201,476,000 feet. Figures for both weeks include estimates of hardwood totals, exact reports being temporarily unavailable for Southern hardwoods.

Northern Hardwood was the only region reporting orders above production during the week ended Oct. 19. This and Southern Cypress reported shipments above output. Total softwood orders were 16% below production. All regions but Northern Pine reported orders, all but Northern Pine and California Redwood reported shipments, and all reported production, above corresponding week of 1934. Softwood orders at 476 reporting mills were 39% above 1934; reprinted softwood production at these mills was 56% above the same week of last year.

Identical softwood mills reported unfilled orders on Oct. 19, as the equivalent of 29 days' average production and stocks of 161 days' compared with 22 days' and 180 days' a year ago.

Forest products carloadings totaled 31,376 cars during the week ended Oct. 19 1935. This was 1,028 cars less than during the preceding week, 8,031 cars above similar week of 1934 and 6,866 cars above the same week of 1933.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Oct. 19 1935 by 486 softwood mills totaled 185,022,000 feet; or 16% below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 187,653,000 feet, or 14% below production. Production was 219,082,000 feet.

Unfilled Orders and Stocks

Reports from 480 softwood mills on Oct. 19 1935, give unfilled orders of 622,596,000 feet and gross stocks of 3,451,523 feet. The 472 identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as 620,978,000 feet on Oct. 19 1935, or the equivalent of 29 days' average production, compared with 459,843,000 feet, or the equivalent of 22 days' average production on similar date a year ago.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 476 identical softwood mills was 217,567,000 feet, and a year ago it was 137,964,000 feet; shipments were respectively 187,269,000 feet and 135,629,000; and orders received 184,381,000 feet, and 132,971,000 feet.

Motor Executives Point to Striking Sales Gains as New York Automobile Show Opens—1935 Production 28% Above Last Year—Commercial Vehicles and Exports Increase

The automobile industry is currently experiencing its third successive year of increasing sales, and anticipates further gains in 1936, Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company and President of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, said in an article made public to-day (Nov. 2), on the occasion of the opening of the New York Automobile Show. Mr. Macauley pointed out that preliminary estimates place the industry's 1935 production at 3,675,000 cars and trucks, an increase of 28% over last year's production and more than two and one-half times the 1932 output. Export shipments in 1935, he said, will be approximately 27% greater than last year and almost triple the 1932 volume.

A. J. Brosseau, Vice-President of the Association, said in another article that approximately 725,000 commercial vehicles will be produced by the automobile industry this year, or a 21% gain over 1934 and a total second only to 1929. Robert C. Graham, Chairman of the Association's Export Committee, said that the introduction of new car models in the Fall should aid export sales, particularly since new models can be shipped to the southern hemisphere at the beginning of the major selling season. He predicted that export sales during the next model year will exceed 650,000 units, meaning direct and indirect employment for more than 125,000 men.

Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Association's Safety Traffic Committee, in a statement made public to-day said that safety can best be promoted by creating a better balance between the car, the road and the driver. The most important need, he continued, is the construction of safer streets and highways. Alfred H. Swayne, Vice-President of the Association, asserted that increased motor shipments have greatly aided the railroads in recent years, and he estimated that rail revenue on automotive traffic next year will approximate \$400,000,000.

United States Exports of Refined Sugar During First Nine Months of 1935 Largest for Period Since 1929

Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first nine months of 1935, January to September, inclusive, totaled 72,986 long tons, as compared with 56,191 tons during the same period in 1934, an increase of 16,795 tons, or 29.9% according to Lamborn & Co. Under date of Oct. 26 the firm announced:

The exports for January-September 1935 are the largest of any corresponding nine months' period in six years, or since 1929, when the shipments totaled 80,014 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first nine months of 1935. The United Kingdom leads the list with 18,703 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Norway with 11,579 and 6,508 tons respectively.

Petroleum and Its Products—Union Oil Restores Crude Oil Prices in California—Standard of California Partially Meets Advance—Pennsylvania Grade Crude Up 15 Cents—Inter-Unit Strife in Federal Oil Administration Reported—Hot Oil Output Off in East Texas—Oil Inquiry Delay Challenged by Independents—Daily Average Crude Oil Output Up.

Advances averaging 55 cents a barrel in California crude oil prices posted on October 26 by the Union Oil Co. were partially met by Standard Oil Co. of California on Oct. 31 when the latter posted advances ranging from 6 to 30 cents a barrel. Shell Oil, West Coast unit of Shell Eastern Petroleum, met the new schedule instituted by Union on Oct. 28.

The Associated Oil Co. late Friday afternoon (yesterday) announced that it would revise its prices for crude oil to conform with the 80-cent base level established by the Standard of California mark-ups, which became effective Nov. 1. While up to a late hour Friday night, the General Petroleum Co. and other major units had not announced their intentions, it was indicated that they would follow the lead of Standard of California, on the whole.

"Although the problem of overproduction of crude oil has not been solved," Standard of California said in announcing the advances, "a great deal of effort has been made in that direction and a high percentage of the producers of the State have indicated a desire to cooperate in balancing supply with the demand."

"In the belief that this objective may be accomplished on a basis of better prices, the company's new schedule of prices is placed in effect. At the same time, it cannot be hoped to maintain crude oil prices unless prices for products derived from the crude support them. For that reason, the company's selling prices for gasoline have been advanced to bring some balance and stability in what has been a very demoralized and unsound market. The stabilization of the oil business, California's major industry, is of the highest importance to the prosperity of this State and to all business therein.

The new per barrel crude oil prices established in three major fields in the State by Standard of California follow:

Gravity	Signal Hill	Santa Fe Springs	Kettleman Hills	Gravity	Signal Hill	Santa Fe Springs	Kettleman Hills
14-23.9	\$.75	---	---	31	---	.79	---
21-26.9	---	\$.73	---	32	---	.81	---
24	---	---	---	33	---	.82	\$.81
25	---	---	---	34	---	.83	.83
26	---	---	---	35	---	.85	.84
27	---	---	---	36	---	.86	.86
28	---	---	---	37	---	.87	.87
29	---	---	---	38	---	.89	.88
30	---	---	---	39	---	---	.90

Union Oil's Kettleman Hills crude was advanced 51 to 72 cents a new price schedule, which became effective 7 a. m., Oct. 26. The new prices there are \$1.13 a barrel on 33 gravity oil, with a 2-cent advance on each gravity to 36.9 gravity, \$1.22 being posted for 37 gravity, with an advance of 3 cents on each higher gravity to \$1.28 on 39.9 gravity.

Union's advances in the Signal Hill field ranged from 12 to 67 cents a barrel. The company posted a price of 75 cents a barrel for 14 gravity and 77 cents for 17 gravity with a 2-

cent boost on each higher gravity to 19.9 gravity, a price of 84 cents being posted for 20 gravity, with an advance of 3 cents on each higher gravity to 30.9, which is posted at \$1.14 a barrel.

In the Santa Fe Springs, its advances ranged from 18 to 95 cents a barrel. The new prices there are 75 cents for 21 gravity, 79 cents on 22 gravity, 82 cents on 23 gravity, with a 4-cent advance on each higher degree to 25.9; 93 cents is posted on 26 gravity, 97 cents on 27 gravity, with a 3-cent advance on each higher gravity to 32.9; \$1.16 is posted on 33 gravity, with a 4-cent advance on each higher gravity to \$1.36 on 38 degrees. Huntington Beach prices were lifted to 73 cents and \$1.12, respectively, from the former level of 65 and 43 cents.

The South Penn Oil Co. posted an advance of 15 cents a barrel in Pennsylvania grade crude oil prices on Oct. 29. Under the new schedule, Southwest Penn Pipe is posted at \$1.87; Eureka at \$1.82 and Buckeye at \$1.67. Tidewater Pipe, Ltd., made a similar advance in the Bradford and Allegany districts, to a new price level of \$2.15. No change was posted in Corning grade crude oil.

Dissension in the ranks of the Petroleum Administrative Board and the East Texas Federal Tender Board over the enforcement of "hot" oil regulations in Texas broke out in the open during the week when Secretary of the Interior Ickes disclosed in Washington that he was checking the present set-up.

"I haven't anything to say on the East Texas situation until I complete my investigation," Mr. Ickes said. "I want to go into the whole matter of the Federal Tender Board in East Texas. Certain adjustments may be necessary."

"Hot" oil production in the East Texas area has been cut to around 35,000 barrels daily, against the recent level of approximately 50,000 barrels daily, by the intensified drive against violators by State and Federal officials. Again, the work of the Federal Tender Board is preventing inter-State movements of "hot" oil and (or) its products in an important factor in the lower rate.

While a proposed amendment to the Omnibus Tax bill to increase the levy on crude oil from 2 cents to six cents a barrel was defeated by the House Tuesday night, the tax was increased to 2½ cents a barrel. The House also passed a measure which would levy a tax of 1% on oil pipe line companies.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission, meeting in Oklahoma City on Oct. 31, issued new orders fixing the State-wide allowable for November at 492,000 barrels, off 900 barrels from October, and in line with the estimated market demand for the State for the coming month compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines.

A resolution was adopted by the National Oil Marketers Association, meeting in Chicago on Oct. 31, demanding that the United States Department of Justice speed up its investigation of alleged monopolies in the petroleum industry. The resolution was passed after it had been charged that "for some unknown reason," the inquiry "seemed to stop dead in its tracks." A special committee recommended that national legislation be enacted to curb the activities of the major oil companies.

An increase of 13,500 barrels in daily average crude oil production in California last week was the major factor lifting the total for the Nation by 15,150 to an aggregate of 2,797,950 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute report disclosed. The total compared with estimated market demand of the Bureau of Mines for October of 2,554,200 barrels, and actual production in the like 1934 period of 2,336,050 barrels. Oklahoma was the only one of the Big-Three" to show a decline in production.

The following crude oil price changes were posted during the week:

Oct. 26—Union Oil Co of California to-day posted advances averaging 55 cents a barrel in all California fields.

Oct. 28—Shell Oil, West Coast operating subsidiary of the Shell Union Oil Co., met the advances instituted by Union Oil in California crude prices.

Oct. 29—South Penn Oil increased Pennsylvania grade crude 15 cents a barrel to \$1.87 for Southwest Penn Pipe Line; \$1.82 for Eureka and \$1.67 for Buckeye. Tidewater Oil, Ltd., lifted Bradford and Allegany 15 cents a barrel to \$2.15.

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

Bradford, Pa.	\$2.15	Eldorado, Ark., 40	\$1.00
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.15	Rusk, Tex., 40 and over	1.00
Corning, Pa.	1.32	Dart Creek	.87
Illinois	1.12	Midland District, Mich.	1.02
Western Kentucky	1.13	Sunburst, Mont.	1.23
Mid'Cont., Okla., 40 and above	1.08	Santa Fe Springs, Cal, 35 & over	\$9-1.36
Hutchinson, Tex., 40 and over	.81	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.12
Spindletop, Tex., 40 and over	1.03	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	\$9-1.28
Winkler, Tex.	.75	Long Beach, 31 and over	
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	.70	Petrolia, Canad.	1.10

REFINED PRODUCTS—CALIFORNIA "GAS" PRICES RAISED. . .
NEW YORK "GAS" PRICE LIFTED—FUEL OILS ADVANCED—
PENNSYLVANIA LUBRICANTS HIGHER—MOTOR FUEL
STOCKS OFF SHARPLY—NEW YORK "GAS" TAXES RISE

Standard Oil Co. of California Thursday night posted advances of 3 cents a gallon in third-grade and 3½ cents a gallon in premium and regular grades of gasoline at service stations in the southern part of the State. The new level, effective Nov. 1, posted regular grade at 15 cents at the "pump" in the Los Angeles area, taxes included.

The company also issued new postings advancing the sub-normal quotations ruling in the northern area of California. Advances there were 1 cent in third grade and 1½ cents a gallon for premium and regular in "pump" prices. The new

price lifted service station prices in San Francisco to 15 cents a gallon, taxes included.

The advances, which followed the company's partial restoration of the crude oil price cuts it posted last August following a complete restoration by Union Oil and Shell, were quickly met by all major competitors. Richfield Oil, General Petroleum, Associated Oil, Union Oil, and the Texas Co. all announced that they would meet the new levels immediately.

An advance of ¼ cent a gallon in the tank-car price of gasoline at New York, Boston and Philadelphia was posted in mid-week by the Hartol Products Corp. The advance, which pared the differential between the Hartol posting and the major companies from ½ cent a gallon to ¼ cent a gallon at New York, was not met by any of the major companies. No announcement as to whether they would take action to restore the former ½ cent margin was made.

Forming of the tank-car gasoline markets in up-state New York developed late in the week, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. posting an advance of ½ cent a gallon at Buffalo and Rochester to 7.67 cents and 7.74 cents, respectively, on Friday. The company posted an advance of 29 points at Syracuse and Utica, making the new prices there 7.49 and 7.33 cents, respectively.

Seasonal strengthening in the local fuel oil market developed during the week with all major companies joining in revising the price schedule upward. Socony-Vacuum, Shell Eastern Petroleum and Richfield Oil moved 41-43 water white kerosene up ½ cent a gallon to 5 cents at New York and Providence.

Other heating oils affected by the forward movement of prices included No. 1, which was moved up ¼ cent to 5 cents a gallon, and No. 4 which was advanced ⅛ cent a gallon at New York Harbor to a new posting of 3¼ cents a gallon, tank car. No. 2 and 3 oil are meeting with increased demand and strengthening of these prices is believed near.

Coincident with an advance in Pennsylvania crude oil prices Tuesday, a general advance of ½ cent a gallon was posted in Pennsylvania bright stock and neutral oils. The market for these products has been firm recently and the advance was not unexpected in trade circles.

The export market for gasoline on the Gulf Coast returned to the high for the year of 5½ cents a gallon after easing temporarily. Movement of a cargo at this level was reported during the week, compared with the last sale at a reported level of 5¾ cents a gallon. Demand from abroad is reported holding strong.

A cut of 1½ cents a gallon in retail gasoline prices at Portland, Me., was posted by the Socony-Vacuum Oil to meet local competitive conditions. The mid-continent bulk gasoline price structure is firm to strong.

With October gasoline demand estimated about 10% above the like 1934 month, the record level of consumption was reflected during the week in a further contra-seasonal decline in stocks of finished gasoline. A decline of 636,000 barrels to 41,163,000 barrels on Oct. 26 was reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

The continued decline in gasoline stocks is all the more significant when it is realized that the industry is currently operating at mid-summer levels in its refineries and cracking plants. A fractional gain last week lifted the operating rate of reporting refineries to 75.6% with daily average runs of crude to stills rising 23,000 barrels to 2,575,000 barrels.

Total gasoline consumed in New York State during the first eight months rose 24,509,643 gallons over last year to 1,059,328,032 gallons, the State Department of Taxation disclosed in announcing that gasoline taxes netted nearly \$42,000,000 for this period, only about \$2,000,000 under the entire total for 1934.

Representative price changes follow:

Oct. 29—An advance of ½ cent a gallon was posted in Pennsylvania bright stock and neutral oils.

Oct. 30—Hartol Products Corp. advanced tank-car gasoline prices ¼ cent a gallon at New York, Boston and Philadelphia to 6½ cents a gallon.

Oct. 30—Socony-Vacuum Oil, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products and Richfield Oil advanced New York and Providence tank-car kerosene prices ¼ cent to 5 cents a gallon for 41-43 water white. A similar advance was made by the three companies in No. 1 heating oil. No. 4 oil was lifted ½ cent to 3¼ cents a gallon, tank-car, at New York.

Oct. 30—Socony-Vacuum Oil lowered its retail price for gasoline at Portland, Me., 1½ cents a gallon to 15½ cents taxes included

Oct. 31—Standard Oil Co. of California posted advances of 3 cents a gallon on third-grade and 3½ cents on premium and regular grade in the service station price of gasoline in the Los Angeles area, effective Nov. 1. The company lifted prices in the northern part of the State 1 cent on third-grade and 1½ cents on premium and regular grade for service station postings.

Nov. 1—Richfield Oil, General Petroleum, Associated Oil, Union Oil, and the Texas Co. met the new postings in service station prices of gasoline instituted by Standard of California.

Nov. 1—Socony-Vacuum lifted tank-car gasoline prices at Buffalo and Rochester, New York, ½ cent a gallon to 7.67 and 7.74 cents, respectively. Syracuse and Utica bulk prices were marked up 29 points to 7.49 and 7.33 cents, respectively.

Nov. 1—Colonial Beacon Oil Co. met the advance in heating oil prices at New York and Providence posted earlier in the week by other major units.

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York	\$.193	Cincinnati	\$.175	Minneapolis	\$.169
z Brooklyn	.188	Cleveland	.175	New Orleans	.21
Newark	.17	Denver	.20	Philadelphia	.18
Camden	.17	Detroit	.155	Pittsburgh	.19
Boston	.165	Jacksonville	.205	San Francisco	.15
Buffalo	.165	Houston	.17	St. Louis	.172
Chicago	.16	Los Angeles	.15		

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

New York (Bayonne).....\$05 -05	North Texas...\$03½-.03½	New Orleans...\$03½-.04	Los Angeles... .04½-.05	Tulsa..... .03½-.04
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Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)	California 27 plus D	New Orleans C..... \$80
Bunker C..... \$95	\$1.15-1.25	Phila., bunker C..... .95
Diesel 28-30 D..... 1.65		

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)	Chicago	Tulsa.....\$02½-.02½
27 plus.....\$04 -04½	32-36 GO...\$02½-.02½	

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

Standard Oil N. J...\$06¾	New York.....\$05½-.05¾	Chicago.....\$05½-.05¾
Socony-Vacuum..... \$06¾	Colonial Beacon...\$06¾	New Orleans... .05½-.05¾
Tide Water Oil Co... \$06¾	Texas.....\$06¾	Los Ang., ex... .05½-.04¾
Richfield Oil (Calif.) .06¾	Gulf.....\$06¾	Gulf ports... .05½-.05¾
Warner-Quinlan Co. .06¾	Republic Oil.....\$06¾	Tulsa.....\$05½-.05¾
	Shell East'n Pet...\$06¾	

z Not including 2% city sales tax.

bulk terminals, in transit and pipe lines. d Includes 24,583,000 barrels at refineries and 17,216,000 barrels at bulk terminals, in transit and pipe lines.

Tax of 15% Imposed on Bituminous Coal Producers Under Guffey Act Becomes Effective—Not Collectible Until Jan. 2

The 15% tax on bituminous coal producers, imposed under the Guffey Coal Control Act, became effective on Nov. 1; it will not, however, be collectible until Jan. 2. Associated Press advices from Washington yesterday (Nov. 1) said:

Those of the 15,000 producers who comply with "Little NRA" code rules to be supervised by the National Coal Commission will receive rebates of 90% of the tax.

Already opponents of the Guffey Coal Act, defeated in efforts to obtain an immediate order restraining the Government from assessing the levy, have undertaken legal moves designed to test the law's constitutionality in the Supreme Court.

The Coal Commission said to-day approximately 2,000 mine owners had agreed to abide by the codes. While this number is small, it said, these mines nevertheless produce nearly half of the country's total annual soft coal tonnage.

While a few of the large companies, including the Pittsburgh Coal Company, announced they intended to withhold adherence to the codes, Commission attorneys said the Government, a large consumer, was prepared to stop all coal purchases from non-signers.

Production of Bituminous Coal Off 1.1%—Anthracite Drops 18.5%

The United States Bureau of Mines in its weekly coal report states that the total production of bituminous coal during the week ended Oct. 19 is estimated at 8,095,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this shows a slight decline—93,000 tons, or 1.1%. Production during the corresponding week in 1934 amounted to 7,152,000 tons.

Anthracite production in Pennsylvania decreased sharply in the week ended Oct. 19. The total output is estimated at 989,000 net tons, as against 1,213,000 tons in the preceding week, a decline of 224,000 tons or 18.5%. Production during the corresponding week in 1934 was 1,290,000 tons.

During the calendar year to Oct. 19 1935 a total of 285,025,000 tons of bituminous coal and 41,921,000 net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite were produced. This compares with 282,281,000 tons of soft coal and 46,672,000 tons of hard coal produced in the same period of 1934. The Bureau's statement follows:

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (NET TONS)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Oct. 19 1935 c	Oct. 12 1935 d	Oct. 20 1934	1935	1934 e	1929
	Bitum. coal:					
Tot. for per' d	8,095,000	8,188,000	7,152,000	285,025,000	282,281,000	421,678,000
Daily aver...	1,349,000	1,365,000	1,192,000	1,156,000	1,144,000	1,702,000
Pa. anthr'cite:						
Tot. for per' d	989,000	1,213,000	1,290,000	41,921,000	46,672,000	57,895,000
Daily aver...	164,800	202,200	215,000	170,800	189,900	235,800
Beehive coke:						
Tot. for per' d	20,500	18,200	17,500	671,900	787,000	5,477,400
Daily aver...	3,417	3,033	2,917	2,688	3,148	21,910

a Includes lignite, coal made into coke, local sales and colliery fuels. b Includes Sullivan County, washery and dredge coal, local sales, colliery fuel, and coal shipped by truck from established operations. Does not include an unknown amount of "bootleg" coal. c Subject to revision. d Revised. e Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES

(In Thousands of Net Tons)

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources, or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State	Week Ended						Oct. Average, 1923 e
	Oct. 12 1935 p	Oct. 5 1935 p	Oct. 13 1934 r	Oct. 14 1933 r	Oct. 12 1929		
	Alaska	1	2	2	(s)	(s)	
Alabama	15	18	172	164	382	398	
Arkansas and Oklahoma	115	43	68	81	138	88	
Colorado	167	174	138	132	206	217	
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	
Illinois	1,005	925	791	969	1,318	1,568	
Indiana	379	322	300	299	376	520	
Iowa	74	60	63	67	83	116	
Kansas and Missouri	189	113	135	133	160	161	
Kentucky—Eastern a	731	685	598	677	1,051	764	
Western	178	153	146	179	340	238	
Maryland	38	30	34	30	56	35	
Michigan	(*)	11	17	17	18	28	
Montana	78	77	60	64	82	82	
New Mexico	28	26	26	27	54	58	
North and South Dakota	70	47	48	60	43	36	
Ohio	490	434	373	448	568	817	
Pennsylvania and bituminous	1,733	1,305	1,646	907	3,056	3,149	
Tennessee	24	20	76	71	104	118	
Texas	15	16	14	18	22	26	
Utah	84	88	77	64	137	121	
Virginia a	227	142	183	167	268	231	
Washington	35	29	30	29	47	68	
West Virginia—Southern b	1,883	1,596	1,525	1,597	2,283	1,488	
Northern c	485	432	452	528	817	805	
Wyoming	143	122	116	122	170	184	
Other Western States d	(*)	1	(*)	86	88	84	
Total bituminous coal	8,188	6,872	7,091	6,856	11,787	11,310	
Pennsylvania anthracite e	1,213	1,040	1,019	1,236	1,884	1,968	
Grand total	9,401	7,912	8,110	8,092	13,671	13,278	

a Coal taken from under Kentucky mountains through openings in Virginia is credited to Virginia in the current reports for 1935, and the figures are therefore not directly comparable with former years. b Includes operations on N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; B. C. & G.; K. & M., and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay counties. c Rest of State, including Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties. d Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. e Average weekly rate for the entire month. p Preliminary. r Revised. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "Other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production Rises 15,150 Barrels During Latest Week

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Oct. 26 1935 was 2,797,950 barrels. This was a gain of 15,150 barrels from the output of the previous week. The current week's figure was also above the 2,554,200 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during October. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Oct. 26 1935 is estimated at 2,770,500 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Oct. 27 1934 totaled 2,336,050 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 Oct. 26 totaled 718,000 barrels, a daily average of 102,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 176,429 barrels for the week ended Oct. 19 and 130,607 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Oct. 26.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Oct. 26 totaled 74,000 barrels, a daily average of 10,571 barrels, compared with a daily average of 11,143 barrels for the week ended Oct. 19 and 12,464 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Oct. 26.

Reports received from refining companies owning 89.5% of the 3,806,000 barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that 2,575,000 barrels of crude oil daily were run to the stills operated by those companies and that they had in storage at refineries at the end of the week 24,441,000 barrels of finished gasoline, 5,246,000 barrels of unfinished gasoline and 108,235,000 barrels of gas and fuel oil. Gasoline at bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines amounted to 16,722,000 barrels.

Cracked gasoline production by companies owning 95.9% of the potential charging capacity of all cracking units averaged 563,000 barrels daily during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (Figures in Barrels)

	B. of M. Dept. of Interior Calculations (October)	Actual Production		4 Weeks Ended Oct. 26 1935	Average Week Ended Oct. 27 1934				
		Week End. Oct. 26 1935	Week End. Oct. 19 1935						
		Oklahoma.....	492,900			499,900	505,250	499,300	439,550
		Kansas.....	146,100			150,950	149,200	147,700	124,750
Panhandle Texas.....	56,050	55,300	55,450	58,800					
North Texas.....	59,050	59,250	59,350	57,100					
West Central Texas.....	25,550	25,550	25,500	27,550					
West Texas.....	155,450	155,250	155,250	138,400					
East Central Texas.....	45,950	44,650	44,800	42,850					
East Texas.....	428,250	427,100	426,500	403,300					
Southwest Texas.....	62,900	60,800	61,000	58,650					
Coastal Texas.....	193,350	193,250	193,800	162,000					
Total Texas.....	1,025,500	1,024,550	1,020,850	1,021,650	948,650				
North Louisiana.....	32,100	31,800	29,950	23,900					
Coastal Louisiana.....	124,850	123,150	123,100	76,700					
Total Louisiana.....	125,100	156,950	154,950	153,050	100,600				
Arkansas.....	29,200	30,150	30,150	30,700					
Eastern.....	98,100	106,250	106,750	106,050					
Michigan.....	39,500	54,500	54,800	54,300					
Wyoming.....	34,300	40,800	39,800	40,200					
Montana.....	11,000	12,850	13,800	11,350					
Colorado.....	4,200	4,400	4,350	4,000					
New Mexico.....	50,600	56,950	56,700	55,550					
Total East of California.....	2,065,500	2,138,250	2,136,600	2,126,600	1,837,750				
California.....	497,700	659,700	646,200	643,900	462,300				
Total United States.....	2,554,200	2,797,950	2,782,800	2,770,500	2,336,050				

Note—The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.

CRUDE RUNS TO STILL, FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL STOCKS WEEK ENDED OCT. 26 1935 (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity of Plants		Crude Runs to Stills		Stocks of Finished Gasoline	a Stocks of Unfinished Gasoline	b Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	
	Potential Rate	Reporting Total	Daily Average	P. C. Operated					
East Coast...	612	612	100.0	474	77.5	12,121	841	195	12,447
Appalachian...	154	146	94.8	113	77.4	1,813	249	80	958
Ind., Ill., Ky...	442	424	95.9	379	89.4	7,372	573	45	4,263
Okl., Kans., Missour...	453	384	84.8	268	69.8	4,080	438	745	4,956
Inland Texas...	330	160	48.5	86	53.8	954	207	1,695	1,499
Texas Gulf...	617	595	96.4	531	89.2	4,691	1,547	120	12,066
La., Gulf...	169	163	96.4	123	75.5	969	257	---	4,838
No. La.-Ark...	80	72	90.0	42	58.3	293	55	190	482
Rocky Mtn...	97	60	61.9	38	63.3	550	119	110	793
California...	852	789	92.6	521	66.0	8,320	960	1,965	65,933
Totals week:	3,806	3,405	89.5	2,575	75.6	41,163	5,246	5,145	108,235
Oct. 26 1935	3,806	3,405	89.5	2,552	74.9	41,799	5,073	5,290	107,918

a Amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates. b Estimated includes unblended natural gasoline at refineries and plants; also blended motor fuel at plants. c Includes 24,441,000 barrels at refineries and 16,722,000 barrels at

Demand for Lead Fairly Active—Copper and Zinc Quiet—Tin Futures Unsettled

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in the issue of Oct. 31 stated that demand for lead was in even larger volume than in the preceding week, sales for the seven days that ended Oct. 30 being above the average. All sellers regarded the market for lead as firm, though no effort was made to raise the price. Copper and zinc again passed through a quiet period, at least so far as new business was concerned, without influencing the price structure. Tin remained scarce on spot, with quotations more or less nominal, but offerings of the metal for future delivery at a backwardation of about 3c. per pound resulted in some good business for first-quarter delivery. Antimony was easier on unsettlement of the Chinese market, which was down on exchange. The publication further stated:

Copper Price Steady

Though sales of copper for domestic account were tight in volume, as generally anticipated, the undertone of the market remained steady. Business booked during the last week totaled around 1,600 tons, bringing the total sales for the month to date to 65,894 tons. The quotation held at 9 1/4c., Valley. Reports on the movement of copper into consumption are favorable. In reference to the upward trend in domestic production of copper, the trade is convinced that a larger output—40,000 tons per month—is necessary to meet the current requirements of the industry.

The foreign market again displayed some uneasiness, owing to the tense political situation and conflicting reports as to the status of copper on sanctions against Italy. So far, Italy has been able to obtain copper for cash in several directions, providing herself with the metal before definite sanctions go into effect.

Imports of copper into the United States during September amounted to 21,086 tons of bonded material, and 1,151 tons of refined metal on which the 4c. duty has been paid. This compares with 10,890 tons of bonded copper and 1,341 tons of dutiable copper imported during September last year. Dutiable copper is usually purchased by fabricators who have export orders for copper products on their books but no facilities for manufacturing in bond. The exporters of copper products naturally take advantage of the drawback privileges, with the result that virtually all of the duty paid on the raw material is returned by the customs authorities.

Exports of refined copper from the United States during August and September, according to countries of destination, in short tons, were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Mexico.....	25	1,278
Belgium.....	882	112
Denmark.....	610	959
France.....	2,288	1,377
Germany.....	1,779	4,414
Great Britain.....	8,995	2,841
Italy.....	5,988	516
Netherlands.....	630	1,804
Sweden.....	1,422	185
China and Hongkong.....	146	3,178
Japan.....	4,731	112
British India.....	---	555
Other countries.....	898	---
Totals.....	28,403	17,331

Lead Firm at 4.50c.

Sales of lead during the last week amounted to about 7,800 tons, a total well above the average for a seven-day period. Though most of the demand was for November shipment metal, inquiry for prompt material continued on a scale that made sellers quite optimistic over the character of the buying. Lead producers are satisfied that actual consumption is now running in excess of 36,000 tons a month. There is a strong possibility that October shipments to consumers will establish a new high for the current year. Even those in the industry noted for their conservative views would not be surprised if the shipments for October totaled 40,000 tons.

The steady demand for lead has brought out a firmer undertone, but the quotation continued at 4.50c., New York, the contract settling basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and at 4.35c., St. Louis. Sales of its own brands in the East at a premium of \$1 per ton were reported by St. Joseph Lead.

That a steady recovery in lead business has been taking place is revealed in its movement of the metal to consumers. During 1932 the shipments averaged 26,438 tons a month; in 1933, 28,930 tons; in 1934, 31,651 tons, and in the first nine months of the current year, 33,937 tons.

The market for Prime Western zinc was inactive last week. During the calendar week ended Oct. 26, sales reported by the Prime Western division totaled a little more than 600 tons, which compares with 1,300 tons in the week previous. Withdrawals of this grade of zinc by consumers are at the rate of more than 20,000 tons a month, which tends to maintain the price on the basis of 4.85c., St. Louis. The Joplin ore market was unchanged but steady.

Tin Futures Active

The spot and near-by position of tin remains tight for want of supplies, and the price held above 50c. for Straits throughout the week. The higher rate of production is now making itself felt in freer offerings of tin for future delivery. Quite a good tonnage was purchased during the week for delivery over the first quarter of the year at prices ranging from 47.75c. to 48.05c. per pound. The premium now obtaining on prompt tin may hold throughout the month of November, according to some observers. Larger supplies are expected to reach London and New York in December. Tin-plate operations in the United States increased from 50% to 55% of capacity during the last week.

Chinese tin, 99%, was quoted as follows: Oct. 24th, 50c.; 25th, 50.25c.; 26th, 50.25c.; 28th, 49.75c.; 29th, 49.50c.; 30th, 49.50c.

Foundry Operations in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District Declined During September According to University of Pennsylvania.

The output of gray iron and steel castings declined during September to the lowest point since last April according to reports received by the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania from foundries operating in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District. The declines of from 20 to 25% offset most of the upward tendency reported during the four previous months, the Research Department said, continuing:

In contrast the production of malleable iron castings declined less than 1% from the peak reached in August. Shipments of castings also declined.

Among the steel plants the deliveries decreased more than production. This fact minimizes the importance of the approximately 5% increase in the unfilled orders reported at the close of September. The iron foundries, however, did not have as serious a decline in shipments as in production. This adds to the significance of the 10% increase in the backlog for iron castings. Stocks of pig iron and scrap declined during the month among both groups of plants, while the inventories of coke increased.

IRON FOUNDRIES

No. of Firms Reporting		September 1935 (Short Tons)	Per Cent Change from Aug. 1935	Per Cent Change from Sept. 1934
29	Capacity.....	10,372	0.0	0.0
29	Production.....	2,718	-21.3	+6.7
28	Gray iron.....	2,243	-24.6	+0.4
	Jobbing.....	2,030	-25.8	+6.5
	Further manufacture.....	213	-10.7	-35.4
4	Malleable iron.....	475	-0.8	+52.5
28	Shipments.....	2,800	-18.9	+6.6
17	Unfilled orders.....	663	+10.4	+10.3
	Raw stock:			
25	Pig iron.....	1,551	-4.3	-42.4
24	Scrap.....	1,001	-1.2	-12.3
24	Coke.....	515	+56.1	+49.6

STEEL FOUNDRIES

No. of Firms Reporting		September 1935 (Short Tons)	Per Cent Change from Aug. 1935	Per Cent Change from Sept. 1934
8	Capacity.....	8,680	0.0	0.0
8	Production.....	2,003	-20.2	-15.4
	Jobbing.....	1,600	-23.7	-25.2
	Further manufacture.....	403	-2.7	+77.7
8	Shipments.....	1,692	-24.5	-33.3
7	Unfilled orders.....	2,733	+4.5	+43.7
	Raw stock:			
6	Pig iron.....	362	-21.8	-7.7
6	Scrap.....	7,156	-2.0	+15.3
6	Coke.....	285	+26.9	+79.2

Pig Iron Prices in Widespread Advance—Steel Output Gains

The Oct. 31 issue of "Iron Age" stated that widespread advances in pig iron prices, a further upturn in steel production, improved prospects in the automobile industry and a steadier tone in the scrap trade have given the iron and steel market renewed buoyancy after almost two months of virtually unchanged operations. The "Age" further said:

Pig iron has gone up \$1 a ton at Chicago, Granite City, Duluth, Detroit and Toledo, and has been advanced the same amount effective Nov. 1 at Cleveland, Buffalo and Erie, Pa. Similar increases are expected early next month at Pittsburgh, in the Valleys and in southern Ohio. Though definite word is lacking from Eastern and Southern producing centers, it is probable that the rise in prices will be nation-wide.

Charcoal pig iron has been advanced 50c. a ton for the second time since September. Domestic fluorspar, which was marked up \$1 to \$1.50 a ton a week ago, has been given another 50c. boost.

The rise in pig iron prices was not a surprise. Production costs were first increased by the emergency advance in freight rates effective April 18, and they were given a sharper lift by advances in fuel prices growing out of the coal strike settlement.

The "Iron Age" pig iron composite, reflecting the mark-up at Chicago, which is now in effect, has risen from \$17.84 to \$18.01 a ton. This is the first change in the index, aside from a slight adjustment due to the freight rate increase last spring, since May 1 1934.

Though rolled steel products would naturally be expected to reflect an upward adjustment in the prices of primary materials, there is as yet little talk of advances except for certain forms of semi-finished steel and for cold-finished bars and shafting, which failed to advance on Oct. 1 in line with the rise in the base price of hot-rolled bars. However, the entire tone of rolled steel prices is unquestionably stronger, notwithstanding continued concessions on attractive tonnages of reinforcing steel and the reappearance of a \$2 a ton allowance to jobbers on galvanized sheets. The price attitude of sellers is influenced not alone by increases in raw material costs, but also by the admittedly growing pressure of a rising cost of living on iron and steel company employees.

The advances in pig iron prices were preceded by heavy buying, a portion of which was no doubt speculative. In rolled steel products there has, as yet, been little accumulation of inventories beyond normal needs except possibly by some of the agricultural equipment makers, who, however, look for further sharp gains in their operations in the coming year.

Automotive demand for steel has expanded, though a real rush in business from the motor car makers will probably not develop until after the national shows. Ford has not yet made any large purchases of sheets for new model production but is now compiling its needs and taking prices. Orders will probably be placed next week, though the tonnage to be bought has not yet been determined. Ford has in stock about 100,000 tons of billets and 20,000 tons of bars made by its own mills. The new blooming mill at Rouge is now operating, rolling large ingots for firm stock, and within two weeks the continuous hot mill will be rolling steel.

Sales of automobiles in advance of the New York show have been in excellent volume for a number of manufacturers, and unless unexpected production difficulties arise November assemblies of well over 300,000 cars are believed assured.

Tin plate production has registered an unexpected rise of five points to 55% of capacity. Waning demand for plate for packing cans has been more than offset by heavier orders for beer can manufacture, for export and for general line can production.

Steel ingot production has risen from 52 1/2 to 53 1/2% of capacity, the highest rate since the second week in February. Operations are up one-half point to 55 1/2% at Chicago, two points to 62% in the Valleys, one point to 40% in the Philadelphia district and five points to 69% in the Cleveland-Lorain area, but are down one point to 40% at Buffalo and two points to 78% in the Wheeling district.

Structural steel awards of 17,900 tons compare with 6,825 tons in the previous week. New projects total 14,600 tons. Plate lettings aggregate 4,700 tons, and new plate jobs 13,800 tons.

The "Iron Age" composite prices for finished steel and heavy melting scrap are unchanged at 2.130c. a lb. and \$12.58 a gross ton, respectively.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES
Finished Steel

Oct. 29 1935, 2.130c. a Lb.	Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot rolled strips. These products make 85% of the United States output.
One week ago.....	
One month ago.....	
One year ago.....	

High			Low		
1935	2.130c.	Oct. 1	2.124c.	Jan. 8	
1934	2.199c.	Apr. 24	2.008c.	Jan. 2	
1933	2.015c.	Oct. 3	1.867c.	Apr. 18	
1932	1.977c.	Oct. 4	1.926c.	Feb. 2	
1931	2.037c.	Jan. 13	1.945c.	Dec. 29	
1930	2.275c.	Jan. 7	2.018c.	Dec. 9	
1929	2.317c.	Apr. 2	2.273c.	Oct. 29	
1928	2.286c.	Dec. 11	2.217c.	July 17	
1927	2.402c.	Jan. 4	2.212c.	Nov. 1	

Pig Iron

Oct. 29 1935, \$18.01 a Gross Ton (Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Birmingham.)

High			Low		
1935	\$18.01	Oct. 29	\$17.83	Apr. 14	
1934	17.90	May 1	16.90	Jan. 27	
1933	16.90	Dec. 5	13.56	Jan. 3	
1932	14.81	Jan. 5	13.56	Dec. 6	
1931	15.90	Jan. 6	14.79	Dec. 15	
1930	18.21	Jan. 7	15.90	Dec. 16	
1929	18.71	May 14	18.21	Dec. 17	
1928	18.59	Nov. 27	17.04	July 24	
1927	19.71	Jan. 4	17.54	Nov. 1	

Steel Scrap

Oct. 29 1935, \$12.58 a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

High			Low		
1935	\$12.83	Oct. 1	\$10.33	Apr. 23	
1934	13.00	Mar. 13	9.50	Sept. 25	
1933	12.25	Aug. 8	6.75	Jan. 3	
1932	8.50	Jan. 12	6.43	July 5	
1931	11.33	Jan. 6	8.50	Dec. 29	
1930	15.00	Feb. 18	11.25	Dec. 9	
1929	17.58	Jan. 29	14.08	Dec. 3	
1928	16.50	Dec. 31	13.08	July 2	
1927	15.25	Jan. 11	13.08	Nov. 22	

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Oct. 28 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having 98.2% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 51.9% of the capacity for the current week, compared with 51.8% last week, 50.8% one month ago, and 25.0% one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.1 points, or 0.2%, from the estimate for the week of Oct. 21. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Oct. 22 1934 follow:

1934—		1935—		1935—		1935—	
Oct. 22	23.9%	Jan. 28	52.5%	May 13	43.4%	Aug. 26	47.9%
Oct. 29	25.0%	Feb. 4	52.8%	May 20	42.8%	Sept. 2	45.8%
Nov. 5	26.3%	Feb. 11	50.8%	May 27	42.3%	Sept. 9	49.7%
Nov. 12	27.3%	Feb. 18	49.1%	June 3	39.5%	Sept. 16	48.3%
Nov. 19	27.6%	Feb. 25	47.9%	June 10	39.0%	Sept. 23	48.9%
Nov. 26	28.1%	Mar. 4	48.2%	June 17	38.3%	Sept. 30	50.8%
Dec. 3	28.8%	Mar. 11	47.1%	June 24	37.7%	Oct. 7	49.7%
Dec. 10	32.7%	Mar. 18	46.8%	July 1	32.8%	Oct. 14	50.4%
Dec. 17	34.6%	Mar. 25	46.1%	July 8	35.3%	Oct. 21	51.8%
Dec. 24	35.2%	Apr. 1	44.4%	July 15	39.9%	Oct. 28	51.9%
Dec. 31	39.2%	Apr. 8	43.8%	July 22	42.2%		
		Apr. 15	44.0%	July 29	44.0%		
1935—		Apr. 22	44.6%	Aug. 5	46.0%		
Jan. 7	43.4%	Apr. 29	43.1%	Aug. 12	48.1%		
Jan. 14	47.5%	May 6	42.2%	Aug. 19	48.8%		
Jan. 21	49.5%						

"Steel" of Cleveland in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Oct. 28 stated:

With steadily mounting demands from automobile manufacturers, but a slackening in new commitments from other large consumers, steelworks operations continue to move within a narrow range, the national average last week advancing 1½ points to 52½%.

Since the middle of August the steel rate has not varied more than three points, while it is now two points below the peak reached in February. Throughout the year automobile production has made exceptional progress; the agricultural implement industry and tin plate requirements reached new peaks and equipment and miscellaneous orders have been heavy, while structural work in the aggregate has remained on a parity with 1934 and railroad purchases have declined.

Last week prospects for additional railroad purchases this year appeared brighter, mainly because of the need for more freight cars, revealed by recent heavy freight car loadings. Burlington, having decided to build in its own shops 1,200 cars and three locomotives, is in the market for 20,000 tons of steel. Norfolk & Western purchased 6,500 tons for car repairs, and placed 10,000 tons of rails.

Pennsylvania's revised schedule calls for building 11,000 freight cars and at least 100 locomotives, taking 130,000 tons of rolled steel, though inquiries may not be issued until late this year. A Northern road which planned to scrap 5,000 freight cars will rebuild them. Exports inquiries for freight cars last week developed a potential market for 20,000 tons of steel.

Structural shape awards last week dropped to 10,721 tons, including 5,700 tons for the Triboro Bridge, New York. Reinforcing bar awards, 6,924 tons, included 3,400 tons for the Bonneville, Ore., dam, and 2,200 tons for Federal housing projects in Cleveland. Three interests shared in the award of 10,000 tons of 8-inch pipe and fittings by the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio for a 140-mile line from Toledo, Ohio, to Crystal, Mich.

The market situation strongly favored producers of the lighter finished steels, principally sheets and strip, output of which increased moderately on specifications from automobile manufacturers. Ford is understood to have made a substantial purchase of sheets—estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 tons; and, possibly as a protection against a rise in raw materials, it was reported to have stocked 132,000 tons of billets and 28,000 tons of bars of its own output—about \$8,000,000 worth of finished steel. Automobile production increased for the third consecutive week to 62,000.

Tractor production has not slackened, but the farm implement industry is gradually letting down after operating near capacity most of the year. This, however, does not reflect any change in the generally good outlook for that industry.

The advance of \$1 a ton in pig iron prices at Chicago was not followed promptly last week with similar increases in other districts, and many melters covered their requirements for the remainder of the year. Domestic fluorspar again advanced 50 cents a ton. The stronger price situation in raw materials is to a large extent due to wage increases over the past year. One important steelworks interest last week indefinitely rejected a petition from its employee representation group for a 15% wage advance.

On a 6,000-ton bridge project in New York, reinforcing bar prices were shaded as much as \$5 a ton. Mills are reinstating jobbers' allowances of \$2 a ton on galvanized sheets, which were discontinued Oct. 1.

Steelworks operations last week advanced 1 point to 47 at Pittsburgh; 2 to 64, Cleveland; 4 to 62, Youngstown; Wheeling was down 3 to 78; Buffalo 10 to 40; Chicago 1 to 54, and other districts were unchanged.

"Steel's" iron and steel price composite is up 4 cents to \$32.85; the finished steel index remains \$53.70, while the scrap composite is down 4 cents to \$12.67.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Oct. 30, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,477,000,000, a decrease of \$8,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of \$22,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934. After noting these facts, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System proceeds as follows:

On Oct. 30 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,474,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$78,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, \$2,000,000 in money in circulation and \$10,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, offset in part by increases of \$57,000,000 in monetary gold stock and \$4,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency and a decrease of \$29,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Member bank reserve balances on Oct. 30 were estimated to be approximately \$3,010,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Relatively small changes were reported in holdings of discounted and purchased bills and industrial advances. An increase of \$4,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes was offset by a decrease of \$4,000,000 in United States Treasury bills.

Beginning with the week ended Oct. 31 1934, the Secretary of the Treasury made payments to three Federal Reserve banks in accordance with the provisions of Treasury regulations issued pursuant to Sub-section (3) of Section 13-B of the Federal Reserve Act, for the purpose of enabling such banks to make industrial advances. Similar payments have been made to other Federal Reserve banks upon receipt of their requests by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of the payments so made to the Federal Reserve banks is shown in the weekly statement against the caption "Surplus (Section 13-B)," to distinguish such surplus from surplus derived from earnings, which is shown against the caption "Surplus (Section 7)."

The statement in full for the week ended Oct. 30, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on pages 2838 and 2839.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and in related items during the week and the year ended Oct. 30 1935 were as follows:

	Oct. 30 1935	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Since	
		Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 31 1934
Bills discounted	6,000,000	-1,000,000	-5,000,000
Bills bought	5,000,000		-1,000,000
U. S. Government securities	2,430,000,000		
Industrial advances (not including \$27,000,000 commitments—Oct. 30)	33,000,000		+27,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	*	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,474,000,000		+19,000,000
Monetary gold stock	9,686,000,000	+57,000,000	+1,684,000,000
Treasury & National bank currency	2,401,000,000	+4,000,000	-33,000,000
Money in circulation	5,686,000,000	+2,000,000	+233,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	5,653,000,000	+78,000,000	+1,647,000,000
Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks	2,665,000,000	-29,000,000	-366,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	556,000,000	+10,000,000	+155,000,000

* Less than \$500,000.

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

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks, for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday. The New York City statement formerly included the brokers' loans of reporting member banks and showed not only the total of these loans but also classified them so as to show the amount loaned for their "own account" and the amount loaned for "account of out-of-town banks," as well as the amount loaned "for account of others." On Oct. 24 1934 the statement was revised to show separately loans to brokers and dealers in New York and outside New York, loans on securities to others, acceptances and commercial paper, loans on real estate, and obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States Government. This new style, however, now shows only the loans to brokers and dealers for their own account in New York and outside of New York, it no longer being possible to get the amount loaned to brokers and dealers "for account of out-of-town banks" or "for account of others," these last two items now being included in the loans on securities to others. The total of these brokers' loans made by the reporting member banks in New York City "for own account,"

including the amount loaned outside of New York City, stood at \$828,000,000 on Oct. 30 1935, an increase of \$4,000,000.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES:

New York			
	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 31 1934
	\$		
Loans and investments—total.....	7,694,000,000	7,658,000,000	7,123,000,000
Loans on securities—total.....	1,555,000,000	1,562,000,000	1,417,000,000
To brokers and dealers:			
In New York.....	770,000,000	773,000,000	564,000,000
Outside New York.....	58,000,000	59,000,000	50,000,000
To others.....	727,000,000	730,000,000	803,000,000
Accepts. and commercial paper bought.....	147,000,000	141,000,000	242,000,000
Loans on real estate.....	123,000,000	123,000,000	134,000,000
Other loans.....	1,185,000,000	1,187,000,000	1,278,000,000
U. S. Government direct obligations.....	3,189,000,000	3,181,000,000	2,804,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government.....	382,000,000	381,000,000	254,000,000
Other securities.....	1,113,000,000	1,083,000,000	994,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,442,000,000	2,416,000,000	1,425,000,000
Cash in vault.....	58,000,000	55,000,000	44,000,000
Net demand deposits*.....	8,288,000,000	8,210,000,000	6,488,000,000
Time deposits.....	595,000,000	655,000,000	647,000,000
Government deposits.....	196,000,000	195,000,000	473,000,000
Due from banks.....	76,000,000	82,000,000	59,000,000
Due to banks.....	2,110,000,000	2,106,000,000	1,652,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank.....			

Chicago			
	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 31 1934
	\$		
Loans and investments—total.....	1,798,000,000	1,790,000,000	1,526,000,000
Loans on securities—total.....	182,000,000	183,000,000	237,000,000
To brokers and dealers:			
In New York.....	23,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000
Outside New York.....	159,000,000	158,000,000	187,000,000
To others.....	18,000,000	19,000,000	51,000,000
Accepts. and commercial paper bought.....	16,000,000	16,000,000	21,000,000
Loans on real estate.....	231,000,000	234,000,000	236,000,000
Other loans.....	986,000,000	972,000,000	689,000,000
U. S. Government direct obligations.....	96,000,000	96,000,000	77,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government.....	269,000,000	270,000,000	215,000,000
Other securities.....	590,000,000	578,000,000	491,000,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....	36,000,000	36,000,000	36,000,000
Cash in vault.....	1,858,000,000	1,838,000,000	1,491,000,000
Net demand deposits*.....	410,000,000	411,000,000	379,000,000
Time deposits.....	62,000,000	62,000,000	29,000,000
Government deposits.....	194,000,000	194,000,000	163,000,000
Due from banks.....	532,000,000	530,000,000	433,000,000
Due to banks.....			
Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank.....			

* Demand deposits subject to reserve. Method of computation changed Aug. 24 1935.

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

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are now given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures for 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 91 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 Oct. 23:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on Oct. 23, issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, shows increases for the week of \$14,000,000 in total loans and investments, \$55,000,000 in net demand deposits (which item includes Government deposits), \$40,000,000 in time deposits and \$83,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and a decrease of \$83,000,000 in Government deposits.

Loans on securities to brokers and dealers in New York and outside New York increased \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, while other loans on securities declined \$7,000,000. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought and loans on real estate showed no material changes for the week. "Other loans" decreased \$67,000,000 in the New York district and \$50,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$5,000,000 each in the Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco districts.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$37,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$13,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$8,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and declined \$15,000,000 in the Boston district and \$25,000,000 in the New York district. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government increased \$8,000,000. Holdings of other securities increased \$37,000,000 in the New York district and \$46,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$1,305,000,000 and net demand and time deposits of \$1,420,000,000 on Oct. 23, compared with \$1,297,000,000 and \$1,412,000,000, respectively, on Oct. 16.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of the reporting member banks, in 91 leading cities, that are now included in the statement, together with changes for the week and the year ended Oct. 23 1935, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 16 1935	Oct. 24 1934
	\$		
Loans and investments—total.....	18,981,000,000	+14,000,000	+1,131,000,000
Loans on securities—total.....	2,918,000,000	+8,000,000	-156,000,000
To brokers and dealers:			
In New York.....	797,000,000	+10,000,000	+89,000,000
Outside New York.....	151,000,000	+5,000,000
To others.....	1,970,000,000	-7,000,000	-245,000,000

	Oct. 23 1935	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
		Since Oct. 16 1935	Since Oct. 24 1934
	\$		
Accepts. and com'l paper bought.....	316,000,000	-3,000,000	-149,000,000
Loans on real estate.....	958,000,000	-3,000,000	-26,000,000
Other loans.....	3,261,000,000	-50,000,000	-50,000,000
U. S. Govt. direct obligations.....	7,533,000,000	+8,000,000	+879,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government.....	1,012,000,000	+8,000,000	+549,000,000
Other securities.....	2,983,000,000	+46,000,000	+84,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Reserve banks.....	4,368,000,000	+83,000,000	+1,372,000,000
Cash in vault.....	313,000,000	+6,000,000	+46,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	16,431,000,000	+55,000,000	+3,029,000,000
Time deposits.....	4,500,000,000	+40,000,000	+22,000,000
Government deposits.....	498,000,000	-83,000,000	-355,000,000
Due from banks.....	1,956,000,000	-66,000,000	+398,000,000
Due to banks.....	4,839,000,000	-120,000,000	+934,000,000
Borrowings from F. R. banks.....			-1,000,000

* Demand deposits subject to reserve. Method of computation changed Aug. 24 1935.

Premier Mussolini Considers Peace Proposal as League Meets to Set Effective Date of Sanctions Against Italy—Hopes Increase for Early Settlement of Italo-Ethiopian Dispute—Anti-British Rioting in Rome—Britain Maintains Fleet in Mediterranean—Food Restrictions in Italy

The League of Nations met again this week to consider the effective date of imposition of sanctions against Italy, and settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict appeared brighter when Premier Mussolini of Italy indicated on Oct. 31 that he is willing to negotiate for peace. At the same time Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare of Great Britain and Premier Laval of France were reported completing a tentative peace plan which it was expected would be submitted to both Italy and Ethiopia before sanctions against the former country were placed in effect.

Despite a lessening tension in the international situation as a result of these peace moves, feeling against England for the part taken in invoking sanctions continued strong in Italy, and on Oct. 31 students in Rome staged demonstrations against Great Britain and attacked stores which they believed were British-owned. It was also reported on Oct. 31 that Great Britain had decided to keep its entire fleet in the Mediterranean until its relations with Italy improved radically.

Reference to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute in the "Chronicle" appeared in our issue of Oct. 26, pages 2657-58. After an adjournment of ten days, League members met at Geneva on Oct. 31, and it was then announced that 49 League members had already applied the arms embargo against Italy, that 47 nations are applying financial sanctions, and that 46 have agreed to a complete embargo on Italian exports. Several nations, however, while agreeing to the application of sanctions, made important reservations. These countries included Chile, Rumania, Poland and Russia. It was also reported on Oct. 31 that the League Penalties Committee would thank the United States Government for its attitude in the dispute, regarded as strengthening the League's peace efforts. The remarks of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull regarding the United States position in connection with the conflict, together with the text of Secretary Hull's reply to the League inquiry concerning the United States attitude, are given elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle."

Actual military engagements in the Italo-Ethiopian war have been few recently, with the Italian troops consolidating gains made earlier in the campaign. Rumors of an impending drive by Italy, and of a battle in which hundreds of thousands of troops participated, were unverified late this week. Transmission of peace suggestions to Premier Mussolini was noted as follows in a Paris dispatch of Oct. 30 to the New York "Times":

The suggestions for a settlement of the Ethiopian situation elaborated here by the French and British experts, Count Rene Doynel de Saint Quentin and Maurice Peterson, have been communicated to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy.

These suggestions, it is insisted, must not be regarded as a definite plan of settlement or in any way as a take it or leave it proposition to the Italian Government. They are in a sense counterproposals to those made by Mussolini last week, in the hope that somewhere between the two a basis for real negotiation may be found.

Meanwhile, in London especially, there is some dissatisfaction that the news of these counter suggestions should have leaked out, a dissatisfaction that was expressed to-day to Premier Pierre Laval by the British Ambassador, Sir George Russell Clerk. It had been hoped that it would be possible to keep these unofficial exchanges of opinion with Rome from the public, to avoid any irritation of opinion by delay and failure.

It is stated, incidentally, that far too much publicity was given ten days ago to the plan to reduce the tension in the Mediterranean by the withdrawal of some British naval units and an Italian division from Libya.

When the suggestion was first made the British refused to accept it as a bargain. Mussolini then announced that he would withdraw one of the three divisions in Libya as a gesture. At the same time it was pointed out that twenty-eight ships would be needed to embark this division and that shipping was unavailable, so it would remain in Tripoli.

Just what has been said and done since is not clear, but the fact remains that no British ships have been withdrawn and advices from Gibraltar announce the arrival there to-day of three destroyers, the Rowena, the Torrid and the Thrustle, belonging to the first anti-submarine flotilla.

The British argument is that the precipitate announcement of new suggestions and new schemes may lead to premature public hopes and subsequent disappointment and irritation. With that view the French are now inclined to concur and Premier Laval has adopted the attitude that he will henceforth deny everything.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, in a statement issued on Oct. 25, declared that he would not submit to any peace which left Italy in northern Ethiopia. He thus rejected suggestions whereby Italy would be permitted to retain her present position at Aksum, Adowa and Adigrat in the north and acquire a strip of eastern desert connecting Eritrea with Italian Somaliland. United Press advices of Oct. 25 from Addis Ababa quoted the Emperor as follows:

"A just basis of settlement would always find us ready to co-operate," an official spokesman for the King of Kings announced. "The Emperor would be willing to serve the cause of peace by ceding Ogsden (southern province) in return for a corridor to the sea, but never on any condition would he cede an inch of the north country to any one for anything."

"What would Ethiopia do in case the Italians should simply hold whatever territory they already occupy in the north?" the imperial spokesman was asked.

"Ethiopia," he replied firmly, "would attack the moment her armies were assembled in the north. Don't forget 1896. The Italians in that year penetrated to Amba Alage, south of Makale, before Menelik collected his armies and threw them back across the border."

Makale is fifty miles south of the present Italian front lines, running from Adigrat to Aksum, through Adowa.

"It is inconceivable," he added, "that Mussolini could permit his 250,000 soldiers to travel all the way to Eritrea and then, under League pressure, turn around and steam slowly back through the Red Sea without firing a shot. He had to have military successes at Adowa, Adigrat and Aksum."

"By now it is equally inconceivable from the viewpoint of the Ethiopian authorities that the League or England and France could expect Ethiopia's million or more warriors to march for weeks to the front and then, on the basis of a peace arranged in Europe without the participation of our Emperor, meekly turn around and march home again without a serious attempt to expel the invader."

The Italian Government on Oct. 29 prepared to resist the imposition of sanctions by League members. Premier Mussolini issued decrees obliging the people to forego meat two days a week. He also placed restrictions on food shops and hotels, and required all offices to close earlier to conserve electricity and fuel. An unofficial boycott of foreign goods was also in progress. On Oct. 30 it was announced that a census would be taken of the Italian merchant marine to determine the strength of the naval reserve and looking toward the arming of merchant ships if necessary. This order was interpreted abroad as preparation for a possible war in Europe.

Prime Minister Baldwin of Great Britain, in an address on Oct. 31, said that he hoped the United States would soon join the League of Nations. Associated Press advices of Oct. 31 from London reported his speech as follows:

Hitting out at isolationists in general, although not mentioning any one nation in particular, Mr. Baldwin said, in an address before the International Press Society:

"Such a policy is called splendid isolation. Why is it more splendid to be by yourself than with others."

"Let us keep our feet out of these adjectival enticements and walk in the way of truth unvarnished. We cannot choose that fugitive cloistered peace if we would."

"Does any one think that war between great nations can be a limited war, and that meanwhile we can trade with both sides in prosperous neutrality? We cannot bolt ourselves in an armed citadel and survive."

Mr. Baldwin said that "we believe Italy is rashly departing from her great traditions" by the war against Ethiopia. At the same time he made a new plea for Italian friendship and for Italian co-operation with the League of Nations' efforts to re-establish peace.

"The dispute between the League and Italy is real," he declared. "But it is no more real than the friendship between Great Britain and Italy. We have tried to make it clear that we are moving in no spirit of national antagonism against Italy. If we have failed to make it clear, we must try again, for behind all our present policy is that underlying truth."

"In being true to our pledged word to the League, we wish also to preserve an old friendship. But loyalty to our pledge is inescapable."

"All talk of trouble is evil. It is a condition which has been developed in some quarters overseas and I do not like it."

"We do not dedicate ourselves to such evil, and there is no spirit of aggression. But weakness and wavering do not give an assurance of peace. I give you my word there will not be great armaments here."

39 Nations Embargo Exports of Arms to Italy—League of Nations Report 22 Have Applied Financial Sanctions

In United Press advices from Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 28, it was stated:

The League of Nations announced to-night that 39 nations had applied the arms embargo against Italy, 22 had applied financial sanctions, 13 were ready to boycott export of key products to Italy and six had approved mutual assistance to league members whose interests might suffer through their application of sanctions.

Newfoundland Decrees Embargo on Shipments of War Materials to Italy

The following United Press advices are from St. Johns, Newfoundland, Oct. 25:

On instructions of the British Government, Newfoundland to-day decreed an embargo on export of war material to Italy. Penalty for violation will be \$10,000 fine or 12 months in prison.

Sanctions Against Italy Will not Apply to Vatican, Pope Asserts—Imports, Loans and Credits to be Unaffected

From Rome, Italy, United Press advices of Oct. 31, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Nov. 1, said:

Pope Pius XI informed the Bishops of Rome to-day that the world-wide sanctions against Italy would not affect the Vatican or any of the many ecclesiastical seminaries and institutions in Rome, such as the North American, Irish, English and various Latin-American colleges.

The Pope said that imports for the Vatican's needs, and those of the ecclesiastical institutions, would be "absolutely unaffected." Funds, loans and credits also would not be hampered, the Pontiff added.

Commenting on the Pope's statement, "Osservatore Romano," Vatican organ, said:

We wish to reassure the superiors of orders and congregations who have manifested hesitancy about sending youths to Rome that the Holy See will watch in a special manner the interest and welfare of church institutions, which will have every protection from the Vatican.

Egypt to Abide by League of Nations' Action Against Italy—Will Impose Sanctions as Non-Member

The following advices (Associated Press), are from Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 31:

Egypt, although not a member of the League of Nations, announced to-day that it had decided in principle to apply economic and financial sanctions against Italy.

The following telegram was received at League headquarters from the Egyptian Foreign Minister:

The Egyptian Government has decided in principle to adhere to the application of economic and financial sanctions in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and execute within the limits of possibility such measures as may be decided upon by the League of Nations.

The text of the decision follows by post.

The significance of the decision is, League officials said, that Egypt accepts all the sanctions.

Italy Offers Internal Conversion Loan to Finance East African War—Subscriptions to Oct. 28 Totaled \$1,818,000,000

Subscriptions to an internal conversion loan to finance Italy's campaign in its dispute with Ethiopia were invited in every bank in Italy on Oct. 21 by Premier Mussolini. As to subscriptions received up to Oct. 28, Rome (United Press) advices of Oct. 30 said:

Subscription to the internal loan being raised to finance the East African war stood at 22,400,000,000 lire (\$1,818,000,000) on Oct. 28, the Government announced to-night.

This includes 20,200,000,000 lire nominal capital obtained from conversion or another bond issue and cash subscription to the new war bonds of 2,200,000,000 lire (\$178,640,000).

With reference to Premier Mussolini's new loan, Associated Press advices from Rome, Oct. 21, stated:

Bankers estimated about 9,000,000,000 lire in cash (the lira currently is quoted at 8.13 cents) would come over the counters if all holders of 3½% bonds exchange them for the new 5% issue.

In the exchange, the government gets 15 lire in cash for each 100-lire bond.

Financial experts estimated the cost of the Ethiopian campaign at 10,000,000,000 lire and with the funds already available, Fascist authorities believed the premiums for conversion would enable Il Duce easily to pay for the war.

The Bank of Italy still has well over 4,000,000,000 lire (\$320,000,000) in gold, and the government has foreign exchange estimated as high as 3,000,000,000 lire which Italians have been required to surrender.

Purchases of munitions and other essentials abroad must be paid for with gold or foreign exchange.

The deficit last year was 6,819,000,000 lire, about one-third of the budget, but of that amount, 3,766,000,000 lire was the cost of a 1934 loan conversion.

Those bonds, which were the present 3½% issues, are now being exchanged for the new 5% bonds.

New Firm Organized in Buenos Aires to Deal in Foreign Exchange and Securities—G. F. Beal, President of J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., is Chairman of Argentaria, S. A. de Finanzas

Organization of Argentaria, S. A. de Finanzas, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, to engage in a foreign exchange and general securities business, was announced in New York on Oct. 31. Sponsors of the enterprise are J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, international bankers, and certain European interests. Gerald F. Beal, President of the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., will be Chairman of the new corporation, and W. F. Benkiser, for many years Vice-President in charge of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston, will be Director and General Manager. The Board, among others, includes the following:

Vicente Casares, until recently Chairman of the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires; Eduardo F. Bullrich, Member of Government Organization Committee for the Banco Central de la Republica Argentina and the Liquidation Institute, formerly Director, Banco de la Nacion Argentina; Benjamin Garcia Victorica, partner in the law firm of Garcia y Garcia Victorica, Buenos Aires.

The following is from the announcement issued Oct. 31:

The new institution will engage in a foreign exchange and general securities business, and will be prepared, in addition, to place at the disposal of their Argentine and foreign clients a diversity of financial and commercial facilities both in Argentina and in the principal international markets abroad. Furthermore Argentaria will be interested in the financing problems of both public bodies and corporate enterprises, as well as in the study of matters related to organization and reorganization.

Outstanding External Secured Sinking Fund 6½% Gold Bonds, due June 15 1957, of Province of Upper Austria Drawn for Redemption

The Province of Upper Austria is notifying holders of its external secured sinking fund 6½% gold bonds, due June 15 1957, that, pursuant to the fiscal agency agreement dated June 15 1927, between the Province and The Chase National Bank, New York, as fiscal agent, it is calling for redemption all of the outstanding bonds of this issue. The bonds will be redeemed on Dec. 15 1935 at their principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date, at the corporate trust department of the bank, 11 Broad Street. Interest on these bonds will cease to accrue on Dec. 15.

Funds Remitted by Municipality of Graz (Austria) for Payment of Interest Due Nov. 1 1932 to Nov. 1 1935 on 8% Mortgage Loan Bonds—Rulings by New York Stock Exchange

The Chase National Bank, New York, has received funds for the payment of interest coupons due Nov. 1 1932 to Nov. 1 1935, inclusive, on municipality of Graz, Austria, 8% mortgage loan bonds due Nov. 1 1954.

Ashbel Green, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, issued on Oct. 30 the following rulings by the Exchange on the above bonds:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Committee on Securities

Oct. 30 1935.

Notice having been received that the interest due Nov. 1 1935 on Municipality of Graz 8% mortgage loan gold bonds, due 1954, will be paid on that date:

The Committee on Securities rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest 4% on Nov. 1 1935;

That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Nov. 1 1935 must carry the May 1 1936 and subsequent coupons.

ASHBEL GREEN, Secretary.

Tenders of Yugoslavia 5% Funding Bonds, due Nov. 1 1956, Invited to Exhaust \$71,520 in Sinking Fund

The Chase National Bank, New York, acting for the fiscal agents, is notifying holders of Kingdom of Yugoslavia 5% funding bonds due Nov. 1 1956 and fractional certificates for said bonds, that tenders are invited for the sale of these bonds and certificates to the sinking fund in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of \$71,520, at a price based on principal alone, exclusive of accrued interest, which will be added to the stated price, and which, with respect to the fractional certificates shall be computed from the date thereof. Such tenders will be received at the Corporate Trust Department of the Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York, up to 12 noon Nov. 12 1935.

\$322,485 Shortly to be Available to Purchase Argentina External Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of 1924—Tenders Invited by Chase National Bank

Acting for the fiscal agents, the Chase National Bank, New York, is notifying holders of Government of the Argentine National external sinking fund 6% gold bonds of 1924, series B due Dec. 1 1958 that, upon receipt on or before Dec. 1 from the Argentine Government of \$322,485, such sum, with \$393 now in the sinking fund, will be available for purchase of these bonds at prices below par. Tenders will be received at the Corporate Trust Department of the Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York, up to 12 noon Dec. 2 1935.

\$472,590 of 6% Gold Bonds, Issue of June 1 1925, of Argentina to be Purchased for Sinking Fund

J. P. Morgan & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, as fiscal agents, are notifying holders of Government of the Argentine National external sinking fund 6% gold bonds, issue of June 1 1925, due June 1 1959, that \$472,590 will be available on or before Dec. 1 1935, for the purchase of so many of these bonds as shall be tendered and accepted for purchase at prices below par. An announcement in the matter further said:

Tenders should be made to the bankers at a flat price, below par, before 3 p. m., Dec. 2 1935. Should tenders so accepted be insufficient to exhaust the available moneys, additional purchases upon tender, below par, may be made up to Mar. 2 1936. The notice from the bankers follow receipt of word from the Argentine Ambassador that \$471,645 will be paid into the sinking fund on or before Dec. 1 1935. The difference between that amount and \$472,590 represents unexpended moneys in the sinking fund.

Oct. 1 Coupons on 7% External Secured Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Santa Fe (Argentina) Being Paid at Rate of 4%

The Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, as special agent under an agreement dated Jan. 26 1935, as amended (providing for a plan of readjustment dated Dec. 31 1934), relating to the 7% external secured sinking fund gold bonds of the City of Santa Fe, Argentina, announces that it has received funds to pay, at 4%, the Oct. 1 1935 interest coupons detached from bonds stamped pursuant to the readjustment plan above.

Securities of Corporations in Reorganization Under Bankruptcy Act to be Dealt in "Flat" on New York Stock Exchange—List of Railroad Bonds Affected

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange at its meeting on Oct. 31, adopted the general policy that trading on the Exchange shall be "Flat" in all bonds or other direct obligations of corporations in reorganization under Section 77 and 77B of the Bankruptcy Act. The Committee will issue rulings as to specific issues as soon as possible after the Exchange receives official notice that a petition for the reorganization of the issuer has been approved by a District Court of the United States, Ashbel Green, Secretary of the Exchange, announced Nov. 1. It is not contemplated that any change will be made in the method for trading in bonds of corporations in reorganization upon which continued interest payments have been made, Mr. Green said.

The following is the ruling of the Committee on Securities of Oct. 31:

The Committee on Securities rules that beginning Nov. 1 and until further notice the following bonds shall be dealt in "Flat":

Boston & New York Air Line Railroad Co., guaranteed first mortgage 4% 50-year bonds, due 1955.

Central New England Railway Co., first mortgage guaranteed 4% 50-year bonds, due 1961.

Consolidated Railway Co., 4% debentures, due Jan. 1 1955; 4% debentures, due 1954; 4% debentures, due April 1 1955, and 4% debentures, due 1956.

New England Railroad Co., guaranteed 4% consolidated mortgage 50-year bonds, due 1945, and guaranteed 5% consolidated mortgage 50-year bonds, due 1945.

New York & New England Railroad Co., Boston Terminal 4% first mortgage bonds, due 1939.

Providence Terminal Co., first mortgage 4% 50-year bonds, due 1956.

New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Co., 4% general mortgage gold bonds, due 1942.

Worcester & Connecticut Eastern Railway Co., first mortgage 4½% gold bonds, due 1943.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 3½% debentures, due 1954; 3½% convertible debentures, due 1956; 4% debentures, due 1947; 15-year secured 6% gold collateral trust bonds, due 1940; 4% debentures, due 1955; 40-year first and refunding mortgage 4½% gold bonds, due 1967; 6% convertible debentures, due 1948, and 3½% debentures, due 1947.

The Committee further rules that in settlement of all contracts in said bonds on which interest ordinarily would be computed through Nov. 1 1935, interest shall be computed up to but not including Nov. 1 1935.

Filing of Registration Statements Under Securities Act

The filing of 12 additional registration statements (Nos. 1705-1716, inclusive) under the Securities Act of 1933, was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission for publication Oct. 28 (in Release No. 541). The total involved is \$18,415,016.15, of which \$14,665,016.15 represents new issues, the Commission said, stating:

Included in the total is \$7,500,000, the aggregate value of 75,000 shares of no par value \$2.75 cumulative dividend preferred convertible stock and 135,000 shares of no par value common stock, of the Columbia Pictures Corp.; and \$3,750,000 of voting trust certificates representing the 135,000 shares of common stock (Docket 2-1715, Form A-2, and Docket 2-1716, Form F-1, included in Release No. 537).

The securities involved are grouped as follows:

No. of Issues	Type	Total
8	Commercial and industrial	\$11,238,666.15
3	Investment trusts	3,426,350.00
1	Voting trust certificates	3,750,000.00

The filing of the registration statements by the Columbia Pictures Corp. was noted in our issue of Oct. 26, page 2659. The following is the list of registration statements for which the SEC reported, on Oct. 28, registration is pending:

Avon Gold Mines, Ltd. (2-1705, Form A-1) of Montreal, Canada, seeking to issue 600,000 shares of \$1 par value common capital stock, to be offered to the public at \$1.50 a share. George A. Reynolds of Syracuse, N. Y., is the principal underwriter, and LeRoy E. Phelps of Batavia, N. Y., is President of the corporation. Filed, Oct. 16 1935.

Miller Wholesale Drug Co. (2-1706, Form A-2) of Cleveland, Ohio, seeking to issue 10,000 shares of no par value common stock, 5,000 shares to be offered at \$15 a share and 5,000 shares at \$20 a share. L. P. Miller of Cleveland, Ohio, is President of the company. Filed Oct. 18 1935.

Eaton & Howard Management Fund "A1" (2-1707, Form A-1) of Boston, Mass., seeking to issue 47,000 shares of beneficial interest of no par value. The shares are to be offered at a price based on the value of the trust appraised as of a date within 15 days prior to the date of the subscription. As of Oct. 4 1935, the offering price was \$42.05 a share or \$1,976,350 for the 47,000 shares. Eaton & Howard, Inc., of Boston, is the principal underwriter. Charles F. Eaton Jr., of Wellesley, Mass.; John G. Howard, of Cambridge, Mass.; M. Elliott Pratt Jr., of Wellesley, Mass.; Houghton Carr of Hingham, Mass., and John MacDuffie 2nd, of Brookline, Mass., are the trustees. Filed Oct. 18 1935.

Investors Fund of America, Inc. (2-1708, Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J., seeking to issue 1,000,000 shares of 25 cent par value common stock. The price at which the shares are to be offered will be based on the net assets of the corporation, the original offering price of this issue not to exceed \$1.10 a share. United Sponsors, Inc., of Jersey City, is the principal underwriter, and Lucian A. Eddy of New York City is President of the corporation. Filed Oct. 19 1935.

Airway Cargo Express, Inc. (2-1709, Form A-1) of Wilmington, Del., seeking to issue 75,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock, to be offered at par. D. E. Wood of Los Angeles, Calif., is President of the corporation. Filed Oct. 19 1935.

Cape & Vineyard Electric Co. (2-1710, Form A-2) of Falmouth, Mass., seeking to issue \$750,000 of series A, first mortgage bonds, due July 1 1965. No interest rate is given, but it is stated that under Massachusetts law, the rate may not exceed 4%. F. H. Golding of Cambridge, Mass., is President of the company. Filed Oct. 19 1935.

The Livingston Mining Co. (2-1711, Form A-1) of Boulder, Colo., seeking to issue 1,055,347 shares of \$1 par value common capital stock, to be offered at 45 cents a share until listed on a National exchange and thereafter at the market. Benjamin E. Minturn, of Chicago, Ill., is the principal underwriter, and John R. Wolff, of Boulder, is President of the company. Filed Oct. 21 1935.

Cimarron Petroleum Trust (2-1712, Form A-1) of Tulsa, Okla., seeking to issue 3,500 certificates of beneficial interest, to be offered at \$100 a unit. Walter P. Spielberger, of Tulsa, is President. Filed Oct. 21 1935.

Automobile Finance Co. (2-1713, Form A-1) of Pittsburgh, Pa., seeking to issue 17,488 shares of \$25 par value 7% cumulative preferred stock, to be offered at par, and 4,302 shares of no par common stock, to be offered at \$30 a share. The company proposes to sell four shares of preferred stock and one share of common for \$130. G. A. Pivrotto of Pittsburgh, is President of the company. Filed Oct. 22 1935.

Distilled Liquors Corp. (2-1714, Form A-1) of New York, N. Y., seeking to issue 50,000 shares of \$5 par value capital stock, and warrants for 10,000 shares of the stock being registered. The warrants, which entitle the holders to purchase the stock on or before Nov. 1 1938, at \$15 a share, together with 23,750 shares of capital stock, are to be issued to the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Ltd., in exchange for 106,000 gallons of specified whiskey, the trade-name and trade-mark "William Penn," and its business and good-will in the United States. The remaining 16,250 shares are to be issued to employees of the corporation selected from time to time by the board of directors, at prices not less than \$15 a share nor more than \$20 a share. Walter H. Hildick, of New York City, is President of the corporation. Filed Oct. 22 1935.

In making public the above list the Commission stated:

In no case does the act of filing with the Commission give to any security its approval or indicate that the Commission has passed on the merits of the issue or that the registration statement itself is correct.

The last previous list of registration statements appeared in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 26, page 2659.

Registration Statement Filed with SEC by Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware, Centerville, Ia., for \$5,000,000 of First and Refunding 5½% Bonds

Announcement was made by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Oct. 28 (in release No. 544) that the Iowa Southern Utilities Co. of Delaware, Centerville, Iowa, had filed a registration statement (No. 2-1719, Form A-2) that day under the Securities Act of 1933, covering \$5,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5½% bonds, series of 1935, due July 1 1950. The Commission's announcement stated:

According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the bonds, together with other corporate funds, are to be used to retire the following funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries:

First and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series 1923, in the principal amount of \$1,443,100; first mortgage gold bonds of Iowa Southern Utilities Co. in the principal amount of \$1,357,600; first mortgage 5% sinking fund gold bonds of the Burlington Railway & Light Co. in the principal amount of \$1,324,000; first mortgage 6% gold bonds of Southern Iowa Electric Co. in the principal amount of \$121,400; first mortgage 6% gold bonds of Iowa Gas & Electric Co. in the principal amount of \$522,600; and first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series A, 6% of Iowa Gas & Electric Co. in the principal amount of \$168,800.

The bonds are redeemable at the option of the company at any time, in whole or in part, at the following premiums plus accrued interest to date of redemption: 7½% from Nov. 1 1935 to and including Nov. 1 1940, 5% from Nov. 2 1940 to and incl. Nov. 1 1945, 2% from Nov. 2 1945 to and incl. Nov. 1 1948, and without premium from Nov. 2 1948 to and incl. June 30 1950.

The price to the public, the names of the principal underwriters, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement. The registration statement states, however, that it is anticipated that the principal underwriter will be W. O. Langley & Co. of New York.

E. F. Bulmahn of Centerville, Iowa, is President of the company.

Filing of Registration Statement with SEC by Ohio Edison Co. for \$43,963,500 First and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds

The Ohio Edison Co., "the Ohio operating unit of the Commonwealth and Southern System," has filed a registration statement (No. 2-1725, Form A-2) on Oct. 30 covering \$43,963,500 of first and consolidated mortgage bonds, series of 1935, due 1965, with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The interest rate on the bonds has not yet been determined. An announcement by the SEC (Release No. 546) issued Oct. 30 also said:

The company states that the net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the company to provide funds or to reimburse its treasury for the retirement or redemption of underlying bonds outstanding in the hands of the public, retired or proposed to be retired as follows:

Title of Issue	Principal Amount	Date of Retirement, Redemption or Proposed Redemption	Price	Amount
The North. Ohio Traction & Light Co. gen. & ref. mtge. gold bonds, ser. A (6%, due Mar. 1 '47)	\$3,000,000	Sept. 1 1935	107½	\$3,225,000.00
Series A (6%, due Mar. 1 1947)	*612,000	July 1 1930 to Sept. 30 1935	Various	599,895.00
Series A (6%, due Mar. 1 1947)	3,862,500	Mar. 1 1936	107½	4,152,187.50
1st lien & ref. mtge. 5% gold bonds, series A, due Aug. 1 1958	4,302,500	Feb. 1 1936	105	4,517,625.00
No. Ohio Pow. & Lt. Co. Gen. & ref. mtge. gold bonds (5½% series, due Mar. 1 1951)	10,950,500	Mar. 1 1936	105	11,498,025.00
(5½% series due Mar. 1 1951)	*236,000	July 1 1930 to Sept. 30 1935	Various	226,458.75
The Pa.-Ohio Pow. & Lt. Co. 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds, 5½% series A, due July 1 1954	19,000,000	Dec. 30 1935	104	\$19,760,000.00
The Ohio Edison Co. 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds 5% series, due April 1 1957	2,000,000	Apr. 1 1936	105	2,100,000.00
Total	\$43,963,500			\$46,079,191.25

* Purchased through sinking fund.

According to the registration statement, provision has been made to make the lien of the mortgage a first lien on substantially all the property of the company. Redemption provisions for the bonds will be supplied later by amendment to the statement. A sinking fund is to be set up providing that beginning May 1 1936 and every six months thereafter a sum equal to ½ of 1% of the maximum amount of the bonds outstanding will be set aside for improvement and sinking fund, of which \$150,000 is to be applied to the purchase and retirement of the bonds at prices not to exceed par and accrued interest.

No underwriting commitment has yet been made and the price to the public has not yet been determined.

Wendell L. Wilkie is Chairman of the Board of the company.

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corp. Files Registration Statement with SEC Covering \$40,000,000 of First and General Mortgage Bonds

A registration statement (No. 2-1724, Form A-2) was filed on Oct. 29 by the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corp., Los Angeles, Calif., under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$40,000,000 of first and general mortgage bonds, series of

4s, due 1970, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced Oct. 30 (in Release No. 549). The Commission added:

According to the registration statement, the proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be used for the redemption of the following outstanding bonds of the corporation:

Issue	Redemption Date	Redemption Price	Principal Amount
1st & ref. mtge. 5% g. bonds, due 1939	Mar. 1 1936	105	\$4,891,000
Gen. & ref. mtge. gold bonds:			
Series D, 6%, due 1942	Mar. 1 1936	106	1,937,500
Series E, 5½%, due 1947	June 1 1936	105½	4,999,500
Series F, 5½%, due 1943	Mar. 1 1936	103½	3,809,000
Series G, 6%, due 1942	Mar. 1 1936	106	4,000,000
Series H, 6%, due 1942	Mar. 1 1936	106	7,545,000
1st & gen. mtge. gold bonds—Series of 5s, due 1961	Mar. 1 1936	105	10,000,000
			\$37,182,000

The sale of the bonds are to be used also to reimburse the treasury of the registrant in the estimated amount of \$----- for funds used for the redemption on Oct. 1 1935, of \$8,952,000 principal amount of general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, series I, 5½%, due 1949, at 105 and accrued interest.

The bonds are subject to redemption as a whole or in part on any interest payment date at the following prices, plus accrued interest:

Prior to or during the calendar year 1940, 107½%;
Thereafter and prior to or during the calendar year 1945, 105%;
Thereafter and prior to or during the calendar year 1950, 102½%;
And thereafter at 100%.

The price to the public, the names of the principal underwriters, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement. The registration statement states, however, that it is expected that Blyth & Co. will be one of several underwriters and will act as manager of the underwriting group.

Addison B. Day of Los Angeles is President of the corporation.

Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La., Files with SEC Registration Statement for \$16,000,000 of First Mortgage 4% Bonds and \$4,500,000 of 4% Serial Debentures

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Oct. 30 (in Release No. 548) that the Southwestern Gas & Electric Co., Shreveport, La., had filed that day a registration statement (No. 2-1726, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$16,000,000 of first mortgage 4% bonds, series D, due Nov. 1 1960, and \$4,500,000 of 4% serial debentures, series A (due serially Nov. 1 1936-Nov. 1 1945). The announcement of the SEC added:

According to the registration statement all of the net proceeds from the sale of the bonds and debentures, together with other treasury funds, are to be used as follows:

\$12,330,450.44 for the redemption of \$11,939,200 principal amount of first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series A, on or about Jan. 3 1936, at 103% and accrued interest;

\$5,645,078.47 for the redemption of \$5,437,400 principal amount of first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series B, on or about Dec. 30 1935, at 103% and accrued interest;

\$1,707,853 for the redemption of \$1,602,000 principal amount of first mortgage 6% gold bonds, series C, on or about Dec. 30 1935, at 105% and accrued interest;

\$635,868 for the redemption on Jan. 2 1936, of 6,234 shares of \$100 par value 8% preferred stock (cumulative) at par and accrued dividends.

The series D bonds are redeemable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time at the option of the company upon 30 days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest:

If redeemed on or before Oct. 31 1939, 105%;
Thereafter, and on or before Oct. 31 1943, 104%;
Thereafter, and on or before Oct. 31 1947, 103%;
Thereafter, and on or before Oct. 31 1951, 102%;
Thereafter, and on or before Oct. 31 1955, 101%.

The serial debentures are redeemable in whole or in part at any time and from time to time at the option of the company upon 30 days' notice at the following prices plus accrued interest:

103% for debentures maturing on Nov. 1 1941;
102% for debentures maturing on Nov. 1 1942;
101½% for debentures maturing on Nov. 1 1943;
101% for debentures maturing on Nov. 1 1944;
100½% for debentures maturing on Nov. 1 1945.

The principal underwriters are Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., of New York; Bonbright & Co., Inc., of New York, and Field, Gloré & Co. of Chicago. The names of other principal underwriters, the price to the public, and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be supplied by amendment to the registration statement. The company is a subsidiary of the Middle West Utilities Co. A. Lieberman, of Texarkana, Tex., is President of the company.

New Form Adopted by SEC—Form C-2 Applies Only to Certificates of Interest of Limited Type

A new form, known as Form C-2, for the registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of certificates of interest of a limited type, representing interests in securities held by a depositor, has been adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, it was announced Oct. 28. The announcement, issued by the Securities Exchange Commission, continued:

To be eligible for filing on this form a major part of the certificates must be for sale to the public for cash, and the certificates must be substantially equivalent to the deposited securities themselves. The deposited securities must be of a single class, issued by a single issuer. All voting rights, except the right to vote for a split-up of the deposited stock, must rest with the certificate holders.

The form may be used only if the person who deposits the securities with the depository has no rights or duties under the deposit agreement after the securities have been deposited, and only if the deposited securities are likewise registered under the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the sale of the certificates.

The rule providing for the adoption of the new form follows:

Rule Adopting Form C-2

The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, particularly

Sections 7 and 19(a) thereof, finding that any information or documents specified in Schedule A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which are not required to be set forth in Form C-2, as hereby adopted, are inapplicable to the class of securities and issuers to which such form is appropriate, and that disclosure fully adequate for the protection of investors is otherwise required to be included in the registration statement, and that such information and documents as are required by Form C-2, as hereby adopted, but which are not specified in Schedule A, are necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors, hereby adopts Form C-2 to be used for registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of securities of the class, and issued by the class of issuers, specified in the rule for the use of Form C-2.

Total 1935 registrations through Sept. 30 aggregate almost \$1,770,000,000. Three-fourths of the issues comprising the third quarter registrations were bond and debenture offerings, for the most part large issues of public utility and manufacturing companies; 15% were common stock issues; 6%, preferred stock issues; and 4%, certificates of participation, beneficial interest and warrants. The average size of all issues effective during this period was approximately \$7,670,000 as against \$2,180,000 for the same period of 1934.

Reference to the registration statements which became effective during August was made in issue of Sept. 28, page 2037.

SEC Adopts New Form for Registration of Securities to Be Issued Solely to Holders of Similar Securities Already Registered

The Securities and Exchange Commission has simplified the procedure for registration on an exchange, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of securities issued exclusively to holders of other securities of the registrant which are already registered on the same exchange. Applications for the registration of such issues may now be filed on a new condensed form, known as Form 8-A. An announcement issued by the SEC on Oct. 24 said:

The form may also be used where there has been a change in the terms of a registered security, without the actual surrender of such security by the holder in exchange for a new security.

The new form eliminates the necessity of repetition of much of the material already filed by a registered company. It requires, however, that information under the heading "capital securities" be brought up to date, and it requires a description of the security to be registered similar to that required in the forms for initial registration.

The form covers not only stocks and bonds issued in exchange for registered securities, but also warrants and rights issued in such circumstances. In this connection, it is pointed out that the rules on "when issued" trading in warrants and rights, recently promulgated by the Commission, are inapplicable to warrants and rights which are actually issued except where such warrants and rights are of short term duration.

Following is the rule adopting Form 8-A:

Rule Adopting Form 8-A

The SEC finding:

- (1) that the requirements of Form 8-A, as more specifically defined in the Instruction Book for Form 8-A, are necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors, and, insofar as they are not within the provisions of Section 12(b) (1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are of character comparable thereto and applicable to the class of issuers by which Form 8-A is to be used; and
- (2) that the exhibits required by the Instruction Book are necessary and appropriate for the proper protection of investors and to insure fair dealing in the securities registered on Form 8-A,

pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, particularly Sections 12 and 23(a) thereof, hereby adopts Form 8-A and the Instruction Book for Form 8-A.

Amendment to Rule JB-1

The SEC, pursuant to authority conferred upon it by Sections 12 and 23(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, hereby amends Rule JB-1 by inserting immediately before the paragraph under the caption "Form 10 for Corporations" the following paragraph:

Form 8-A for Securities Issued in Exchange for Registered Securities—This form may be used for applications filed on and after Oct. 24 1935, for the registration of securities, for which the filing of applications for registration of Form 10, 11, 13, 15 or 17 is authorized, issued exclusively in exchange for securities of the registrant registered, pursuant to an application on one of said forms, on the exchange on which registration is applied for on this form. Securities resulting from a modification of other securities shall be deemed to have been issued in exchange for such other securities.

The foregoing amendment shall be effective Oct. 24 1935.

Registration Statement of Securities Under Securities Act Effective During September Amounted to \$319,874,100—Second Highest Monthly Total—\$1,770,000,000 Effective Thus Far This Year

Effective registration statements of securities under the Securities Act of 1933 during the month of September, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced Oct. 28, amount to \$319,874,100, comparing with \$254,062,322 in August and \$36,003,991 in September 1934, and constitute the second highest monthly total for registrations under the Securities Act. The average size of the issues effective in September is approximately \$7,616,000, as against \$5,081,000 in August and \$1,565,000 in September 1934. The Commission issued the following table:

Types of New Securities Included in 30 Registration Statements Fully Effective During September 1935

This month, as for three months past, senior securities, to be issued almost exclusively for refunding purposes, account for approximately three-fourths of the total dollar amount of the month's registrations. Since March, when the refunding of higher interest bearing obligations became important, senior issues have represented more than half of the monthly totals.

Type of Security	No. of Issues	No. of Units	Gross Amount	Per Cent of Total		
				Sept. 1935	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1934
Common stock	15	8,231,081	\$62,150,776	19.4	9.8	71.0
Preferred stock	11	791,932	16,713,528	5.2	9.7	2.1
Certificates of participation, beneficial interest, warrants, &c.	5	108,500	6,235,300	2.0	4.5	20.4
Secured bonds	8	-----	157,025,665	49.1	40.2	-----
Debentures	2	-----	77,648,831	24.3	35.8	3.8
Short term notes	1	-----	100,000	0.0	-----	-----
Total	42	-----	\$319,874,100	100.0	100.0	100.0

As to effective registrations during the third quarter and the first nine months of 1935, the Commission said:

During the three months ended Sept. 30 1935, a total of more than \$1,100,000,000 of securities became fully effective, an amount more than six times the securities registered during the same period of 1934 and 60% higher than that registered during the entire first half of the current year.

Denmark Applies to Register Three External Loans with SEC—Is First European Nation to Comply with Rules—\$104,679,000 Involved

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Oct. 28 that it had received that day from Copenhagen the application of the Kingdom of Denmark for the permanent registration on the New York Stock Exchange of three external loans. This is the first European Government to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the second foreign nation. Recently Argentina made application for registration of 10 issues of dollar bonds. The three external loans which Denmark is seeking to register, and which involve \$104,679,000, follow:

- \$30,000,000 Kingdom of Denmark 20-year 6% external loan of 1922, due Jan. 1 1942
- \$25,200,000 Kingdom of Denmark 30-year 5½% external loan of 1925, due Aug. 1 1955
- \$49,479,000 Kingdom of Denmark 34-year 4½% external loan of 1928, due April 15 1962.

As to the registration statement of Denmark, which was dated Oct. 10, Washington advices, Oct. 28, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 29, said:

In its statement the Government reported current revenues of 443,194,000 kronen, of which national taxes and duties comprised 434,762,000 kronen. The expenditures, which were classified by purpose, amounted to 424,958,000 kronen. As of Sept. 30 1935, the Government claimed gold reserve of the National Bank of Copenhagen amounting to 127,350,000 kronen. Notes issued by the bank and outstanding on the same date were placed at 367,808,000 kronen.

Total imports during 1934 were valued in the statement at 1,354,200,000 kronen, of which 1,306,600,000 kronen were imports for consumption. Total exports for the year were estimated at 1,234,400,000 kronen, of which 1,175,500,000 kronen were exports of domestic merchandise and 58,900,000 kronen re-exports.

Total liabilities of the Government were listed at 2,230,000,000 kronen, including 1,480,000,000 kronen of national securities held abroad on account of Government and municipal debts, 320,000,000 kronen of national real estate owned by foreigners and other long term debt, 190,000,000 kronen of floating foreign debt of banks and 240,000,000 kronen of floating debt of other enterprises.

Assets were estimated at 705,000,000 kronen, including 290,000,000 kronen of so-called long term assets, 95,000,000 kronen of floating assets abroad in banks and 320,000,000 kronen of floating assets abroad in other enterprises.

Reference to the application of Argentina to register its 10 dollar bond issues was made in our issue of Sept. 28, page 2036.

Counsel of SEC Issues Opinion on Certificates of Deposit Under Mortgage Bond Agreements—Rules Registration Under Securities Act Not Required in Certain Instances

Registration of certificates of deposit or new securities is not required under the Securities Act of 1933 if they are issued under a particular type of deposit agreement, under which deposits of mortgage bonds have been continuously solicited since before the Act became effective, according to an opinion given Oct. 25 by the General Counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John J. Burns. An announcement by the Commission said:

The deposit agreement in question is one in which the Committee has the continuing power, without submission of the matter to depositors, to acquire the mortgaged property and to transfer it to a corporation or trust and to issue corporate stock or trust certificates against it to the depositors.

The opinion states that if the agreement specified a date beyond which deposits would not be accepted, any amendment of the agreement after July 27 1933 extending the date would involve a new offering requiring registration. If no time limit was originally specified in the agreement or if the time limit has not yet expired and deposits have been continuously accepted, a new offering would not be involved and registration would be unnecessary.

The following is the opinion of Mr. Burns:

My attention has been directed to a type of deposit agreement under which mortgage bonds or other securities have been deposited, which agreement authorizes the committee appointed thereunder, in its discretion, to cause title to the mortgaged property to be vested in a trustee, or trustees, or in a corporation. Under such type of deposit agreement the committee is further authorized, in its discretion, to cause the issuance and delivery to holders of certificates of deposit, of certificates of interest in, or other securities of, the trust, or certificates for shares of stock or other securities of the corporation, in which the title to the property becomes vested. The scope of the committee's discretion is such that the transfer of title to the property and the issuance and delivery of the securities referred to above may be effected by the committee without further authorization on the part of the holders of certificates of deposit, and without affording such holders an opportunity to withdraw deposited securities.

It is understood that the solicitation of the deposit of bonds or other securities under such type of deposit agreement was commenced prior to July 27 1933, and has been continued subsequent to that date in such manner as not to constitute a new offering of certificates of deposit, and that the trust or corporation which is to issue the new securities has been or is to be formed at the direction of the committee acting pursuant to authority conferred by the deposit agreement.

The effect of Section 3(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is to exempt from the registration requirements of the Act any security which, prior to July 27 1933, was bona fide offered to the public, except that such exemption does not apply to any new offering of such security by an issuer or underwriter occurring on or after that date. The certificates of deposit issued under such type of deposit agreement, even though issued and delivered on or after July 27 1933, are, under the circumstances outlined above, exempt from registration, since the offering of such securities was initiated by the issuer thereof prior to July 27 1933. The further question is presented as to whether the securities ultimately deliverable to the holders of certificates of deposit after the transfer of title contemplated by the deposit agreement are exempt from registration. There may be some question whether there is any offering of such securities for sale. But it seems clear that such offering as may have been made was made prior to July 27 1933, since the issuance of such securities was contemplated at the time of the solicitation of deposits, and, under the provisions of the deposit agreement, was authorized without further submission to holders of certificates of deposit of the terms and conditions under which the transfer of title was to be effected and the new securities issued. Such securities, therefore, seem likewise exempt from the registration requirements of the Act.

As has been pointed out above, the certificates of deposit and the new securities are exempt only if there has been no "new offering" thereof on or after July 27 1933. What constitutes a "new offering" is a question of fact necessitating in each instance consideration of all of the surrounding circumstances. However, it seems that at least the following factors should be taken into account in determining whether a "new offering" is involved. If the deposit agreement specified a date beyond which deposits were not to be accepted, any amendment of the agreement, after July 27 1933, extending such date, would seem to involve a new offering. If, however, there was no time limit originally specified in the deposit agreement, or if the time limit originally specified has not yet expired, and if deposits have been continuously acceptable, it would seem equally clear that no "new offering" has been involved.

Michael J. Meehan Directed to Appear Before SEC Incident to Transactions in Stock of Bellanca Aircraft Corp.—Hearing Set for Nov. 12—Statements by Mr. Meehan and Presidents of New York Stock and Curb Exchanges—Stop Order Issued in Case of Corporation's Registration Statement

In making known that Michael J. Meehan has been called upon to appear before the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with transactions in stock of the Bellanca Aircraft Corp. on the New York Curb Exchange, the Commission issued the following:

Michael J. Meehan has been ordered to appear before the Securities and Exchange Commission and show cause why he should not be suspended or expelled from the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade for violation of Sections 9(a)(1) and 9(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act in connection with transactions in stock of Bellanca Aircraft Corp. on the New York Curb Exchange. These sections of the Act are among those which prohibit manipulation in securities on national securities exchanges. The action of the Commission is taken pursuant to Section 19(a)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act. The hearing will be held at 10:00 a. m. on Nov. 12 at the Washington office of the Commission. William Green, Regional Administrator of the Commission's Atlanta office, has been designated to conduct the hearing.

The Commission also announced that a stop order proceeding has been instituted with respect to the registration statement of Bellanca Aircraft Corp. of Delaware (File No. 2-1597) filed under the Securities Act of 1933. A hearing has been set for 10:00 a. m. on Nov. 7 at the Washington office of the Commission, at which time the corporation may show cause why a stop order should not be entered. The Commission states that it finds reasonable grounds for believing that Items 28, 29 and 46, Exhibit E, and the prospectus contain untrue statements or omit to state certain required material facts.

With regard to the Commission's announcement, Mr. Meehan gave out the following statement at the offices in New York of M. J. Meehan & Co.:

I have been informed that the SEC claims to have found some basis for complaint against me in connection with Bellanca Aircraft Corp. I am prepared to prove at any time that I have not, wittingly or unwittingly, violated any of the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, or the rules of any Exchange of which I am a member.

A statement, as follows, was issued in the matter on Oct. 26 by Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Exchange:

Chairman Landis telephoned me late Friday afternoon [Oct. 25] and, as a matter of courtesy, advised me that the SEC intended to institute proceedings against Michael J. Meehan in connection with transactions on the New York Curb Exchange in the stock of Bellanca Aircraft Corp. This was the first notice received by the Exchange of any investigation of Mr. Meehan's transactions, or of any proceeding by the Commission against him.

At the same time [Oct. 26] Fred C. Moffatt, President of the New York Curb Exchange, said:

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after my return from Bermuda, I was called on the telephone by Chairman Landis of the SEC, who told me that the Commission intended to institute proceedings against M. J. Meehan, a regular member of the New York Curb Exchange, on account of transactions on the Curb Exchange in Bellanca Aircraft Corp.

The Exchange knew that the SEC had been investigating transactions in Bellanca Aircraft Corp. and had co-operated in every way with the Commission in securing and furnishing information requested by the Commission. The notice from Chairman Landis was, however, the first intimation the Exchange had received of the outcome of such an investigation.

The common stock of Bellanca Aircraft Corp. has been listed on the New York Curb Exchange since November 1933, when it was listed in substitution for previously listed voting trust certificates which had been listed since 1928.

From the New York "Times" of Oct. 27 we take the following:

Mr. Meehan's firm holds memberships in the New York Stock Exchange, New York Curb Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade, the seat on the Curb Exchange, where the Bellanca stock is listed. . . .

Three days ago it was learned that Mr. Meehan had arranged to purchase for \$130,000 the membership of Alfred Poole Duffy, planning to present it to his son, William M. Meehan, as a gift on his twenty-first birthday. This transfer will come up for final approval by the Exchange's Committee on Admissions on Nov. 7.

The registration statement of the Bellanca Aircraft Corp. was referred to in these columns Aug. 26, page 1363, and Sept. 7, page 1523.

Problem of Segregation of Functions of Security Dealers and Brokers Discussed by Officials of SEC and Leading Stock Exchanges—Chicago Meeting Reaches No Formal Decision

Officials of Stock Exchanges throughout the United States conferred at Chicago on Oct. 28 and 29 with officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The meeting, held under the auspices of the Associated Stock Exchanges, was devoted principally to the question of whether or not functions of security dealers and brokers should be separated. James M. Landis, Chairman of the SEC, and Commissioner Robert E. Healy and five leading members of the SEC staff attended the conference, while 22 Presidents of Stock Exchanges also participated in the discussions. It was reported on Oct. 30 that the next discussion of SEC officials on this problem will be held with over-the-counter representatives.

The Stock Exchange officials who attended the meeting on Oct. 28 were said to be unanimous in the view that the business of broker and dealer in investment securities cannot be segregated without serious injury to the Exchanges, their members, the financial community and investors. The Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 29 reported this meeting as follows:

Officials of five stock exchanges—Detroit, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Philadelphia—expressed the view that they would have to close if the commission ordered a complete segregation of the functions. Outside the session some of the officials also expressed the opinion that only a few of the major exchanges—New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade—might be able to survive under a complete segregation of the functions.

Talk With Landis

The opinion was given at a round table discussion with James M. Landis, Chairman of the SEC. It was attended by other commission members and by Presidents of 22 stock exchanges. Twenty-four out of the 31 stock exchanges in the country were represented. The 24 stock exchanges represented have 3,450 members.

Discussions will be continued to-day.

The meeting was solely for the purpose of exchanging views. A conclusion was not reached. To facilitate the discussion attendants were given a list of suggestions as to how a segregation of the functions might cause problems on exchange trading floors, how it might affect the smaller exchanges of the country, and how it might affect out-of-town branches of New York member firms and non-members of the exchanges. All these were scheduled for consideration.

What It Would Entail

Discussion with those attending the meeting revealed that the largest problem to be confronted in any segregation of broker and dealer functions would be in connection with unlisted trading and that any complete segregation would require exchange member houses to give up their unlisted trading departments, the principal part of the business of which is transacted on a "net" or dealer rather than a broker "and commission" basis. Questions as to what proportion of member houses' income was derived from brokerage and dealer transactions were met with the reply that it varied with the particular house and also with the kind of trading in vogue at the period under consideration.

Segregation of the broker-dealer function was pointed out as a problem distinct but somewhat analogous with the segregation of the brokerage and underwriting function. In the opinion of some attending the meeting an arrangement partially to separate the brokerage and underwriting business might possibly be worked out without too serious a disturbance of the financial and business community, but no one was found who advocated such a course.

Attention also was called to the possibility of correcting abuses through means other than segregation.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 30 to the New York "Herald Tribune" discussed the results of the Chicago conference as follows:

Meanwhile, it developed that Mr. Landis had given a "off the record" talk at the conference with security exchange heads at the Chicago meeting this week, held under the auspices of the Associated Stock Exchanges, in which he brought forward the need of the small exchanges strengthening their position. This idea has been in the minds of SEC officials for some time and Mr. Landis's remarks gave further evidence that the SEC segregation proposal probably will vary according to the character of the security market involved.

Reports here are that outstanding at the conference was the information offered, showing different types of trading on small exchanges. The difference in problems was emphasized, it was said, and the opinion is growing stronger than in its recommendations the SEC will differentiate in favor of the smaller security markets, with the particular view of preventing their abandonment and if possible of bettering their position.

It would be a relatively easy matter, it was pointed out, if the SEC decides to evolve a long-run program of segregation, to exempt at least temporarily members of smaller exchanges. Complete segregation was unanimously opposed by the security exchange presidents, under the leadership of W. W. Spaid, president of the Associated Stock Exchanges, at the Chicago meeting and it is reported that the economic effect on the less important exchanges, from the viewpoint of volume of trading, was exceedingly well presented.

The SEC recommendation on the segregation problem, to be presented to Congress in January, is not yet ready. Proponents of segregation are still to be heard, SEC officials reported that they were well satisfied with the meeting with the exchange presidents but received no definite recommendations.

The security exchange heads, it was reported, were unanimously in favor of changing the present "margin formula," under jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board. They desire a straight percentage to govern loans to buy

securities. This attitude gave credence again to reports that the board may make a change.

The brokers also urged equal margin control on banks, stressing the possibility of a shift of lending on securities. However, few concrete examples of loans being made by banks, because of lack of Federal control, were presented to the conference, attended by Dr. Carl M. Perry, Reserve Board official in charge of margin control.

A reference to the meeting scheduled for this week, appeared in our Oct. 26 issue, page 2662.

Paine, Webber & Co. to Handle Government Cotton Deals—Will Redistribute New Business of Cotton Pool in New York Cotton Exchange Futures

A committee of three, which has been working on proposals whereby a greater number of firms would share in the Federal Government's cotton futures business, announced on Oct. 31 that "arrangements have been made with the Manager of the Government Cotton Pool, and the Department of Agriculture, subject to the approval of the Comptroller General, that all new business in New York Cotton Exchange futures handled for account of the Manager of the Government's Cotton Pool, will be given to Paine, Webber & Co. of New York, for distribution by them among the members of the New York Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc." The announcement of the committee, which was composed of Robert L. Woods, of Paine, Webber & Co., W. L. Johnson of Shearson, Hammill & Co., and Philip B. Weld of Post & Flagg, was in the form of a letter to members of the Cotton Clearing Association. It was stated that 25 firms have already signified their desire for a share in the business. "With the understanding that the orders would be handled by Paine, Webber & Co.," the letter said, "this group has agreed upon a formula in accordance with which the business is to be distributed by Paine, Webber & Co. as group managers. An opportunity is now being offered to all members of the Clearing Association to share in this business on the same basis." The arrangements agreed upon were given in the letter as follows:

The Government's business is to be handled by Paine, Webber & Co., who shall keep the entire Government account on their books. They, in turn, will distribute the business to the participating members of the Clearing Association, who will carry their accounts in the name of Paine, Webber & Co.

With each order the Government agrees to deposit, with Paine, Webber & Co., \$5 per bale original margin, which amount Paine, Webber & Co. will deposit with the broker who carries the contracts. The Government agrees to deposit \$10 a bale additional with the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., as security against their commitments.

Payments are to be made to or by Paine, Webber & Co. after the close each day, marking contracts to Clearing House settlement prices. Paine, Webber & Co. may also call participating brokers for margins during the day on the same basis as calls are made by the Cotton Clearing Association.

The Government's agencies require that each participant in this business jointly and severally guarantee all of these cotton commitments of the Government which are carried through Paine, Webber & Co. It has been agreed that each member shall deposit in escrow, in a bank approved for margins by the Cotton Clearing Association, an amount equal to \$5 a bale on the total commitment which he holds for the Government account through Paine, Webber & Co. The exact form of escrow is to be determined later. The form of guarantee as written and prescribed by the Government is enclosed herewith for your information. Losses, if any, will be pro-rated in proportion to the number of contracts outstanding under this agreement at the time of the loss.

It was decided that the business should be distributed by the managers on a basis to be determined by two factors: first, the free capital of the participating broker, and secondly, the volume of cotton commission business handled by this broker since Jan. 1 1933. It was determined that the capital consideration should be weighted as six-tenths of the total, and the volume of business as four-tenths of the total, in making up a schedule of ratios according to which the total business should be divided.

It will also be necessary for you to advise the group managers, Paine, Webber & Co., of the maximum amount of cotton which you would care to carry at any one time under these arrangements.

It has been agreed that each participant must have capital equal to the following amounts:

1. \$25 per bale of Government cotton if the broker handles only cotton business.
2. \$30 per bale of Government cotton if the broker handles business on other commodity exchanges.
3. \$35 per bale of Government cotton if the broker is actively engaged in the stock brokerage business.

The maximum amount which you are willing to carry should not exceed the amount permitted by the above schedule.

It is also agreed that each participant should receive 2,000 bales of cotton before any larger amounts are given to the houses with higher ratings.

Capital in excess of \$3,000,000 shall not be computed.

Participants in the group will receive non-member commissions for this business, less floor brokerage and less a fee of \$2 per 100 bales bought and \$2 per 100 bales sold to be paid to Paine, Webber & Co., as managers.

First National Bank of Boston Says Federal Depression Deficit Exceeds \$15,000,000,000—Revenues Only About Half of Expenditures—Urges Balanced Budget to Save Economic System

The cumulative Federal deficit for the depression already exceeds \$15,000,000,000, the First National Bank of Boston reports in its current New England Letter. The survey points out that the Government is now spending at the rate of nearly twice its income, and that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year the deficit was more than \$832,000,000. There is no sign of any decrease in Federal spending, the bank continues, and as a result the general public is rapidly becoming tax conscious. After a detailed analysis of various types of spending and of principal sources of revenue, the article asserts that the only outcome of the present program will be "repudiation or the imposition of such high taxes as

to absorb all the surplus funds of business, which in turn will produce industrial stagnation." The present economic system in the United States cannot be preserved, the bank concludes, unless definite steps are taken toward a balanced budget by the elimination of waste and extravagance and the confinement of relief expenditures to actual needs. "Unless this is done," the survey declares, "we face the danger of irreparable damage not only to Federal credit but also to our whole economic structure. The bank's discussion reads, in part:

The spending theorists hold that huge expenditures of public funds will prime the business pump, stimulate business, solve unemployment and provide an increasing amount of revenue so that the average person will not have to pay higher taxes. This is a cruel deception. Profligate spending of public money not only chills confidence and casts the shadow of fear over the future but it militates against new undertakings and stifles normal activity of existing wealth-creating agencies. In the name of relief and recovery many billions of dollars are being spent through public works projects but the number of unemployed is practically the same as when this program began, while more than 17,000,000 persons are on relief rolls. Relief expenditures beyond those necessary to alleviate distress impoverish the wealth-creating qualities of the population, discourage thrift, break down the spirit of enterprise and shift responsibility from the individual and local communities to the Federal Government. That the country has already gone far in this direction is shown by the fact that the Federal Government is now providing about 75% of all relief. It should be obvious that the Government cannot underwrite all the bills of special groups and local communities and remain solvent.

Prodigious public spending not only tends to perpetuate unemployment but it drains the capital funds upon which our economic structure rests. Without the accumulation of these funds there could be no production plants and civilization would lapse into a primitive state. In order then to perpetuate our economic system and keep it in working order there must be a constant replenishment of fresh capital to make repairs, to replace obsolete equipment and to provide new productive facilities. During the depression period, from 1930 to 1933, the amount paid out for wages, salaries and dividends exceeded income produced by \$30,000,000,000 and so depleted capital funds by that amount. If the present rate of governmental expenditures continues unchecked the only recourse will be repudiation or the imposition of such high taxes as to absorb all the surplus funds of business which in turn will produce industrial stagnation.

If reserves disappear, our whole economic system crumbles, our factories close and commerce is at an end. Under such conditions private enterprise would of necessity cease to function and regimentation of all economic activity by the Government would follow with the consequence that living standards would disintegrate.

Savings in Mutual Savings Bank Christmas Clubs Reported to Be Above Last Year—Deposits and Depositors Largest in New York State

Figures recently completed by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks show that Christmas Club savings in the mutual savings banks in the 14 States in which these institutions operate such clubs will be \$4,388,304 above 1934, the total awaiting distribution amounting to \$37,815,223. Depositors increased in number as well as deposits in amount, the Association said, the total of accounts rising to 946,496, a gain of 125,599. The average account for the country was \$39.95. The Association on Oct. 29 further stated:

New York easily led in point of deposits and depositors. In the State a total of 400,567 savers have to their credit \$15,886,281, a gain of \$886,586 for the year. By boroughs the figures for the city of New York show these results: Manhattan, \$4,363,838; Brooklyn, \$5,593,906; Queens, \$798,900; Richmond, \$535,000; Bronx, \$337,000.

Up-State cities of New York rank in this order: Albany, \$1,205,000; Rochester, \$369,400; Yonkers, \$355,000; Schenectady, \$330,000; Utica, \$280,000; Poughkeepsie, \$170,000.

Massachusetts took second place among the 14 States, having mutual savings bank Christmas funds of \$9,571,339, belonging to 239,624 depositors. Connecticut ranked third with \$3,449,862, the property of 93,022 savers. Pennsylvania stood fourth, \$2,584,915 deposits and 55,173 depositors, and New Jersey fifth, \$1,905,026 deposits and 41,626 depositors. In each case the totals registered substantial gains.

Savings bank officials said that the very satisfactory increase in this year's Christmas Clubs reflected the better spread of employment and the increased surplus, no matter how small, in the hands of the average citizen. These accumulated funds will be paid out in the weeks ahead.

Resources and Deposits in Ohio Banks as Shown in Sept. 30 Statements Largest in Several Years, Says S. H. Squire, State Superintendent of Banks

In commenting on the reports made by State banks of Ohio in response to the call as of Sept. 30 1935, S. H. Squire, Superintendent of Banks of Ohio, said on Oct. 25 that resources and deposits are larger now than for a number of years. "The marked increase in deposits," he stated, "signifies better economic conditions and also that the faith of the people in the integrity and solidity of these banks steadily grows stronger." Superintendent Squire continued:

Total resources of the 465 reporting banks on Sept. 30 1935 were \$1,243,355,780, an increase of \$21,583,808 since the call of June 29 1935, and an increase of \$118,027,705 since the call of Oct. 2 1934. Total deposits on Sept. 30 1935 were \$1,075,375,791, an increase of \$20,008,888 since June 29 1935 and an increase of \$123,457,289 since Oct. 2 1934.

Large deposit increases were recorded in savings deposits, which totaled \$529,897,593, an increase of \$6,514,206 since the preceding June call and an increase of \$46,035,951 since Oct. 2 1934. Individual deposits totaled \$310,946,652, increases of \$8,339,132 and \$62,154,522, respectively. Time certificates totaled \$48,125,317, a decrease of \$179,067 since the preceding call and a decrease of \$498,137 since the call of October a year ago. Funds on deposit by trust departments totaled \$35,220,620, a decrease of \$6,321,590 since the preceding call and an increase of \$13,802,683 since the call of October a year ago. "All other deposits" totaled \$151,185,609, increases of \$11,656,207 and \$1,962,270, respectively.

The information relating to bank investments indicates the discriminating caution exercised by these banks in their investments. Under this classifica-

tion, on Sept. 30 1935 their holdings were: United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed, totaled \$231,024,650, an increase of \$7,743,688 since June 29 1935 and an increase of \$50,442,392 since Oct. 2 1934; State, county and municipal bonds totaled \$51,326,507, increases of \$1,800,088 and \$7,872,571, respectively; Federal Reserve bank stock totaled \$2,442,700, decreases of \$130,750 and \$179,900, respectively; "other bonds and securities" totaled \$116,252,314, an increase of \$9,092,216 since the preceding June call and a decrease of \$1,474,749 since the October call of a year ago.

Real estate mortgage loans reported on Sept. 30 totaled \$264,060,370, a decrease of \$2,015,289 since the preceding call and an increase of \$11,246,925 since Oct. 2 1934. These totals are included in the totals reported for all loans and discounts, which were \$488,774,101 on Sept. 30 1935, a decrease of \$4,996,023 since the June call and an increase of \$5,295,214 since Oct. 2 1934.

That these banks are continuing to strengthen their position is indicated by the cash on hand and reserve maintained, which totaled \$206,883,084 on Sept. 30 1935, an increase of \$2,375,892 since the preceding June call and an increase of \$44,587,566 since Oct. 2 1934.

The reports show that the banks are making further substantial reductions in their obligations. Bills payable and bonds totaled \$376,983, decreases of \$159,222 from June 29 1935 and \$1,709,792 from Oct. 2 1934.

With ample unused funds securely stored in bank vaults—with bank reserves on hand in excess of legal requirements, Ohio's State-supervised banks are admirably fortified and prepared to meet all proper credit demands which may come from business and the borrowing public generally.

Savings and Depositors in Banks in United States Increased During Year Ended June 29, American Bankers Association Announces

Savings, including time deposits and postal savings deposited in banks in the United States, increased 4.1% for the year closing June 29 1935, in comparison with the preceding year, according to reports received by the Savings Division, American Bankers Association, it is stated in the issue of "Banking," published by the Association and made available Oct. 30. The increase amounted to nearly \$900,000,000, and the number of savers grew by over 1,750,000. This percentage gain is nearly double that registered a year ago over the year closing June 30 1933, which was 2.4%, W. Espey Albig, Deputy Manager of the Association in charge of the division, says in analyzing the returns. He states:

The gain, which is general throughout the United States, amounts to \$899,979,000. In only eight States is a loss shown. Thus, in two successive years savings in banks have increased. They now stand at \$22,652,489,000, about \$500,000,000 less than 10 years ago (1925), and almost \$6,000,000,000 below the high point of 1930.

The increase in all classes of individual deposits is notable, rising from \$37,983,726,000 a year ago to \$41,721,194,000 as of June 29 1935, Mr. Albig says, adding:

This is an increase in volume of \$3,737,468,000, or a gain of 9.8%. Thus the savings increase claims only one-fourth of the gain in individual deposits. The rest is found among the demand deposits.

The greatest percentage of gain in savings deposits for the past year is shown in the East Central States, the Southern States and the Pacific States, in the order named.

During the year banking was in a process of restabilizing itself. The gains shown in many sections may be regarded as proof of stabilized banking conditions which called money from unaccustomed places.

Enormous spending for the benefit of the unemployed has caused many persons to forget that three-quarters of the normal employable population are at work. Among their normal practices is that of being provident and putting aside a part of their earnings for a competency.

A most satisfactory development during the year is the gain in savings depositors, amounting to 1,753,032, Mr. Albig says, "an increase in which every State except five participated." The gain is due to greater confidence in banks and increased earnings by the people, he says, concluding:

The number of depositors, 41,315,206, or 32.7% of the population of the United States, is yet almost 12,000,000 below the high point reached in 1928, when 44.3% of the inhabitants were represented by savings accounts.

H. A. Theis Urges Improved System of Records for Trust Companies—At Regional Trust Conference Says Public Is Given Erroneous Idea of Influence Wielded by Trust Institutions

The development of accurate records regarding the trust business would greatly aid the public and would benefit trust institutions themselves, Henry A. Theis, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said on Oct. 31 in an address before the thirteenth Regional Trust Company Conference of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States in Los Angeles. Mr. Theis pointed out that irresponsible statements are frequently made about the value of properties held in trust institutions and the power and control of those institutions over wealth by reason of the concentration of trust funds. The public, he said, is often given a greatly exaggerated idea of the value of properties held in trust and an erroneous conception of the power and control exercised by trust institutions.

Mr. Theis analyzed the various types of holdings of trust institutions, and explained that most of them are not under the actual control of the trust companies, which therefore do not exercise any influence over any corporation whose securities they hold. He added, in part:

This leaves the securities held under sole responsibility trusts with either full or partial discretion as to investments in the trustee. It is only in this class of trusts that there is any measure of control in the trustee. Even here it is not as great as is generally supposed. A large number of the existing trusts are confined to investments authorized by state laws. Most trust investments are in bonds and in bonds and mortgages on real estate, so that not much voting power finally rests in the trustees. Only a few states

permit stocks for trust investments. On the whole no large volume of stocks are purchased for trusts even where the trustee has the authority. Therefore, the voting power of trustees based upon control over stocks held in trust is relatively slight.

It must be evident to thinking men that trust institutions do not have and do not exercise any control over states, counties, or cities whose bonds they buy in the market for trusts. Holding bonds of corporations gives them no control or power over these corporations, and when it is understood to what a limited extent these institutions scattered over the country have voting power of stocks, it will readily be understood that there is no concentrated power there.

Up to the present time no separate method for the collating of trust figures for statistical purposes has been developed. The office of the Comptroller of the Currency has published statistical information from national banks. The figures reported in his statistical tables have been obtained from the trust institutions from their own accounting control records, each institution reporting according to its own method. Obviously, statistical figures which have as their source three different methods of accounting control can have no value in reflecting a true picture of the trust business. In all three control methods, the figures do not in the least reflect actual values. Naturally, if these control figures are used for statistical purposes they misrepresent and mislead. Statistics which have their source in these three accounting methods are worse than no statistics at all.

If accurate records as to the trust business could be developed, it would be highly desirable from the public point of view and of great benefit to the trust institutions themselves. Apparently the only way in which this could be done would be to obtain actual values instead of bookkeeping figures. The task would be a tremendous one and would involve considerable expense, but in view of the many misrepresentations and inaccurate statements made about the trust business, it might be well worth it.

Stockholder of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York Withdraws Action To Test Constitutionality of Federal Deposit Insurance Provisions of Banking Act of 1935

The action filed on Sept. 11 in United States District Court in New York City by Miss Frances L. Garfunkel, a stockholder of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, attacking the constitutionality of the Federal Deposit Insurance provisions of the Banking Act of 1935 has been withdrawn, according to Miss Garfunkel's attorneys, Tolins & Jackson. The suit sought to restrain the Trust Co. from paying the assessments due Nov. 15. The filing of the suit was referred to in our issue of Sept. 14, page 1694.

\$332,193,000 Tendered to Offering of \$100,000,000 of Two Series of Treasury Bills Dated Oct. 30—\$50,325,000 Accepted for 138-Day Bills and \$50,046,000 for 273-Day Bills

A total of \$332,193,000 was tendered to the offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of two series of Treasury bills, dated Oct. 30 1935, of which \$100,371,000 was accepted, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced Oct. 28. The tenders to the offering, which was referred to in our issue of Oct. 26, page 2666, were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Oct. 28.

Each series of the bills was offered in amount of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts. One series was 138-day bills, maturing March 16 1936, and the other 273-day bills, maturing July 29 1936. Details of the bids to the two issues of bills were given as follows by Secretary Morgenthau:

138-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing March 16 1936

For this series, which was for \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was \$189,802,000, of which \$50,325,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.969, equivalent to a rate of about 0.081% per annum, to 99.959, equivalent to a rate of about 0.107% per annum, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.961, and the average rate is about 0.101% per annum on a bank discount basis.

273-Day Treasury Bills, Maturing July 29 1936

For this series, which was for \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, the total amount applied for was \$142,391,000, of which \$50,046,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.901, equivalent to a rate of about 0.131% per annum, to 99.866, equivalent to a rate of about 0.177% per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.872, and the average rate is about 0.169% per annum on a bank discount basis.

New Offering of Treasury Bills in Two Series to Amount of \$100,000,000—To Be Dated Nov. 6 1935—\$50,000,000 of 131-Day Bills and \$50,000,000 of 273-Day Bills

Tenders to an offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of two series of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, yesterday (Nov. 1). Announcement of the offering was made on Oct. 29 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

The bills, which will be dated Nov. 6 1935, were sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Each series was offered in amount of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts; one series was 131-day bills, maturing March 16 1936, and the other 273-day bills, maturing Aug. 5 1936. The face amount of the bills of each series will be payable without interest on their respective maturity dates. With the issue of 131-day bills, approximately \$300,000,000 of the securities will mature on March 16 1936, in as much as five previous offerings are also due on that date. There is a maturity of Treasury bills on Nov. 6 in amount of \$50,000,000.

The following is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Oct. 29:

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

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

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

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Nov. 1 1935 all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices for each series will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Any tender which does not specifically refer to a particular series will be subject to rejection. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Nov. 6 1935.

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

\$253,980 of Hoarded Gold Received During Week of Oct. 23—\$14,040 Coin and \$239,940 Certificates

Receipts of gold coin and gold certificates during the week of Oct. 23 by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasurer's office, according to figures issued by the Treasury Department on Oct. 28, amounted to \$253,980.04. Total receipts since Dec. 28 1933, the date of the issuance of the order requiring all gold to be returned to the Treasury, and up to Oct. 23, amounted to \$132,231,195.11. Of the total received during the week of Oct. 23, the figures show \$14,040.04 was gold coin and \$239,940 gold certificates. The total receipts are shown as follows:

Received by Federal Reserve banks:	Gold Coin	Gold Certificates
Week ended Oct. 23	\$13,440.04	\$235,540.00
Received previously	30,845,419.07	98,592,640.00
Total to Oct. 23	\$30,858,859.11	\$98,828,180.00
Received by Treasurer's office:		
Week ended Oct. 23	\$600.00	\$4,400.00
Received previously	265,456.00	2,273,700.00
Total to Oct. 23	\$266,056.00	\$2,278,100.00

Note—Gold bars deposited with the New York Assay Office in the amount of \$200,572.69 previously reported.

Receipts of Newly-Mined Silver by Mints and Assay Offices from Treasury Purchases Totaled 972,384.17 Fine Ounces During Week of Oct. 25

In accordance with the President's proclamation of Dec. 21 1933, which authorized the Treasury Department to absorb at least 24,421,410 fine ounces of newly mined silver annually, the Department during the week of Oct. 25 turned over 972,384.17 fine ounces of the metal to the various mints. A statement issued by the Treasury on Oct. 28 showed that of this amount 410,328.61 fine ounces were received at the Philadelphia Mint, 555,111.91 at the San Francisco Mint, and 6,943.65 fine ounces at the Mint at Denver.

The Treasury's statement of Oct. 28 indicated that the total receipts from the time of the issuance of the proclamation and up to Oct. 25 were 51,099,000 fine ounces. Reference to the President's proclamation was made in our issue of Dec. 31 1933, page 4441. The weekly receipts are as follows (we omit the fractional part of the ounce):

Week Ended— 1935—	Ounces	Week Ended— 1935—	Ounces	Week Ended— 1935—	Ounces
Jan. 4	467,385	Apr. 19	502,258	Aug. 2	863,739
Jan. 11	504,363	Apr. 26	67,704	Aug. 9	751,234
Jan. 18	732,216	May 3	173,900	Aug. 16	667,100
Jan. 25	973,305	May 10	686,930	Aug. 23	1,313,754
Feb. 1	321,760	May 17	86,907	Aug. 30	509,502
Feb. 8	1,167,706	May 24	363,073	Sept. 6	310,040
Feb. 15	1,126,572	May 31	247,954	Sept. 13	755,232
Feb. 21	403,179	June 7	203,452	Sept. 20	551,402
Mar. 1	1,184,819	June 14	462,541	Sept. 27	1,505,625
Mar. 8	844,528	June 21	1,253,628	Oct. 4	448,440
Mar. 15	1,555,985	June 28	407,100	Oct. 11	771,743
Mar. 22	554,454	July 5	796,750	Oct. 18	707,095
Mar. 29	695,556	July 12	621,682	Oct. 25	972,384
Apr. 5	836,198	July 19	608,621		
Apr. 12	1,438,681	July 26	379,010		

In our issue of Oct. 19, page 2518, we gave the weekly receipts during the year 1934.

Silver Transferred to United States Under Nationalization Order During Week of Oct. 25 Amounted to 1,909.46 Fine Ounces

Announcement was made by the Treasury Department on Oct. 28 that 1,909.46 fine ounces of silver were transferred to the United States during the week of Oct. 25, under the Executive Order of Aug. 9 1934, nationalizing the metal. Total receipts since the order of Aug. 9 (given in our columns of Aug. 11 1934, page 858) was issued, amount to 113,012,393.43 fine ounces, the Treasury announced. During the week of Oct. 25 the silver, according to the Treasury's state-

ment, was received as follows by the various mints and assay offices:

	Fine Ounces
Philadelphia	334.82
New York	405.00
San Francisco	739.03
Denver	314.56
New Orleans	116.05
Seattle	

Total for week ended Oct. 25 1935 1,909.46

Following are the weekly receipts since the beginning of 1935 (the fractional part of the ounce is omitted):

Week Ended— 1935—	Fine Ozs.	Week Ended— 1935—	Fine Ozs.	Week Ended— 1935—	Fine Ozs.
Jan. 4	309,117	Apr. 19	68,771	Aug. 2	2,010
Jan. 11	535,734	Apr. 26	50,259	Aug. 9	9,404
Jan. 18	75,797	May 3	7,941	Aug. 16	4,270
Jan. 25	62,077	May 10	5,311	Aug. 23	3,008
Feb. 1	134,096	May 17	11,480	Aug. 30	5,395
Feb. 8	33,806	May 24	100,197	Sept. 6	1,425
Feb. 15	45,803	May 31	5,252	Sept. 13	11,959
Feb. 22	152,331	June 7	9,988	Sept. 20	10,817
Mar. 1	38,135	June 14	9,517	Sept. 27	3,742
Mar. 8	57,085	June 21	26,002	Oct. 4	1,497
Mar. 15	19,994	June 28	16,360	Oct. 11	2,621
Mar. 22	54,822	July 5	2,814	Oct. 18	7,377
Mar. 29	7,615	July 12	9,697	Oct. 25	1,909
Apr. 5	5,163	July 19	5,956		
Apr. 12	6,755	July 26	16,306		

Figures from the time of the issuance of the order of Aug. 9 1934 and up to Dec. 28 1934 were given in our issue of Oct. 19, page 2518.

Gold Receipts by Mints and Assay Offices During Week of Oct. 25—Imports Totaled \$38,250,762

Gold in the amount of \$42,499,329.31 was received by the mints and assay offices during the week of Oct. 25, it was announced by the Treasury on Oct. 28. The Treasury indicated that of the amount received \$38,250,761.55 was imports, \$791,302.32 secondary, and \$3,457,265.44 new domestic.

The amount of gold received during the week of Oct. 25 by the various mints and assay offices is shown in the following tabulation issued by the Treasury:

	Imports	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	\$7,834.75	\$179,298.60	\$1,154.68
New York	38,034,000.00	466,500.00	189,700.00
San Francisco	146,373.75	40,786.49	1,779,256.67
Denver	62,553.05	52,199.52	505,589.17
New Orleans		38,279.05	884.75
Seattle		14,238.66	980,680.17

Total for week ended Oct. 25 1935 \$38,250,761.55 \$791,302.32 \$3,457,265.44

President Roosevelt, Incident to Navy Day Observance, Says Larger Navy Is "Imperative"—Participates in Ceremonies Opening Maryland Bridge—Will Speak at Atlanta, Ga., on Nov. 29—Goes to Hyde Park, N. Y., Home Until After Election

The United States Navy must be increased "to a degree commensurate with the country's needs, interests and responsibilities," President Roosevelt said in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Swanson, Oct. 26, on the occasion of Navy Day, which was observed throughout the country Oct. 27 and 28. The President said that it is "imperative" that we should head the needs of national defense "in the unsettled conditions existing throughout the world."

President Roosevelt on Oct. 26 participated in a ceremony dedicating the \$1,400,000 Choptank River Bridge, a Public Works Administration project at Cambridge, Md. The President's yacht Sequoia was the first to pass through the draw of the structure. The President then made a brief extemporaneous speech, which the Associated Press reported as follows:

"Governor Nice, my friends," he said, "I didn't come here to make a speech but to take part in a little ceremony largely because of my friendship for a neighbor of yours, George Radcliffe.

"About 15 years ago, when I first was associated in business with him, he began talking to me about the need for a bridge at Cambridge. When I went to Washington and helped in building the bridge, I was very happy.

"I am told by Senator Radcliffe that no President ever before visited Dorchester County. If I have a chance I am coming here again to visit with you."

President Roosevelt on Oct. 28 announced that on Nov. 29 he will speak in Atlanta, Ga., on the occasion of a "homecoming" celebration in his honor by the citizens of that city. The President will drive to Atlanta from Warm Springs, Ga., which he expects to visit for about two weeks in the latter part of November. On Oct. 30 the President left Washington for his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., where he will remain until an undetermined date after election day.

President Roosevelt's letter of Oct. 26 to Secretary Swanson follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary: It is with pleasure that I learn of the plans to observe Navy Day in accordance with the annual custom of setting apart the birthday of the late President Theodore Roosevelt for that occasion.

In the unsettled conditions existing throughout the world, it is imperative that we should heed the needs of national defense. By the passage of the Vinson-Trammell bill, which authorizes the upbuilding of our navy to the limits of existing treaties, our National Legislature gave very definite expression of its purpose to increase the strength of the American Navy to a degree commensurate with American needs, interests and responsibilities.

Happily recalling my own personal association with our navy, I take pride in endorsing the commemoration of Navy Day this year and in expressing my own appreciation and that of our fellow countrymen in the navy's past achievements; also the conviction that the officers and men of the navy will continue to justify the faith and confidence that their civilian compatriots have always accorded them.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

New York Board of Trade Committee Urges Repeal of Silver Purchase Act—Terms Legislation Outright Gift to Producers from Public Funds

Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 was recommended in a resolution adopted recently by the Committee on Silver Purchasing of the New York Board of Trade, which termed silver legislation passed in the last two years "an outright gift to the silver producers from public funds." The resolution said that the consequences of the United States silver policy have been disastrous to friendly nations. The Committee commended President Roosevelt upon his recent policy in "curbing the radical demands of the silver bloc—thus demonstrating that this experimental legislation was a mistake."

In discussing silver legislation, the Committee pointed out that the price of silver has been increased 400%. The text of the resolution is given below:

Whereas, The President of the United States on Dec. 21 1933 instructed the Treasury to accept all newly-mined silver for the next four years at a net price to the producer of 64½c. an ounce, being 160% in excess of the previous year's market; and

Whereas, This measure was followed by (1) the enactment in June 1934 of the Silver Purchase bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver in the world market until either the price of silver should reach \$1.29 an ounce or the stock of monetary silver in the United States should equal 25% of the value of monetary gold and silver combined, and (2) by the so-called "nationalization" of silver at 50c. an ounce, on Aug. 8 1934, and by the subsequent regular purchases of silver until the price was advanced to 81c. in April of this year, involving acquisitions by the Treasury in excess of 1,000,000 ounces to date, with commitments equal to the entire output of silver in America for about 50 years, and

Whereas, These measures have no monetary purpose and no foundation in the country's financial or economic needs, but constitute in effect an outright gift to the silver producers from the public funds, and

Whereas, The consequences of this policy on the part of our Government have been disastrous to friendly nations, greatly curtailing our foreign commerce in that direction, and such policy can only open the door to further predatory and inflationist measures; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the New York Board of Trade that such legislation is inimical to the best interests of the United States and its people and to the ultimate economy and recovery of the nation; and be it further

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade unqualifiedly favors the prompt repeal of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934; and be it further

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade commends the President of the United States upon his recent policy in curbing the radical demands of the silver bloc—thus demonstrating that this experimental legislation was a mistake, and that it is the desire of this body to strengthen the hands of the President in protecting the Treasury and the economic structure of this country from further inroads; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the appropriate committees of Congress.

President Roosevelt Seeks Means of Increasing Employment and Pay Rolls to Level of Production—Says Industrial Output Has Made Greater Gains Since Depression Low—President Hecht of ABA Tells Mr. Roosevelt Bankers Are Prepared to Extend Loans and Credit

President Roosevelt revealed at his press conference on Oct. 30 that he is personally questioning leading industrialists to determine why employment and pay rolls have not increased as rapidly as industrial production since 1933. The President said that he is seeking not only reasons for this failure but also suggestions as to how the situation may be remedied. He pointed out that latest statistics show that production is at about 90% of pre-depression levels, while employment has reached only 82% and pay rolls only 74%. He admitted that figures on unemployment are inaccurate, and said that the delay in taking an unemployment census was due to a lack of agreement as to how the census should be taken and what persons should be listed as unemployed.

President Roosevelt cautioned newspaper men against speculating on probable budget allowances for relief and the Federal re-employment program during the next fiscal year. He said that he himself did not know what they would be and that no decisions would be made until immediately before Congress convenes in January.

A brief report of the President's press conference on Oct. 30 is given below, as contained in a Washington dispatch of that date to the New York "Herald Tribune":

In the depression, the President said, the production line on a graph of the situation went down less than the number of employed and still less than pay rolls. Since 1933 the three lines have been coming up, he said, but while production is back to about 90% of a base average, the number of employed is back to only 82% and pay rolls 74%.

Now the problem is to find out why the number of unemployed and pay rolls are relatively down, Mr. Roosevelt said. He added that he was asking industry for the reasons. If those lines remained so far apart the next question was what to do about it, he said. He declared that he intended to have no formal conference on the subject, but was sounding out his visitors.

He agreed with a questioner that technological improvements and use of the "stretch-out" system in some industries were factors in the lagging employment.

Leaders at White House

In this connection Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, brought to the White House to-day leaders of the Business Advisory Council to discuss their future organization and relationship to the Administration. With Mr. Roper were Harry P. Kendall, Council Chairman and textile manufacturer; Wetmore Hodges and De Lancey Kountze. Other separate visitors at the White House were Clarence E. Woolley, head of the American Radiator Corporation, and Rudolph Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Hecht said he told the President that business statistics continued to show a steady increase in activities, that the banking structure was sounder at present than it has been in a long time and that banks were prepared to extend loans and credits.

He added that the confidence of the rest of the world in this country was amply demonstrated by the huge gold importations which have reached more than a billion dollars since Jan. 1. At the same time, he reiterated that the Government, as soon as practicable, should divorce itself of some of its present financial activities.

In connection with his business survey, the President emphasized that there were no good figures on unemployment. One week a managing editor would print that there were 20,000,000 out of work, but this would include wives, children and dependents. The next week the editor would say 10,000,000 because the American Federation of Labor said so. The next week he would complain that there were no figures on the situation at all, according to the President.

Problem of Job Census

The President insisted that he had been trying for two years to get accurate statistics, but no two persons could agree as to who should be included on the unemployed list. For example, he said, there was a family which he knew personally composed of a father, mother and two grown daughters. The father, fifty-five years old, gets occasional work as a journeyman carpenter. But if the census taker should come to his house on the day when he has not got a job is he to be listed as unemployed? Then the oldest daughter, 28 years old, gives occasional piano lessons for pin money. She may get only \$100 to \$300 a year. Is she unemployed? The second daughter is a second grade teacher, 24 years old, with occasional teaching jobs in replacement work. Is she unemployed if she happens to be at home when the census taker comes around?

President Roosevelt Confers with Secretary Morgenthau and Acting Budget Director Bell on Drafting of Budget

President Roosevelt conferred at the White House on Oct. 28 with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget on the drafting of the budget for 1937. Stating that with \$5,500,000,000 said to be the objective, the Washington advices Oct. 28 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported that the President gave his instructions to hold next year's budget estimates to this figure. Messrs. Morgenthau and Bell, after they estimated Government expenditures for the current fiscal year at \$5,768,000,000 or \$1,234,000,000 below the Presidential budget submitted to Congress last January. From the same account we quote:

Bell Indicates Program

Acting Budget Director Bell gave the first indications of the President's determination to send a new budget message to Congress this January that will be at least \$1,500,000,000 less than the \$7,002,000,000 outlined a year ago. Preliminary estimates are \$2,200,000,000 for the regular Government departments in 1937, he said. He added that emergency figures were not taken up and declined to speculate on their amount. He explained, however, that he did not look for expenditures to run ahead. In discussing the \$2,200,000,000 figure, Mr. Bell said it was exclusive of the \$1,300,000,000 debt obligations.

This 1937 estimate for the "old line" Government departments compares with \$2,380,000,000 carried in the Presidential budget message of Jan. 2 and \$2,191,000,000 in the Sept. 30 revised estimate of the Treasury for the present fiscal year.

Secretary Morgenthau refused to give any indication of the 1937 budget estimates, asserting that "it is the President's budget" and it will be up to the President to give out the figures if he wants them known before his budget message goes to Congress in January.

Applying the method of multiplying by four expenditures for the first quarter to arrive at the likely outlay for the balance of the present year, the Secretary estimated total expenditures would amount to \$5,768,000,000. This figure would put 1936 expenditures \$678,000,000 under the revised budget estimates of Sept. 30.

Rate of Spending

In other words, the Government would have to spend at the rate of more than \$678,000,000 to bring expenditures to \$6,446,000,000 in the revised budget estimate which compares with \$7,002,000,000 fixed by the President in his message to Congress last January.

Mr. Morgenthau explained that while Treasury experts who have been making budgetary estimates for many years do not consider it safe to take the first quarter expenditures as a basis for the yearly estimate "it is being done this way," he said, referring to tabulations by financial writers.

President Roosevelt Warns American Companies Against Trading With Italy or Ethiopia—Government Watching Sales to Belligerents—Secretary of State Hull Declares United States Will Act to Aid Peace

President Roosevelt on Oct. 30 made public a strongly worded statement in which he reiterated that the United States intends to maintain neutrality in the Italo-Ethiopian war, and again warned American business men not to engage in transactions with either belligerent. At the same time he announced that this Government is "keeping better informed as to all shipments consigned for export to both belligerents." Pointing out that in the course of war attractive trade opportunities may be offered to supply materials which might prolong the war, he added that he did not believe "that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly extending our trade in such materials; nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefield to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens."

The President supplemented this statements with informal remarks at his press conference on Oct. 30. Secretary of State Hull, at a press conference on the same day, also issued a statement declaring that this Government intends to act in a manner to avoid prolonging the war. President Roosevelt's formal statement follows:

In dealing with the conflict between Ethiopia and Italy I have carried into effect the will and intent of the neutrality resolution recently enacted

by Congress. We have prohibited all shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to the belligerent governments. By my public statement of Oct. 5, which was emphasized by the Secretary of State on Oct. 10, we have warned American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations except at their own risk.

This Government is determined not to become involved in the controversy and is anxious for the restoration and maintenance of peace.

However, in the course of war, tempting trade opportunities may be offered to our people to supply materials which would prolong the war. I do not believe that the American people will wish for abnormally increased profits that temporarily might be secured by greatly extending our trade in such materials; nor would they wish the struggles on the battlefield to be prolonged because of profits accruing to a comparatively small number of American citizens.

Accordingly, the American Government is keeping informed as to all shipments consigned for export to both belligerents.

Secretary Hull's statement follows:

We have been and are each day giving the most diligent and earnest attention to this and other phases of our situation as it relates to the Ethiopian-Italian controversy.

At this stage I reiterate and call special attention to the definite implications and the effect of the policy of this Government to discourage dealings with the two belligerent nations, as set forth in the President's public statement of Oct. 5 and my statement of Oct. 10 warning our people not to trade with the belligerents except at their own risk.

The policy of the Government as thus defined rests primarily upon the recent neutrality act designed to keep the nation out of war, and upon the further purpose not to aid in protracting the war.

It is my opinion that our citizens will not be disposed to insist upon transactions to derive war profits at the expense of human lives and human misery. In this connection I again repeat that an early peace with the restoration of normal business and normal business profits is far sounder and far preferable to temporary and risky war profits.

We also quote from a Washington dispatch of Oct. 30 to the New York "Times" regarding the remarks of the President and Secretary Hull at their respective press conferences on that date:

Informally, in response to questions at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that a watchful eye was being kept not only on direct shipments but also on those from the United States that might be transhipped from other countries to the belligerents.

The declarations of policy were decided upon at the conference held yesterday by President Roosevelt with Secretary Hull and William Phillips, Under-Secretary of State. They were made on the eve of the meeting of the League of Nations to-morrow to resume consideration of the sanctions question.

Obviously, they were intended to assure the League that this Government was doing all that lay within its power to discourage the war, and to convey the same information to those in this country who feel that the Administration should do more than it has in the interests of peace and in support of collective action through the League to that end.

At the same time, by issuing the statements before the League resumes its sessions, the Administration emphasized that its steps were being taken independently of other governments and on its own initiative.

War Profits Risky, Hull Says

Secretary Hull stressed in his statement that the Government was acting not merely in accordance with the letter of the neutrality resolution but with the purpose of not aiding "in protracting the war."

"An early peace, with the restoration of normal business and normal business profits, is far sounder and far preferable to temporary risky war profits," he declared.

The statements were regarded as implying that the course open to the Administration, with the neutrality resolution as it now stands, had been utilized to the limit. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Government has kept the door open at all times to future moves, and events may offer new opportunities for bringing the moral influence of the United States to bear for peace.

How far the President is prepared to in this connection was revealed in an incident he related at his press conference this afternoon after reading his statement.

When at Hyde Park, on Sept. 20, he related, he had as a luncheon guest George F. Johnson, president of the Johnson-Endicott Company, who told him the company had just received a large order from Italy for heavy shoes such as could be worn by soldiers. Mr. Johnson asked whether, in the President's opinion, the order should be filled. Mr. Roosevelt said that he advised strongly against it.

"Was the order filled?" a correspondent asked.

The President joined in the general laughter and shook his head in the negative.

From the Washington Bureau Oct. 31 the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported the following:

American bankers, reporting to the State Department, are understood to have informed Secretary Cordell Hull they are not financing exports to Italy, much less to Ethiopia, and are not contemplating making advances in defiance of the President's warning that business with the belligerent nations was at the maker's risk.

Secretary Hull to-day received from Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau two reports from the customs service on the movement of exports to Italy. These do not show material diminution of our trade, it is said, but this is probably due to the fact that the statistics cover the period of about the time that the President issued his warning on Oct. 5 and its influence had not been felt as yet.

Hull Leaves for Pinehurst

Secretary of State Hull left Washington to-night for Pinehurst where he expects to spend a week or ten days while President Roosevelt is absent at Hyde Park. Both will keep in close touch with their respective offices but apparently there is nothing seen in the immediate future to cause them particular concern.

President Roosevelt's earlier warning against trading with the belligerents was noted in these columns Oct. 12, page 2367, while Secretary Hull's warning issued at the same time was referred to on page 2369 of the same issue.

British Government Issues Warning Against Trading With Italy

A warning against trade with Italy, was issued on Oct. 31 by the British Government in advance of the League of Nations meeting to set the date for enforcement of economic

sanctions, according to Associated Press advices from London from which the following is also taken:

An official announcement, referring to Italian trade debts to Great Britain, said:

"Firms which contemplate export of further goods to Italy from this country should bear these facts in mind. In these circumstances, his Majesty's Government cannot assume responsibility for endeavoring to secure payment for goods so shipped."

Observance of Armistice Day Asked by President in Proclamation—Anniversary, Nov. 11, Regarded as Particularly Fitting to Express Determination to Remain at Peace

In issuing his proclamation for the observance, "with appropriate ceremonies in schools, churches or other places" of Armistice Day, on Nov. 11, President Roosevelt declares it to be "particularly fitting" on this anniversary "that we should express our determination to remain at peace with all nations, and that our conviction that permanent peace can and must be attained throughout the world." The President's proclamation, dated Oct. 29, follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, The eleventh day of November 1918 marked the cessation of the World War; and

Whereas, By Senate concurrent Resolution 18, Sixty-ninth Congress (44 Stat. 1982), the President was requested to issue a proclamation for the observance of the recurring anniversary of this date, known as Armistice Day; and

Whereas, It is particularly fitting on this anniversary of the armistice that we should express our determination to remain at peace with all nations and our conviction that permanent peace can and must be attained throughout the world:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on Nov. 11 1935, and do invite the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL, *Secretary of State.*

On Oct. 25 Ray Murphy, National Commander of the American Legion, announced that President Roosevelt will speak at memorial exercises on Armistice Day in Arlington National Cemetery.

U. S. Supreme Court to Review AAA Processing Taxes on Dec. 9—Government Loses Move for Earlier Hearing—108 New Suits Against AAA Filed in Philadelphia

The question of the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing taxes will come before the U. S. Supreme Court on Dec. 9. Solicitor General Stanley F. Reed had asked that the Hoosac Mills case, involving the legality of these taxes, be heard Nov. 20, so that the decision might be had in advance of the convening of Congress, but counsel for the receivers of the Hoosac Corporation urged that it not be argued before Dec. 29, and on Oct. 28 the Court granted this request.

A further attack on the constitutionality of the AAA was instituted in Philadelphia on Oct. 29 by 108 companies in Eastern and North Central Pennsylvania which are affected by processing taxes. Protests against the amended AAA act were lodged by attorneys for prok packers, cigar manufacturers, cotton textile houses and paper manufacturers.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 28 to the New York "Herald Tribune" discussed the Hoosac Mills case, to be heard by the Supreme Court on Dec. 9, as follows:

There was indication also that the court might hear on a relatively early day an additional phase of the processing taxes raised by the recent decision of a Federal district in Kansas City and involving processing taxes levied after Aug. 24, the date upon which the amendments to the AAA became effective.

The amendments were designed to take care of the question of the alleged improper delegation of Congressional authority raised in the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston in the earlier Hoosac case. The Kansas City decision invalidated taxes assessed prior to Aug. 24 and approved them after Aug. 24. Counsel for the Washburn Crosby Co. has asked to have the questions brought directly from the Federal District Court to the Supreme Court. Agreement to this procedure by the Government would obviate delay in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

We also quote from a Philadelphia dispatch of Oct. 29 to the New York "Times" regarding the filing of 108 additional suits against the AAA:

The concerns apparently had been willing to wait until Dec. 9, when the Supreme Court will hear the Hoosac Mills suit, which has been set as a test case against the cotton processing tax.

However, Frederick Rita, special assistant to Attorney General Cummings, precipitated an immediate attack by appearing before Federal Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday. Mr. Rita contended that the Congressional amendments of last August removed objections upon which Judge Kirkpatrick had declared the AAA illegal. Therefore, Mr. Rita petitioned the court to withdraw his decision and dismiss the old cases.

More Bills to Be Filed

George Wharton Pepper and other counsel for the suing concerns countered to-day by filing 16 supplemental injunction bills against the AAA and its processing tax. Nearly 100 more bills are to be filed within the next few days.

These new equity bills assert that the present AAA law goes further than the original in depriving the "processors" of agricultural produce of their "constitutional rights."

Under the present act, it is asserted, the processors have only the remotest chance of ever recovering on the taxes paid in, even if the new act is declared unconstitutional, because Congress has made no appropriation for a fund.

The complaints contend that the Congressional amendment "legalizing, ratifying and confirming" the tax assessments has no force because Congress cannot legalize something that was illegal in the first instance.

Judge Kirkpatrick allowed the 108 firms to file supplemental injunction bills. He gave a temporary restraining order, enjoining the Revenue Department from forcing them to pay the processing taxes, to each of the 16 who filed the bills to-day.

The Hoosac Mills case was referred to in our issue of Oct. 26, page 2671.

U. S. Supreme Court Again Refuses To Review Case of Thomas J. Mooney

For the third time the United States Supreme Court has declined to interfere in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted incident to the bombing during the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade in 1916. The High Court's latest refusal was contained in an order issued Oct. 28. The Court's previous denial was noted in our issue of Oct. 19, page 2530.

Government's Brief In Action Involving Constitutionality of Public Utility Act Brought In Behalf of American Public Service Co.

The Government's defense of the Constitutionality of the Public Utility Act is embodied in a brief,—the first half of which was filed in the United States District Court at Baltimore on Oct. 24, and the second half on Oct. 25. The brief was filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Government in the suit instituted by the trustees of the American States Public Service Co. From Baltimore Oct. 25 advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said:

In the first brief filed yesterday by the Government the actions of the trustees, an intervening petitioner who holds a debenture of the company and whose counsel is John W. Davis; who has been retained by the Edison Electric Institute to participate in such cases, both of whom declare the Rayburn law invalid, and another intervening petitioner with a mortgage bond of the company, who contends that the act is constitutional, was characterized as "collusive."

The first brief of the Government was to dispose of the contentions of the petitioners "in so far as those contentions involve issues that can even remotely be considered presented in the proceeding before the court." But the court asked to hear argument on the question of the constitutionality of the act and the second brief presents that argument, emphasizing objection, however, "to an adjudication of the constitutionality of an act of this character as a whole."

The Government brief filed to-day defended the validity of the Rayburn law, contending that:

1. Congress starts as it has a right to start with the assumption that a public utility company is affected with a public interest and that a company which controls and dominates a public utility company is likewise in the constitutional sense a company affected with a public interest and is subject to restraint and control for the public good under the police power of Government.

Denies Excessive Power

2. The act in so far as it purports to be based on the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States is not in excess of the power conferred upon the Congress to that end.

3. The act in so far as it is based on the power of Congress to establish post offices and post roads is not in excess of the power conferred on Congress to that end.

4. The provisions of the act are not in violation of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

5. The provisions of the act do not unlawfully delegate legislative powers in violation of the Constitution.

A reference to the above action appeared in our issue of Oct. 5, page 2212. Proceedings to test the Act, brought by the trustees of the Central West Public Service Co., were referred to in these columns Oct. 26, page 2671.

Court Rulings in Guffey Coal Control Act—While Injunction Is Denied Restraining Government from Collecting Tax Under Act, J. W. Carter Is Granted Order Enjoining His Company from Complying with Code—Five Large Companies Refuse to Accept Pact

The proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Conservation Act this week brought two court rulings; in one instance Justice James C. Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court sided, on Oct. 30, with the Federal Government in refusing to enjoin temporarily the collection of the 15% compliance tax imposed under the Act, said a Washington dispatch on that date to the New York "Herald Tribune," which further reported:

The injunction was sought by James Walter Carter, President of the Carter Coal Co. of Washington. Justice Adkins granted him a second temporary injunction restraining the company from voluntarily complying with the terms of the bituminous code authorized by the Act. Mr. Carter sought this restraining order on the ground that the chief stockholders, who are members of his family, wanted to accept the legislation without a legal test. He was ordered to post a bond of \$1,500 a day for 10 days as protection for the stockholders against possible losses if the Act is held constitutional.

Justice Adkins indicated that he will decide in about 10 days whether or not to grant Mr. Carter's plea for permanent injunctions against the Government and against the directors, stockholders and other officers of the company.

Validity Not Involved

The constitutionality of the Act was not involved in the court's action to-day. Justice Adkins merely took the position that he was not prepared to enjoin the Government from collecting the compliance tax at this time because, although the tax becomes operative Nov. 1, the first payment is not due until Jan. 2. Under the Act all bituminous coal producers must pay a tax of 15% of the value of the coal at the mine. Operators who observe the code authorized by the Act receive a rebate of 90% of their tax, while non-co-operators receive no rebate.

Counsel for Mr. Carter intimated that they were ready to press promptly an appeal to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The Administration is ready to expedite a test of the law before the Supreme Court, but would, of course, like to go before the highest tribunal with the support of favorable lower court opinions on the constitutionality of the taxing power for purposes of enforcement.

The Government is represented in the case by John Dickinson, who recently left the post of Assistant Secretary of Commerce to become an Assistant Attorney-General.

Will Attest Other Acts

The Government to-day tried to show that the suit brought by Mr. Carter was not based on a real controversy within his organization but was intended only to obtain an opinion on the constitutionality of the Act. Mr. Carter asserted that he had been unable to convince his father and other important stockholders that the Act was unconstitutional and that he therefore should have an injunction against them as well as against the Government.

Arguments on the measure were begun on Oct. 29, when counsel for the company contended that the legislation was based on a premise whereby it was designed to "nationalize all industry." Government counsel replied that if the Federal courts have the authority to intervene in the problems of the soft coal industry after strikes have occurred, Congress has the power to legislate to prevent such problems from arising.

Reporting the failure of an attempt to obtain a Supreme Court order blocking the collection by the Government of the 15% tax, it was stated in a Washington dispatch, Oct. 31, to the New York "Times," that an application to Chief Justice Hughes for an immediate temporary restraining order went over to the full court, as a result of which it cannot now be heard before Nov. 11. From the dispatch we also quote:

The order was requested by counsel for James W. Carter. . . . The Chief Justice, who had been appealed to in his capacity as head of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, declined to act individually, and this threw the application for the preliminary stay into the hands of the entire court. The same action was taken on an application by Mr. Carter's counsel for a temporary injunction against yesterday's order of the District Court requiring Mr. Carter to post \$1,500 bond daily for 10 days to indemnify the Carter Coal Co. if he fails in his legal attack on the Guffey Act.

The Supreme Court is in recess and the justices will hold their next conference on Nov. 9. A ruling on the Carter petition is expected two days later.

The National Bituminous Coal Commission announced on Oct. 29 that Section 14 of the Guffey Coal Control Act makes it mandatory for the Government to buy coal only from producers who are members of the bituminous coal code. It had been revealed on Oct. 24 that five of the country's principal coal corporations refused to sign this code. This was noted in the following Pittsburgh dispatch of Oct. 24 to the New York "Times":

These companies are the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the largest soft coal operation in the world; the Consolidation Coal Co., the Pocahontas Fuel Co., the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., and the Island Creek Coal Co.

Machinery to carry out the provisions of the Guffey law has been established in Washington under the newly-created Federal Coal Commission. The law requires all operators to begin payment of 15% of the sales realization of their mines to the Federal Government on Nov. 1. Those who sign the code will be reimbursed to the extent of 90% of their payments. Those who withhold assent to the code will not be thus reimbursed.

Whether the operators who have decided not to sign the code will apply for an injunction to restrain the law from going into effect was not made clear here to-day.

Southern Tests Are Pending

Southern corporations have several actions pending in the Federal courts, charging that the law is unconstitutional.

The importance of the action just taken by the five corporations lies in the effect it may have on the price and wage structures of the industry. When the National Recovery Administration coal code, which had been effective for more than a year, broke down, charges of "cut-throat" competition for business among the operators were numerous.

After prices had dropped considerably, the United Mine Workers of America urged on the NRA that immediate action be taken to prevent further demoralization on the ground that a drastic drop in the price would inevitably lead to a demand by the operators for wage reductions.

While this situation was under discussion the miners threw their support to the Guffey bill. The operators were divided in their attitude toward the measure.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 29 to the "Times" described the arguments in the Carter Coal Co. case as follows:

Justice Jesse C. Adkins said he would rule "some time to-morrow" on a request for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Carter Coal Co. from complying with the code prescribed by the Act, and the Government from enforcing the law's so-called "compliance tax" against the company.

The request was made by William D. Whitney of New York, counsel for James Walter Carter, the company's President, whose petition for a permanent injunction with the same aims is on trial. Mr. Whitney branded the Act a "gigantic conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Says Action Can Be Deferred

John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney-General, opposed granting the temporary stay on the ground that it would be "widely misconstrued." He held that the company would be amply protected if action was deferred until the conclusion of the trial on the merits, since while the tax is effective Friday, first payments are not due until January.

Asserting that the Act was in violation of the anti-trust laws, Mr. Whitney termed it "an ingenious means" of getting around opinions of the Supreme Court, holding that Congress does not have the right to fix hours and

wages in industry. He said the law invades a great new field and contended that it may introduce a change "so fundamental as to presage the end of our civilization."

Commenting on the Government's argument that the mining of coal "contemplates inter-State commerce," and thus makes the industry subject to Congressional regulation, Mr. Whitney declared such a premise, if upheld, "would nationalize all industry."

Directs Attack on Taxes

Mr. Whitney then centered his attack on the taxes—15% on the sale price of coal at the mine, with a 90% rebate for producers who accept the code. He contended that the levy would be "ruinous" to the Carter company and other operators because consumers would use competitive fuels.

Mr. Dickinson, in turn, said that the tax was not to be used for the purpose of extending the powers of Congress into a field of regulation not conferred by the Constitution.

"If the tax is an aid to the regulation contemplated by the Act," Mr. Dickinson continued, "the whole argument that this tax is a penalty falls to the ground."

An account from Washington, Oct. 29, to the New York "Herald Tribune" discussed the decision of the National Bituminous Coal Commission as follows:

Whether Judge Jesse Adkins in the District Court to-morrow grants the temporary injunction against the Act sought by the Carter Coal Co. of Washington, the Commissioners intend to adhere to Section 14 of the law, which deals with Government coal. A statement issued by the Commission to-day warning of the "far-reaching" effect of the provision, said:

"In the opinion of counsel for the Commission, this Section of the Act is mandatory and gives effect to a policy that purchases of bituminous coal in the cases above-mentioned shall be made only from producers who are members of the bituminous coal code.

"The effect of this section appears to be far-reaching and will apply to railroads serving the Government in the transportation of mails as well as firms and individuals contracting with the Government for the supply of materials."

Section 14, which bars operators for the sale of coal to the Government unless they comply with Section 4, the code provision, follows:

(a) No bituminous coal shall be purchased by the United States, or any department or agency thereof, produced by any mine where the producer has not complied with the provision of the code set out in Section 4 of this Act.

(b) Each contract made by the United States or any department or agency thereof, with a contractor for any public work, or service, shall contain a provision that the contractor will buy no bituminous coal to use on or in carrying out such contract from any producer except such producer be a member of the code set out in Section 4 of this Act as certified to by the National Bituminous Coal Commission."

Senator Guffey Indicates Intention to Move for Legislation for Regulation of Anthracite Industry as Soon as Supreme Court Passes on Act Governing Bituminous Industry

In making known at a Democratic rally near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Oct. 27, his intention to press for enactment of legislation to control the anthracite coal industry, Senator Joseph Guffey was quoted as saying:

As soon as the Supreme Court passes upon the Guffey coal stabilization bill I will introduce a bill in the Senate providing similar regulation of the anthracite industry.

Guffey Coal Conservation Act Opposed in Resolution Adopted by Illinois Manufacturers' Association

On Oct. 22 the directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association adopted a resolution condemning the Guffey Coal Conservation Act and recommended that all Illinois manufacturers oppose any legislation designed to give the Government greater control over means of production. We quote from the Chicago "Journal of Commerce," which gave the resolution, in part, as follows:

"We believe that the so-called Guffey Act, enacted at the last session of our Federal Congress and designed to stabilize the coal mining industry, will, in actual operation, prove injurious to the employer, the worker, and the general public.

"We believe that any legislation that may be enacted by our Federal Congress designed to give to our Federal Government a greater degree of control over industry generally will, irrespective of its original form, eventually embody the principal features of the Guffey Act."

The resolution emphasized the organization's confidence in the American economic system, "which has contemplated a distinct separation between the functions of Government and private enterprise, and which is responsible for the unparalleled development of this country."

Secretary Hull Tells League United States Will Use Moral Efforts for Peace, but Will Not Be Drawn into War—Note to Geneva on Policy Incident to Italo-Ethiopian Dispute—Texts of Communications

Although the United States intends to continue her efforts in behalf of world peace, at the same time this nation will avoid foreign entanglements and involvement in war, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared on Oct. 26 in a note replying to the inquiry of the Committee of Co-ordination of the League of Nations regarding this country's attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian war. Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, President of the Committee, had on Oct. 21 transmitted to countries which were not League members an outline of the actions taken by the League in the controversy and had requested information regarding any similar steps by non-member States.

Mr. Hull's reply was confined largely to a discussion of the measures already taken by the United States. He pointed out that it is "well known that the Government and people of the United States are deeply interested in the prevention of war, and hence in the sanctity of treaties and promotion of peace in every part of the world," and that the United States believes in the pacific settlement of disputes. After describing actions taken by this country incident to the Italo-Ethiopian controversy, Mr. Hull declared, however, that this course "represents the independent and affirmative policy

of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war."

The following is the communication, dated Oct. 21 1935, which was addressed to Secretary Hull by the President of the Committee of Co-ordination:

Sir: As President of the Committee of Co-ordination of measures to be taken under Article XVI of the Covenant, I have the honor to transmit herewith to States non-members of the League, in accordance with the decision of the Co-ordination Committee formed as the result of the recommendation adopted by the Assembly on Oct. 10, the principal recent documents in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the minutes of the Council of Oct. 7, the minutes of the Assembly of Oct. 9 to 11, and the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee.

I am instructed to add that the governments represented on the Co-ordination Committee would welcome any communication which any non-member State may deem it proper to make to me, or notifications of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances.

I have the honor, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AUGUSTO DE VASCONCELLOS, *President of the Committee.*

The reply of Secretary Hull follows:

His Excellency Dr. Augusto de Vasconcellos, President of the Committee of Co-ordination, League of Nations, Geneva.

Excellency: I have received your communication of Oct. 21, transmitting certain documents in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, including the minutes of the Council of Oct. 7, the minutes of the Assembly from Oct. 9 to 11, and the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee, for which I desire to express appreciation.

In regard to your statement that the governments represented on the Co-ordination Committee would welcome any communication which any non-member State may deem it proper to make to you, or notifications of any action which it may be taking in the circumstances, it is, of course, well known that the Government and people of the United States are deeply interested in the prevention of war, and hence in the sanctity of treaties and promotion of peace in every part of the world; that as a corollary to their abhorrence of war, with the human sufferings, the impoverishment of States and peoples, business dislocation and embittered feelings engendered by warfare, we are by tradition strong proponents of the principle that all differences between members of the family of nations should be settled by pacific means.

I need only call attention to The Hague convention of 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes; the Pact of Paris, in the negotiation of which the Government of the United States played an important part; the anti-war pact sponsored by the Argentine Government and signed at Rio de Janeiro on Oct. 12 1933, and the various conventions of conciliation and arbitration to which the United States is a party. These instruments of peace impose upon all nations parties thereto most solemn responsibilities, and no nation can look with complacency upon their non-observance.

As regards the situation now unhappily existing between Ethiopia and Italy, I may point out that the Government of the United States put forth every practicable effort to aid in the preservation of peace, through conferences, official acts, diplomatic communications and public statements, and emphasized particularly the principles of the Pact of Paris and the high legal and moral obligations of the signatories thereto. This Government repeatedly expressed its anxiety and the hope that the controversy would be resolved without resort to armed conflict and the conviction of the entire nation that failure to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute and the subsequent outbreak of hostilities would be a world calamity.

When, however, it was found that hostilities actually existed between Ethiopia and Italy, this Government, acting on its own initiative, promptly announced a number of basic measures primarily to avoid being drawn into the war, and which also would not be without effect in discouraging war.

The President of the United States on Oct. 5 1935 issued a proclamation bringing into operation under an Act of Congress an embargo on the exportation of arms, ammunition and implements of war to both belligerents.

The issuance of this proclamation automatically brought into operation another provision of the Act of Congress making it unlawful for any American vessel to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war to any port of the belligerent countries or to any neutral port for transshipment to or for the use of either of the belligerents.

On the same day the President issued a further proclamation warning American nationals against travel on belligerent vessels and stating that such travel would be at their own risk.

In addition to the three measures just mentioned, the President took a fourth and most important step by issuing a public statement definitely warning American citizens against transactions of any character with either of the belligerent nations except at their own risk.

This latter statement was later emphasized when I publicly pointed out that the warning given by the President "certainly was not intended to encourage transactions with the belligerents" and that "our people might realize that the universal state of business uncertainty and suspense on account of the war is seriously handicapping business between all countries, and that the sooner the war is terminated the sooner the restoration and stabilization of business in all parts of the world, which is infinitely more important than trade with the belligerents, will be brought about," and that "this speedy restoration of more full and stable trade conditions and relationships among the nations is by far the most profitable objective for our people to visualize, in contrast with such risky and temporary trade as they might maintain with belligerent nations."

This policy with respect to transactions with the belligerents I now reiterate and reaffirm. These steps have been taken for the purpose of dealing with this specific controversy and the special circumstances presented.

The course thus pursued in advance of action by other governments, most of which are parties to one or more of the peace pacts to which I have referred, represents the independent and affirmative policy of the Government of the United States and indicates its purpose not to be drawn into the war and its desire not to contribute to a prolongation of the war.

Realizing that war adversely affects every country, that it may seriously endanger the economic welfare of each, that it causes untold human misery and even threatens the existence of civilization, the United States, in keeping with the letter and spirit of the Pact of Paris and other peace obligations, undertakes at all times to not only exercise its moral influence in favor of peace through the world but to contribute in every practicable way, within the limitations of our foreign policy, to that end. It views with sympathetic interest the individual or concerted efforts of other nations to preserve peace or to localize and shorten the duration of war.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CORDELL HULL.

Chamber of Commerce of State of New York Opposed to \$55,000,000 State Bond Issue for Unemployment Relief—Proposition to be Voted On at Elections Nov. 5

Declaring that employment in useful occupations is being retarded by a continuance of the dole, the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York announced on Oct. 31 its opposition to the adoption of Proposition No. 1 on the ballot to be voted upon Nov. 5 authorizing a \$55,000,000 state bond issue for unemployment relief. In 1932, 1933 and 1934 the Chamber endorsed the relief bond issues as emergency measures. It was stated:

While recognizing that the unemployed in serious need should be aided, the committee took the position that the present method of relief financing was extravagant and inefficient. The committee urged:

1. That the responsibility for providing relief should be transferred to the local authorities.
2. That government expenditures should be reduced to help meet relief needs.
3. That persons not entitled to aid should be eliminated from the relief rolls.
4. That if further funds were then found necessary they should be raised by additional taxes.

A report of the chamber committee pointed out that the state's net funded debt as well as the budget has increased enormously since 1921. On June 30 of that year the net debt was \$188,548,712 and the budget for that year \$145,798,092. On June 30, 1935 the net debt was \$587,891,334 and the year's budget \$385,115,028.

Loans Under Modernization Program of FHA Totaled \$190,660,564 to Oct. 26

During the week ending Oct. 26 there were 15,990 loans under the Modernization Credit Plan reported by financial institutions which extended the loans under Federal Housing Administration insurance contracts, it was announced Oct. 29. These totaled \$5,321,840. That brought the total loans reported since the start of the modernization program 14 months ago to 515,159, valued at \$190,660,564—all private capital. The announcement of Oct. 29, issued by the FHA, continued:

Financial institutions reported 1,533 mortgages selected for appraisal totaling \$5,116,292 during the same week. The cumulative total since the start of the mortgage program last December is 53,074, amounting to \$205,306,581—also all private capital.

The field offices of the Housing Administration reported that \$26,310,854 worth of modernization and repair work had been developed by the program during the week ending Oct. 26, but not financed by the Modernization Credit Plan. This figure brings the total work developed since the start of the program to \$990,001,327.

No Sentiment Found to Exist Among Manufacturers for Legislation to Supplant NIRA According to President Bardo of National Association of Manufacturers—Committee Named to Present Industrial Viewpoint on Proposals

C. L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, made public on Oct. 28 a statement expressing his viewpoint upon suggestions that new legislation be enacted to supplant the defunct National Recovery Administration, to which reference was made in our Oct. 26 issue, page 2677. George L. Berry, Administrator of the existing NRA, has issued 5,000 letters to business men throughout the country proposing conferences in Washington next month to discuss the question. In his letter he called attention to President Roosevelt's letter to the last Congress proposing new measures at the coming session to take the place of NRA. It has been pointed out that although the NRA was illegalized by the Supreme Court some 3,000 employees remain upon its payroll, presumably being retained to administer new legislation. Mr. Bardo's statement follows:

There have been reports circulated from Washington that large segments of industry view with favor some form of new legislation to supplant the illegalized National Industrial Recovery Act.

The information which comes to me indicates definitely that virtually no sentiment exists among either large or small manufacturers for a new attempt by the Federal Government to regulate local industrial operations. This belief is based not only upon statements from individual members of the National Association of Manufacturers, but from an informal canvass made through spokesmen for other industrial groups who likewise are in constant contact with the manufacturers of the country.

The people have recently passed through one attempt to regiment commerce into a centrally controlled collectivist machine. They have seen the results of bureaucratic interference with the free flow of the nation's business life. On the other side of the picture they have witnessed the steadily increasing employment and renewed business activity which has followed the collapse of NIRA with its arbitrary restrictions.

The National Association of Manufacturers is now making an intensive study of this entire problem of the Government's Relation to Private Industry through a representative committee of which James M. Hook, President of the Geometric Tool Co. of New Haven, Conn., is Chairman. This Committee has been holding meetings over a period of several weeks and out of the analysis which it is making will come a fair and complete cross-section of industry's viewpoint.

The report will be submitted next month to individual manufacturers and other industrial associations throughout the country and will be finally passed upon at the annual Congress of American Industry to be held in New York City, Dec. 4 and 5 in conjunction with the convention of the N.A.M.

International Labor Office Governing Body Approves Proposal for 40-Hour Week in Textile Industry—United States Delegates Support Project—Special Labor Conference to Be Held in Chile

A proposal for a convention to establish a minimum 40-hour week in the textile industry was approved on Oct. 24

by the governing body of the International Labor Office, which opened its seventy-third session at Geneva. The vote of 17 to 6 represented an endorsement of efforts made by the United States delegation during the past six months. All three United States delegates voted affirmatively. William Rice Jr., representing the United States Government, and John Posschl, United States worker delegate, both spoke in favor of the resolution. The proceedings of the ILO on Oct. 24 were described as follows in a dispatch of that date from Geneva to the New York "Times":

The British Government held it was premature to consider this proposal at the June convention. The Japanese Government stressed the differences between the East and the West, but abstained from voting. The French Government held that the question demanded urgent treatment.

The governing body elected as its President W. A. Riddell of Canada, unanimously, as had been expected.

It confirmed the decision of the last International Labor Conference to hold a special labor conference of American States in Santiago, Chile, from Jan. 2 to 15, 1936. This will be the first such conference. All American States, including Costa Rica, the only non-member, have been invited. The United States Government has promised to send a full delegation.

A decision regarding revision of the child-labor conventions to raise the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 was postponed until the February meeting, despite American efforts. Mr. Rice reminded the governing body that the United States was so interested in this matter that it had proposed it for discussion at the Santiago conference. After having referred to the National Recovery Administration codes, Mr. Rice said:

"The United States therefore feels it has made the experiment of a 16-year age limit, and despite the fact that these codes are no longer part of the law of the land the child-labor provisions laid down by them are still being observed to a very large extent. In other words, the experiment recommended itself generally to the United States. The United States, therefore, is very eager that there be no undue delay in taking up this question and in raising the minimum age in child-labor conventions."

New York State Employers' Conference Organized by Representatives of Trade and Civic Associations—Will Co-operate in Administration of State Unemployment Law—Recommends Changes

One hundred and twenty-five New York State employers and representatives of 25 trade and civic associations met Oct. 24 at the Merchants' Association in New York, and organized the New York State Employers' Conference. R. Smith Payne of Troy, N. Y., was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee and W. E. Yeomans, Manager of the Industrial Bureau of The Merchants' Association, Vice-Chairman. It was estimated, said an announcement issued in the matter for publication Oct. 25, that the employers represented at this Conference employ a majority of the employees of the State affected by the unemployment insurance law. The Conference was called specifically to discuss certain problems connected with the administration of the New York State Unemployment Insurance Law and also to consider several proposed amendments to the law. Reference to the insurance law was made in our issue of July 27, page 527. From the announcement of Oct. 25 the following is also taken:

The employers expressed willingness to co-operate with the Department of Labor in administration of the law and discussed fully the nature of the reports required. In a resolution unanimously adopted the employers present went on record in favor of a reporting system which would include a periodic report beginning in 1936 of the total payroll on which the tax is based, and beginning in 1938 a report of each termination of employment with such data as is necessary to compute benefits.

Under the same resolution the Conference strongly opposed any reporting system which would involve a detailed record of each employee. The resolution stated that these employers believed that such detailed record of individual employees are not required by the law, are not necessary for the proper administration of the law and would cause unwarranted administrative expense.

The Conference did not go on record either for or against the principles involved in the unemployment insurance legislation, but discussed amendments to the present law which would make it more workable. The amendments which were proposed by the Conference and which the employers will urge the Legislature to adopt are as follows:

1. The law be amended to provide for employee contributions.
2. The law be amended to provide for an automatic merit rating system under which a separate account would be maintained with each employer or group of employers, for part of the employers' contribution; the other part of the employers' contribution would be paid into the State Pool Account. The employees' contribution would be paid to the State Pool Account, and the rate of employees' contribution would be equal to the rate paid by the employer into the Pool Account.
3. That the law be amended to provide that no benefits shall be paid to employees who are unemployed because of an industrial dispute, or to employees who have been discharged for misconduct, or to employees who voluntarily quit work.

The Conference also discussed the proposal which has been made that the New York State Law be changed to require that the contribution be based upon the entire pay roll. The Conference unanimously went on record against such a proposal as being unfair and wrong in principle. On the other hand it went on record in favor of changing the Federal law so that the Federal pay-roll tax would be applied only to the wages of employees eligible to benefits.

Secretary Wallace Debates with Jouett Shouse on AAA Policies—Head of American Liberty League Says Crop Control Tends Toward Higher Food Prices—Minimizes Corn-Hog Referendum

The interests of consumers are not being forgotten by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace declared in a radio address on Oct. 29. Speaking on the same radio program, Jouett Shouse, President of the American Liberty League, denounced the AAA, and charged that since the passage of this legislation lard prices have advanced 148%; pork chops, 116%; bacon, 117%, and corn meal, 48%. Mr. Wallace asserted that the AAA

had prevented a greater meat shortage than the one which followed the 1934 drought by modifying its adjustment programs. He said that neither the Government, in its crop programs, nor the farmer in his acceptance of the control, has intended that the consumers of this country shall go hungry. Mr. Wallace said on Oct. 23 that European demand for American cotton this autumn will approximate the pre-depression level, and said that the increased export was not primarily due to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, but rather is a natural aftermath of Europe's reluctance to accept domestic cotton last season.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 29 to the New York "Herald Tribune" quoted the following extracts from the radio speeches by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Shouse:

Pleading for a balanced relationship, Mr. Wallace warned farmers it would be a "serious and unjust mistake" if they "overreached the city folds." He promised the consumers he would not engage in a control program which would "cause the American consumer to go short."

Mr. Shouse minimized the AAA corn-hog referendum, pointing out that the vote was small in comparison with the 4,500,000 farmers who raise corn or hogs. Then he cited huge price rises of the last 16 months and warned of more to come.

"Out of the 4,500,000 potential beneficiaries and 1,000,000 present beneficiaries the latest figures show that less than 750,000 voted," Mr. Shouse stated. "Of those who voted and who are now being paid by the Government to go along, about one in six, or more than 15%, voted against a continuance of the program."

"There is one thing which the consumers and taxpayers of the Nation—meaning the entire population—should remember. In the first 16 months of AAA operations the price of lard advanced 148%, the price of pork chops 116%, the price of bacon 117%, and the price of corn meal 48%. What another year or another four years will mean to the consumer can be left to his imagination."

On the opposite side, Mr. Wallace said:

"Because we began to anticipate the effect of the drought as early as May 1934, we were able to modify adjustment programs in such a way that I can confidently say there is more meat available to the people of the United States than would have been the case without any AAA. I cannot expect an excessively bitter man, or those who cherish prejudices, to believe this. On several occasions I have spoken to city audiences, giving them numerous details of the adjustment programs and answering their questions, admitting certain mistakes we had made, but also clearing up in their minds many things on which their information was astonishingly inaccurate. Again and again I have been told, 'Why is it no one has told us these things before?'"

"Truly, it is almost as difficult to get a farm point of view across to city people as it is for the camel to go through the eye of a needle."

"They mean well toward each other. And let me say right here that while there have been acreage reduction programs so we could stop producing the stuff for which there no longer was a foreign market, we have never consciously engaged—and do not intend to engage—in a control program which would cause the American consumer to go short."

Dispute of AAA and Bakers on Proposed Rise in Bread Price—Consumers' Counsel Contends 1-Cent Increase Would Be Unjustified

Incident to the recent verbal controversy between the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the American Bakers Association regarding the price of bread and justification for any efforts to raise the retail cost one cent a loaf, Donald E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel of the AAA, on Oct. 19 sent a letter to Henry Stude, President of the association, in which he declared that the processing taxes had justified no more than a rise of half a cent a loaf in the price of bread. He asked Mr. Stude to give "a complete and accurate explanation of the facts behind the price increases that have been made or are now proposed." Mr. Montgomery listed 15 "pertinent" questions with regard to proposed price increases. On Oct. 22 the AAA made public Mr. Stude's reply, in which the President of the association denied that a general increase of one cent a loaf was contemplated.

The questions sent to Mr. Stude by Mr. Montgomery on Oct. 19 follow:

1. Is it your opinion that all bakers should increase their prices of white bread one cent a loaf? Are you so recommending to the convention?
2. Average bread prices reached their present level a year ago. Have ingredient costs of a pound loaf increased as much as one cent since then? The Department's information is that the average increase in cost of ingredients, in a formula calling for types of flour which have shown largest increase in price, has been only one-half cent a loaf.
3. How much has the cost of best grades of flour increased in terms of a pound loaf of white bread? Is it not true that bakers also use cheaper grades of flour and that prices of such grades of flour have advanced only slightly, if at all, over a year ago?
4. Do you know what proportion of cheaper flour is now being used by bakers and can you state affirmatively that the proportion of cheaper flour now being used is no greater than a year ago?
5. Cannot bread of equal food value be made from flour containing a relatively high proportion of soft wheat?
6. In 1930 and 1931 bread prices were slow in responding to lower prices of wheat and flour. In 1930 the "Northwestern Miller" carried an article stating that "flour costs are an insignificant part of the cost of bread." You testified much to the same effect before a Senate Committee in 1931. Do you hold to this view when flour prices are advancing, or only when they are declining?
7. If bakers should now follow the proposal to increase the price of bread one cent per pound loaf, is it not true that the margin between ingredient costs and retail prices would be increased to the level of average margins in the years 1924 to 1929?
8. Do you urge bakers to increase margins to that level prior to the time when consumer purchasing power also increases to that level? Neither consumers nor farmers have yet regained their income levels of 1929.
9. Recent statements by some bakers as quoted in the press refer to the processing tax as a reason for the proposed increase in bread prices. Is it not true that unless the tax is pyramided it does not amount to more than half a cent a loaf, for which you have already provided through increases in prices shortly following imposition of the tax?

10. Is it not true that millers have been buying light-weight wheat from farmers at discounts at least as great as, if not greater than, the added amount of processing tax on those grades of flour?

11. Is it not true that from 1933 to 1934 bakers compensated for increased ingredient costs, including processing tax, by raising the price of bread almost two cents per pound loaf? Consumers will want to know what changes in costs have occurred since 1934 to explain increases in the retail prices since that date.

12. In the New York "Times" of Oct. 18 it is stated that you released a list of retail prices to "show the increase in the prices of ingredients and of the resultant product" between March 1933 and Sept. 24 1935. Consumers do not know what goes into a loaf of bread. Should you not explain how much of each ingredient is used and what it represents in cost per pound of bread?

13. Prices of shortening have increased, but what has been the increased cost in the past year of the kind of shortening bakers have actually been using, and how much does the cost of shortening amount to in a loaf of bread?

14. You are represented in a press statement as showing that the price of eggs has increased 103%. Should you not also state to what extent eggs enter into the cost of bread? It is our understanding that the usual loaf of bakers' white bread contains no eggs whatever.

15. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that total payrolls in the baking industry in July and August of this year are approximately 2% lower than in the same months of 1934. Does this represent a reduced labor cost per pound of bread?

The reply of Mr. Stude was summarized as follows in a Washington dispatch of Oct. 22 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Mr. Stude's reply was made public to-day by AAA in a brief press release bearing the title "AAA welcomes assurance against concerted bread price move."

"The price of bread," Mr. Stude said, "is a completely localized matter, subject to widely varying factors. Your letter assumes that we are meeting to do something illegal as well as impossible. It is erroneous and unfair in its implications."

In his immediate answer to Mr. Stude's wire, Mr. Montgomery telegraphed his appreciation of the association's assurances to steer clear of the price situation. His telegram follows:

Sees Public Gratified

"I am sure the consuming public will be gratified by your assurance that your Association is not supporting a general increase in the price of bread and I congratulate you and the convention on giving the public that assurance. I agree with you that the price of bread is largely a localized matter subject, as you say, to widely varying factors. Your statement makes it clear you agree completely that a uniform and universal increase in bread prices can not be justified by any of the factors entering into bread production."

"I am requesting bakers in those cities where price increases are proposed or in effect to state fully the factors which, in their opinion, justify such increases."

Simultaneously, an examination of Government statistics revealed that the farmer received an average of 19-10c of the price of a pound loaf of bread during September, while the miller, baker, grocer and other handlers, received 6 5-10c.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the average retail price of bread of 51 representative cities during September was approximately 8 4-10c, of which price the farmer received 23%.

The dispute between the bakers and the AAA was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Oct. 19, pages 2526-27.

Corn-Hog Farmers Approve AAA Program—Referendum Indorses Adjustment Policy—AAA Will Lend 45 Cents a Bushel on 1935 Corn

The corn-hog program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be continued in 1936 as the result of a national referendum on Oct. 26 which showed a large majority in favor of continuance of the policy. On Oct. 30 the AAA released an official tabulation as of noon that day, including returns from 21 States, in which it said:

Of the 941,403 producers who voted, 813,063 favored another corn-hog program while 128,340 voted to discontinue adjustment—a ratio of 6.3 to 1 in favor of adjustment. The 745,415 contract signers polled voted 10.5 to 1 for another program to follow the 1935 program which expires Nov. 30. The nearly 200,000 non-contract signers who went to the polls voted 2 to 1 for continued adjustment.

Following the tabulation of the vote, the AAA announced on Oct. 30 that it will lend 45c. a bushel on the 1935 corn crop to signers of adjustment contracts for this year. The loan will become effective Dec. 1 and will mature on July 1 1936. The loan rate last year was 55c. a bushel.

AAA spokesmen recently said that if a new corn-hog program is approved a contract for four years probably will be offered to producers. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in a statement on Oct. 27, said that the recent referendum means that "corn-hog farmers of the country will be doing their best to increase hog production next year in such a way as will not bring about excess overproduction in subsequent years. They realize their triple duty: to the consumer, to the cause of soil conservation, and to the maintenance of a fair income for themselves." Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, declared that the referendum effectively represents the viewpoint of most of the country's producers. A Washington dispatch of Oct. 27 to the New York "Times" quoted him as follows:

Mr. Davis, in indicating the character of the changes to be made in the new contracts, also stressed plans for increased hog production, declaring that there was need to enlarge the nation's pork supply, which was reduced sharply by the drought. The AAA has proposed an increase of 25 to 30% to prevent undue rise in cost to the consumer.

The new contracts, Mr. Davis added, would be more specific than those of 1934 and 1935 in directions for use of land taken out of corn.

"In both the 1934 and 1935 programs the producers developed and followed directions for use of land taken out of corn, which greatly stimulated planting of legumes and other soil-building crops," he asserted. "The new contract will be more specific on that point. In common with other new contracts offered for 1936 it will be required that an area at least equal

to the number of acres withdrawn from production of crops covered by the contract must be added to the normal area on the farm devoted to soil-conserving and erosion-preventing uses."

Interprets the Result

In direct discussion of the referendum, he said:

"It is only natural that we should be pleased with the apparent approval of adjustment given by corn and hog farmers. As I view the result, however, the AAA was not an issue as such. The real issue was whether adjustment should be continued in an effort to prevent future overproduction which would bring low prices and disaster to the farmers.

"Although it has been estimated that some corn and hogs are grown on approximately 4,500,000 farms, probably 2,500,000 farmers produce only for home consumption.

"Of the remaining 2,000,000, a large number sell such a limited quantity of either corn or hogs that the direct effect of the adjustment program upon them is comparatively small.

"I would like to emphasize that more than a million farmers, who produced three-fourths of the nation's hog crop and considerably more than half of the corn, co-operated in the 1934-1935 corn-hog programs."

Four-Year Rye Crop Control Program Announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace—Farmers Adjusting Acreage to 75% of Average Past Harvest to Receive 35 Cents a Bushel

A program to curtail the production of rye during the years 1936 to 1939 was announced on Oct. 18 by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Under the program, it is stated, minimum benefit payments of 35 cents a bushel on each producer's farm allotment will be paid by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to producers adjusting their acreage to 75% of their average past harvest. Secretary Wallace's announcement said:

It is anticipated that in many cases producers will plant more than 75% of their base acreage, as the adjustment is based on harvested, rather than seeded, acreage.

The contract provides that adjustment payments to co-operating producers are to equal the difference between the average farm price and the fair exchange value of rye if this difference is not more than 35 cents a bushel.

If the difference is more than 35 cents a bushel, the adjustment payment is to be at least 35 cents a bushel on allotments.

The rye program has been made necessary (1) because rye production in 1935 is unusually large after two years of drought, (2) because former export outlets for rye are now sharply limited, (3) because rye supplies for the current year are approximately double the estimated domestic requirements, and (4) because prices have declined sharply as a result of these factors.

Incident to the announcement of Secretary Wallace, the AAA issued the following statistics with respect to rye:

Rye production in the United States this year is estimated at 52,000,000 bushels, compared with 16,000,000 last year, and the 1928-32 five-year average of 39,000,000. Carryover July 1 was estimated at more than 11,000,000 bushels and the supplies for the year are estimated to be slightly less than 64,000,000. Domestic requirements are estimated at 32,000,000 annually.

The average farm price of rye on Sept. 15 was 36½ cents a bushel. The average farm price for the crop year 1934-35 was 71.3 cents a bushel. Parity price Sept. 15 1935 was 92 cents a bushel.

The 1929 census showed approximately 174,000 rye farmers in this country. It is estimated that between 75,000 and 100,000 rye contracts covering a majority of the rye acreage may be signed by farmers in the sign-up campaign. Rye is grown on a commercial scale in 33 States, but 90% of the rye harvested as grain is produced in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Iowa.

United States Places Countervailing Duties on Imports of Polish Rye and Rye Flour—Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Acts After Inquiry Finds Poland Pays Bounty on Exports

Following an inquiry by the Collector of Customs in which it was determined that Poland is paying export bounties upon rye grain and rye flour, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced Oct. 22 that he has approved the findings and has directed the collection of countervailing duties on imports of these commodities from Poland. Following is the text of the Treasury decision dealing with rye grain directed to Collectors of Customs and others concerned:

The Department is in receipt of official reports which establish to its satisfaction that the Republic of Poland pays bounties upon the exportation of rye grain.

The bounties paid by the Republic of Poland are estimated to be at the present time zloty 7.89 per 100 kilograms gross weight.

Importations directly or indirectly from the Republic of Poland of any rye grain after 30 days after the publication of this declaration in the weekly Treasury Decisions will be subject to the payment of countervailing duties equal to the bounty paid upon the exportation of such rye grain by that country.

Supplemental declarations of the bounties estimated or determined to have been paid upon the exportation of rye grain from the Republic of Poland will be published from time to time. Liquidation of all entries covering rye grain imported directly or indirectly from the Republic of Poland after 30 days after the publication of this declaration shall be suspended pending determination or estimation and publication of the amount of the bounty paid by the Republic of Poland on the exportation thereof. A deposit of the estimated countervailing duty, calculated in accordance with the rates of bounties paid as declared above, shall be required at the time of entry. The facts of each such importation shall be reported promptly to the Bureau of Customs.

The text of the Treasury decision dealing with rye flour is identical, it was announced, except that the words "rye flour" appear instead of "rye grain" and that the second paragraph reads as follows:

The bounties paid by the Republic of Poland are estimated to be at the present time zloty 10.00 per 100 kilograms gross weight.

In Washington advices, Oct. 22, to the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 23, it was stated:

The Treasury's decision represents one of two Administration moves to stem the flood of protests from agricultural interests over greatly increased farm imports of this country. During the absence of Mr. Morgenthau, Undersecretary Coolidge imposed a countervailing duty on imports of Danish butter which amounts to roughly 8 cents a pound.

To-day's decision climaxed two years of investigation into rye imports by the Customs Bureau. In April 1934 Secretary Morgenthau made a finding that action against Polish imports was not justified after rye grain imports from Poland for March that year reached their peak at 1,164,000 bushels. A similar finding on rye flour imports from Poland was made last July.

Findings Based on Reports

These findings were based on reports of the Department of Agriculture that the spring crop of 1934 had left farmers' hands and any injury, as outlined in complaints, was suffered only by processors and handlers of previous crop.

The Tariff Act of 1930 makes imposition of countervailing duties mandatory upon findings that a foreign country subsidizes its exports.

Diplomatic representations made to the State Department by Stanislaw Patek, Polish Ambassador, are said to have played an important part in delaying disposition of the case involving rye imports from Poland. During April of this year at the time domestic growers renewed complaints against Polish rye imports Ambassador Patek showed an interest in the Customs Bureau's investigations and made representations to the State Department. The Ambassador later went to Warsaw, where he remained all summer, and in the interim the bureau's determination was held up. Only recently the State Department's negotiations with the Polish envoy were concluded and the Treasury given free hand to act.

Government Expected to Discontinue Lending Money to Farmers as Farm Conditions Improve, Governor Myers of FCA Tells Delegation of Master Farmers

"As farm conditions improve—and we think they will improve—we expect the Government to retire from the business of lending Government money to farmers, and we believe and hope this will be accomplished by 1938," W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, told a group of over 100 Master Farmers on Oct. 25. The group was in Washington on a three-day visit. Mr. Myers said that "this should eliminate from the FCA all emergency Government credit and confine its loans entirely to the granting of co-operative credit on a business basis." He continued:

I believe farmers do not want a continuing credit subsidy, and the permanent institutions of the FCA are set up in such a way that the farmer-borrowers from these co-operative institutions may eventually own all of the capital stock in them and the voting power which goes along with such stock.

The Federal Land banks, production credit associations and other co-operative credit institutions are built to stand on their own feet. The Government has loaned farmers a part of the capital necessary for their credit business, and these institutions cannot be truly co-operative until the Government capital is paid back.

Farm co-operation is not a magic word but a method of doing business, and farm credit co-operation can help farmers get credit at just as low a cost as any other type of people can obtain it.

The point of the Governor's remarks was that the purpose of the FCA is not to lend Government money but to "buy credit for farmers from the investment markets at the lowest possible cost." He stated:

The co-operative credit institutions under the FCA are organized to make loans, not primarily to suit the lender's convenience but to meet the needs of farmers and take into consideration their point of view so far as that can be done on a sound basis. I think farmers are prepared to accept the responsibility as well as the benefits of this co-operative service.

One of the New York Master Farmers present at the gathering, Oct. 25, was G. W. Lamb, of Hubbardville, N. Y., President of the Springfield Bank for Co-operatives, which provides credit to farmers' co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations in the New England States, New York and New Jersey. Herbert King, of Trumansberg, President of the State Farm Bureau, also was among the Master Farmers present.

Improved Agricultural Conditions Reported at Conference of Presidents of Federal Land Banks

At their joint conference, held in Washington recently, the 12 Federal Land Bank Presidents reported that agricultural conditions throughout the country were better by far than at any time since the Farm Credit Administration was organized, according to a statement made Oct. 12 at the conclusion of the conference by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the FCA. In his statement Mr. Goss said:

In spite of the poor wheat yield, most crops are average or better, and cash farm income figures are at the highest level since 1930. Increasing optimism is already reflected by improved loan collections and a growing demand for farm land in practically every Federal Land bank district in the country.

Although the prices of some commodities leave much to be desired, in the main there is a satisfactory price outlook, an active retail sales trade, and a sounder farm credit position, giving real proof of the general improvement in the farmer's financial condition.

In six of the Federal Land bank districts not badly affected by the drought last year over 90% of all matured instalments of Land Bank Commissioner's loans had been paid up to Sept. 1, and the average for the country as a whole was 82%.

Although the effects of the drought have acted as a deterrent to general improvement, there is now ample feed in practically every section of the country and favorable growing conditions for winter crops, with indications that drought factors are rapidly being overcome.

Additional evidence of better conditions is shown by the fact that emergency financing of farm debts, which was abnormal though declining at this time last year, apparently reached bottom some months ago. Since the beginning of the present marketing season an upward trend in the demand for farm mortgage loans has occurred, but very few applications

for loans are of an emergency nature. In September emergency requests to the FCA in Washington from farmers threatened with foreclosure dropped below 100 per week, which is the lowest level since these requests first started coming in in the fall of 1933.

Most of the applications for mortgage loans are coming from farmers who desire to refinance at the lower rate of 4% now available on new loans from the Federal Land banks, as well as from farmers applying for loans to purchase farms. Loan applications increased 10% during September compared to August. The Federal Land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner closed \$30,000,000 of loans in September.

Remarks made by W. I. Myers, Governor of the FCA, at the conference were referred to in our issue of Oct. 12, page 2381.

Rental and Benefit Payments by AAA in July Totaled \$26,378,361—\$35,916,328 Expended by Administration During First Month of 1936 Fiscal Year

During the month of July, the first month of the 1936 fiscal year, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration expended a total of \$35,916,328 from available funds of \$177,416,353, thus carrying forward into August an unexpended balance of \$141,500,025, according to the monthly Comptroller's report issued Oct. 14. However, it is stated, the balance carried forward was comprised entirely of unexpended advances and trust funds, as the expenditures made up to Aug. 1 1935 exceeded processing tax collections by \$22,083,470. Processing tax collections for the month of July, which, the AAA announced, were not available at the time the report was prepared, would add approximately \$15,364,401, reducing this difference to \$6,719,069. Incident to the issuance of the Comptroller's report, the Administration also announced:

Officials pointed out that both the June and July collections show the effects of the tie-up of large amounts of processing taxes as a result of court actions, as collections in June of 1934 amounted to \$43,043,375 as compared to collections of \$30,950,261 in June of 1935, and collections in July of 1934 amounted to \$43,013,496 as compared to collections of \$15,364,401 in July of 1935.

Previous to the many court actions which resulted in the impounding and other non-payment of processing taxes, pending final disposition of these suits, the receipts from collections closely paralleled budget estimates of receipts, and officials state that if taxes thus held up were received there would be an approximate balance in receipts and estimated receipts.

Expenditures during July were made up of \$26,378,361 in rental and benefit payments to farmers operating under adjustment contracts for five basic commodities; \$366,199 for removal and conservation of surplus agricultural commodities; \$1,638,765 for drought relief, food conservation and disease eradication operations; \$2,167,412 disbursed in connection with trust fund operations; \$3,504,301 for administrative expenses, and \$1,861,288 for refund of taxes.

Of expenditures during the month, those chargeable against definite appropriations or trust funds amounted to \$5,439,140, while those to be reimbursed by processing tax receipts amounted to \$30,477,188.

The total of \$177,416,353 available during the months included a net balance after adjustments, of \$146,466,086 carried over from the preceding fiscal year, to which was added \$30,950,261 in processing taxes collected during June and not previously reported, and \$5.80 in appropriation accounts.

Payments of \$11,401,198 to corn-hog producers led in the total amount disbursed during the month. Sugar adjustment payments amounted to \$8,585,259; cotton payments totaled \$4,020,053; tobacco payments were \$1,475,871, and wheat payments, \$895,977.

Surplus removal operations involved \$25,684 for pork and pork products; \$324,129 for dairy products, and \$16,385 for peanut diversion payments. Drought relief, disease eradication and food conservation operations included \$1,362,827 for cattle, principally made up of indemnities to producers in connection with disease eradication program; \$77.20 for drought sheep and goats; \$224,074 for seed conservation, and \$51,788 for drought feed and forage operations.

The only trust fund operation reported, the disbursement of payments to producers who are participating in the sale of Bankhead cotton tax-exemption certificates, amounted to \$2,167,412.

A previous report of the Comptroller of the AAA was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 31, page 1462.

Social Security Act "Most Colossal Undertaking" Government Has Ever Embarked Upon—Arthur D. Smith of United States Chamber of Commerce Thus Quotes a Member of the Security Board—Presidents of Corporations Eligible for Pension as Well as Employees—Comments at National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

At the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, on Oct. 17, members were told that the new Federal Social Security Act would be the most costly Government undertaking in history and were warned against the proposed A. F. of L.-Black-Connery 30-hour bill and the U. T. W. A.-Ellenbogen bill, or "Guffey bill for the textile industry." We quote from the Boston "Herald" of Oct. 18, in which it was likewise stated:

Russell T. Fisher, Secretary of the Association, said the full import of the social security and Wagner labor disputes bill had not yet been felt, and said the Ellenbogen bill was so "all-inclusive in anything like its present form that it would literally transfer the management of the textile industry into the hands of the Government and labor unions."

John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and Chairman of the National Social Security Board, described the Federal Social Security Act as "an honest effort to give greater security to the wage-earners in industry."

He said that a survey showed that, although most men were not discriminated against because of age when laid off, the elderly worker had a difficult time securing employment when competing for new jobs. A second survey showed that unemployment was principally due to closing of mills because of lack of orders, and not for individual reasons within the worker's control, he said.

He predicted the cost of unemployment and old age insurance would be passed on to the ultimate consumer, but predicted that in spite of the late

Huey P. Long's successful filibuster against the special appropriations measure, the Federal Government would eventually allot money for the Act.

Proposing an industry-wide voluntary co-operative movement to control production of single yarn, Gilbert H. Montague, New York attorney, deplored the two-shift system which resulted from the National Recovery Administration codes, and said: "A uniform single shift operation of 55 hours per week would probably do away with most of the mills of the industry by bringing production more nearly in line with the average normal demand."

Arthur D. Smith Jr., Manager of the Department of Manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, quoted Arthur J. Altmeyer, a member of the Social Security Board, as saying the Social Security Act was "the most colossal undertaking that this Government has ever embarked upon. It will involve the expenditure of four or five billion dollars per annum when it gets into full operation." He continued:

Amounts Staggering

"The amounts are staggering and represent a sum substantially in excess of the current budget for the normal operating expenses of the entire Federal Government, including expenditures for national defence and debt service. Government officials recently estimated 10,000 Federal employees would be required to administer it, but the estimated administrative expense of \$58,000,000 would mean the employment of closer to 30,000 persons.

"Based upon the estimates of the Senate Finance Committee, this unemployment benefit plan will cost employers for the country as a whole \$235,000,000 in 1936; \$300,000,000 in 1938; \$1,000,000,000 in 1960. New England's share after the 3% rate becomes effective would approximate \$50,000,000 a year.

"It will be noted that the Presidents of our large manufacturing corporations will be eligible to receive a pension under the terms of the Act, as well as their most needy employees. The Act, therefore, represents a new departure in the use of the Federal taxing and spending powers. Heretofore payments by the Federal Government to its citizens have been based upon the need of the individual, some real or implied contractual relationship, or for services rendered.

"There is a real question whether the taxes on payrolls, together with the taxes imposed under the retirement annuity provisions, will tend to make employers so payroll-conscious as to cause them to reduce their forces wherever possible, and to delay hiring additional help. Any plan to alleviate unemployment that does not encourage employers to maintain maximum employment will be defeating its own ends.

Presents Grave Problem

"The creation of such huge reserves in a special account in the Treasury of the United States in itself presents grave problems. If special obligations are to be issued to the account, it is a matter of great conjecture if Congress can wisely spend such vast amounts. If we are to have a Federal plan for old age annuities, the solution of this dilemma, in the opinion of many insurance experts, is that it should be operated on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis.

"The history of social security legislation in other countries has been that taxes are either decreased, benefits increased, or exempted persons included so that reserves are dissipated."

Death of Judge W. I. Grubb—Had Handed Down Decisions Against TVA and NIRA

Judge William Irwin Grubb of the United States District Court of Northern Alabama died suddenly on Oct. 27 of a heart attack at his home in Birmingham, Ala. Judge Grubb, who was 73 years old, gained national prominence when he handed down decisions holding unconstitutional important New Deal legislation, including the Acts of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the National Industrial Recovery Act. The findings in the latter case were referred to in the "Chronicle" of Nov. 3 1934 (page 2769), and the ruling in the TVA case was noted in our issue of March 2 1935 (page 1407). Judge Grubb, who had been on the bench of the Northern Alabama court for more than 25 years, was a staunch supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment before the repeal of prohibition. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1909 by President Taft. The Birmingham "Age-Herald" of Oct. 28 summarized some of his principal decisions as follows:

Many notable decisions were handed down by Judge Grubb during his long tenure on the bench. Probably foremost of these was his recent decision holding the TVA legislation unconstitutional.

Judge Grubb, in addition, rendered a decision in 1934 holding the NIRA unconstitutional on all points, but the case, intended by the Government to be a test, was later withdrawn by the Attorney-General before it reached the Supreme Court.

The noted Standard Home mail fraud trial in 1914, the Sam King trial in 1934, and a long list of other important trials were presided over by Judge Grubb.

Judge Grubb enjoyed an enviable record among members of the bench and bar of Alabama. Considered a deep student of law, Judge Grubb is said to have had one of the best records of any Federal judge in the matter of judgments sustained by the higher courts. His rulings, moreover, were regarded by lawyers here as prompt and accurate, and his jury charges were considered excellent examples for clarity and accuracy.

Judge Grubb made a special point, in addition, to keeping the legal machinery in his court moving at top speed, and seldom were there docket congestions in the Northern Alabama District Court.

Ability Well Known

On many occasions Judge Grubb was called to New Orleans to sit on the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth District. In addition, he presided over trials in New York and many other cities, where he was widely known for his legal abilities.

In 1929 Judge Grubb was named on the noted Wickersham Commission, appointed by President Hoover to make a special study of crime conditions and prohibition.

Judge Grubb was mentioned both here and in the national capital on several occasions during his career as a Federal judge as a jurist of Supreme Court timber.

Vice-President Garner Reaches Japan—Emperor Hirohito Receives Vice-President and Speaker Byrns of House of Representatives

Vice-President John N. Garner, whose proposed visit to Japan and the Philippines, was noted in our issue of Oct. 19,

page 2520, reached Japan on Oct. 28, landing at Yokohama. According to a wireless message (Oct. 28) from that city to the New York "Times" it marked the first time a Vice-President of the United States entered Japan, and he received a welcome befitting such an occasion. From the same advices we quote:

As the liner President Grant, a day ahead of schedule in spite of having bucked a 50-mile gale, glided through the narrow gateway of Tokio Bay and on toward Yokohama, she was cheered by shrill steamer whistles, greeting not only Mr. Garner but also the Congressional and newspaper delegation that is accompanying him to the inauguration at Manila of the first Philippine President. On the pier here the highest officials waited, surrounded by surging crowds, among whom uniformed school children were conspicuous.

Greetings to Japan were voiced in statements by Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, William Allan White, Kansas editor, and Clark Howell, Georgia publisher.

Accompanied by Speaker Byrns, Vice-President Garner was received by Emperor Hirohito in a formal audience at Tokoi. They were escorted to the Palace by members of the Japanese Cabinet and Edwin L. Neville, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy. Associated Press accounts from Tokio Oct. 29 said:

The trio (Messrs. Garner, Byrns and Neville) remained for ten minutes talking with the Sovereign through a Foreign Office interpreter in the famous Phoenix Hall, audience Chamber of the Palace. The subject of their conversation was not disclosed.

A few hours later, a strenuous round of official and unofficial formalities over, the Garner party set sail on the liner President Grant for Kobe, en route to Manila for inauguration of the Philippine commonwealth.

The Vice-President first was a guest at a luncheon tendered by Premier Keisuke Okada and Foreign Minister Koki Hirota. He tried chopsticks on such dishes as raw fish and other sea foods.

At a reception in the embassy, the Vice-President and his wife were hosts to high Japanese officials and various foreign diplomats. The Garners and Mr. and Mrs. Byrns were in the receiving line. For two hours they shook hands with members of the Cabinet and other officials.

Following the departure of Vice-President Garner and his party from Seattle on Oct. 16, the liner President Grant sailed through Puget Sound to Victoria, British Columbia, where they were entertained at a dinner given by the new Liberal Premier, Duff Pattullo, representing the province, and by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce.

Return from Abroad of Joseph P. Kennedy, Former Chairman of SEC

Joseph P. Kennedy, who had been in Europe since his resignation as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission more than a month ago, returned from abroad on Oct. 29 on the steamer Berengaria. It is reported that Mr. Kennedy has made no personal plans as yet concerning his future activities. The resignation of Mr. Kennedy, and the subsequent appointment of James M. Landis as his successor, was referred to in our issues of Sept. 28, page 2039, and Sept. 21, page 1876.

B. W. Thoron Appointed Director of PWA Financial Division—Succeeds P. M. Benton

Promotion of Benjamin Warder Thoron to Director of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works Financial Division was announced Oct. 31 by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes. Mr. Thoron succeeds Philip M. Benton who has resigned as the Director of the PWA Financial Division to re-enter the investment banking business in New York City which he left in 1932 to go with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a special adviser. In July 1933, Mr. Benton was transferred from the RFC to PWA. Mr. Ickes' announcement of Oct. 31 said:

Mr. Thoron, who graduated from Harvard University in 1919 and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1922, prior to entering the Government service, had private experience both as a consulting civil engineer and as an investment banker. He joined the PWA staff when it was organized in 1933. During the past two years he has served as Assistant Director of the Financial Division and as Acting Director during the absence from Washington of Mr. Benton, and has been the executive in charge of the PWA Finance Division which has had the duty of supervising the loan portion of non-Federal allotments to thousands of municipalities. The Government has loaned many millions of dollars for the construction of useful public work and part of the security taken for these loans has already been sold at a cash profit to the Government of approximately \$2,500,000.

Railroad Retirement Board Appointed by President Roosevelt—M. W. Latimer, J. A. Dailey and L. M. Eddy Named to Body to Administer Railroad Retirement Act

President Roosevelt on Oct. 30 appointed the three members to the Railroad Retirement Board which will administer the recently enacted Railroad Retirement Act of 1935. Those named to the Board by the President are Murray W. Latimer of New York, Chairman, to represent the public; James A. Dailey of New York, to represent the carriers, and Lee M. Eddy of Missouri, to represent the employees. In Washington advices, Oct. 30, to the New York "Times" of Oct. 31, it was stated:

Mr. Latimer, who was a member of the Railroad Retirement Board that was abolished when the U. S. Supreme Court held last year's retirement measure invalid, is an authority on pensions and on actuary. His term will be two years.

Mr. Dailey is Secretary of the Pension Board of the New York Central Railroad. His term will be for three years.

Mr. Eddy, who was with Mr. Latimer on the previous Pension Board, will serve the 4-year term. He has long been a student of old-age retirement and is a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The text of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 was given in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 21, page 1837. Also in our issue of Sept. 21 (page 1838), we gave the text of the Railroad Pension Tax Bill providing for a rail pension tax to provide funds to pay annuities to those retired under the Retirement Act.

E. K. Mills and W. C. Teagle Renominated as Directors of Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The New York Federal Reserve Bank, through J. H. Case, Chairman of the Board, announced on Oct. 30 the renomination of Edward K. Mills, President of the Morristown Trust Co., Morristown, N. J., and Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), as class A and class B directors, respectively. They were chosen by member banks in Group 2, consisting of member institutions having capital and surplus of from \$301,000 to \$1,999,000; if elected, they will serve until Dec. 31 1938. The renomination of Mr. Mills and Mr. Teagle, whose present terms expire on Dec. 31, was recommended by a committee appointed for the purpose representing the Bankers Associations of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; this was noted in our issue of Oct. 5, page 2218. The Reserve Bank announced that the election polls will be open from Oct. 31 to Nov. 15. A summary of the careers of the two men was issued as follows by the bank:

Edward K. Mills

Edward K. Mills was born on July 25 1874, at Morristown, N. J. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1896 and from the Law School of Columbia University in 1899. He is a member of the bar of the States of New Jersey and New York, and practiced law at Morristown from 1899 until 1924. During this period he acted as counsel for numerous banks in Morris County, New Jersey, and at various times was Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, Counsel for the Town of Morristown, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Morris County, and a member of the New Jersey State Senate.

Mr. Mills' first banking office was as a director of the First National Bank of Morristown. He served in this capacity until January 1924, when he was elected President of the Morristown Trust Co., which office he since has held. Mr. Mills is also Vice-President of the Morris County Savings Bank and a director of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America. He has served as a class A director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since Jan. 1 1933.

Walter C. Teagle

Walter C. Teagle was born on May 1 1878, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1899. After his graduation from college he returned to Cleveland and entered the employ of Schofield, Shurmer & Teagle, a firm engaged in oil refining and distribution, of which his father was the active head. In 1900 this company and others were merged into the Republic Oil Co., of which Mr. Teagle was Vice-President until 1903.

Subsequently Mr. Teagle was associated in various capacities with the export department of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) from 1903 to 1914; became President of Imperial Oil, Ltd., of Canada, and later of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Canada (1914); and returned to the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) as President in 1917, which position he since has occupied.

Mr. Teagle has been a director of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) since 1910, and in addition he is a director of the Coca-Cola Co., a trustee of Cornell University, and has served as a class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since Jan. 1 1933.

J. D. Stern Appointed Director of Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank—Publisher Named by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

J. David Stern, New York and Philadelphia publisher, has been appointed a class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, it was announced Oct. 21. The appointment was made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which has the authority to name three of the bank's nine directors. Mr. Stern succeeds to a vacancy caused by the death last January of Alba B. Johnson, whose term would have expired Dec. 31 1936. Incident to the appointment of Mr. Stern to the Board of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank, Washington advices, Oct. 21, to the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 22 said:

The publisher, who owns the Philadelphia "Record" and the New York "Post," has been a strong supporter of the monetary and banking principles of Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. His papers have strongly advocated establishment of a central bank and of Government credit control, and Mr. Stern appeared as a witness before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee last session to urge the passage of the Eccles banking bill.

Classed as a liberal Democrat, Mr. Stern is a frequent visitor to the White House, particularly for monetary and banking discussions. He advocates a Government control going beyond the principles embodied in the Banking Act of 1935, a compromise measure developed from proposals of Governor Eccles.

With Governor Eccles sure to continue as head of the reorganized Board of the Federal Reserve System under the new banking law, according to a previous Presidential announcement, Mr. Stern's appointment was taken as one directly from the Governor.

Orrin G. Wood Elected President of Investment Bankers Association at Annual Convention in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

At the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association, held in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 26-30, Orrin G. Wood was elected President for the year 1935-36. Mr. Wood, of Estabrook & Co., Boston, succeeds Ralph T. Crane, Vice-President of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York. Alden H. Little and C. Longford Felske, both of Chicago, were re-elected Executive Vice-President and Secretary, respectively. D. T. Richardson, of Kelley,

Richardson & Co., Chicago, was elected Treasurer. The following were elected Vice-Presidents:

Earle Baillie, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York (re-elected); Sydney P. Clark, of E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia; Albert P. Everts, of Paine, Webber & Co., Boston; George P. Hardgrove, of Ferris & Hardgrove, Seattle; and Daniel W. Myers, of Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland (re-elected).

Chamber of Commerce of State of New York to Hold Annual Banquet Nov. 21—Senator Dickinson of Iowa and Governor Ehringhaus of North Carolina to Be Speakers

Governor John C. B. Ehringhaus, of North Carolina, and United States Senator Lester J. Dickinson, of Iowa, have accepted invitations to speak at the 167th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, it was announced Oct. 27 by President Thomas I. Parkinson. The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City on Nov. 21. It was stated:

With these two speakers and President Parkinson, who as toastmaster will sound the keynote of the dinner, members of the Chamber and their guests will have an opportunity to hear the views of men representing different interests and political beliefs who are ably qualified to discuss conditions in their respective sections of the country. One speaker is the Democratic Governor of a leading Southern State with tobacco and cotton raising and manufacturing among its chief industries; one is a Republican Senator from the heart of the farm belt in the Middle West, while Mr. Parkinson, a New Yorker, is head of one of the world's largest insurance companies—the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States—with policy holders in every walk of life in all parts of the country.

Advance reservations for the dinner, it is pointed out, indicate that it will be one of the most largely attended ever held by the Chamber.

Bankers' Conference to be Held at University of Illinois in Urbana, Ill., Nov. 4 and 5—Speakers Include Prof. H. Parker Willis, F. C. Brown, Counsel of FDIC, and Governor Martin of St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank

A Bankers' Conference will be held at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign, Ill., on Nov. 4 and 5. The Conference is sponsored by the College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University, with the co-operation of the Illinois Bankers Association and local county banking federations in about 18 counties in Illinois.

Professor H. Parker Willis, noted economist, and Professor of Banking in Columbia University, New York, will speak on the subject "The Future of Government Bonds" at the first evening session. "The Aims and Objectives of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation" will be discussed by Francis C. Brown, Counsel of the FDIC in Washington, D. C. at one of the sessions. Governor W. McC. Martin, of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, will give the closing address of the Conference at the afternoon session on Nov. 5, on the subject, "The Federal Reserve System under the New Banking Act." President A. C. Willard and Dean C. M. Thompson of the University, will speak at the Conference, and a number of round tables on vital banking matters will be conducted by bankers and faculty members.

Banking and Association Policies to Be Discussed at Meetings of Committees and Commissions of American Bankers Association at New Orleans, Nov. 11-14

Intensive discussions of banking and association policies and final preparation of reports for consideration at the general and divisional sessions of the American Bankers Association convention to be held at New Orleans, Nov. 11-14, will be provided for in a schedule of committee and commission assignments announced in New York, Oct. 31. These meetings, which will be held at the convention headquarters, the Roosevelt Hotel, will cover such subjects as Federal legislation, economic policy, convention resolutions and many association administrative matters, it is stated. The following is from the announcement of Oct. 31:

On call of the Chairmen the following committee meetings will be held: Protective Committee, Savings Division Executive Committee, State Bank Division Executive Committee, Administrative Committee, Resolutions Committee, Bankruptcy Committee, Finance Committee and Special Committee on Section 5219 U. S. Revised Statutes.

For Nov. 11, the following meetings have been scheduled: Insurance Committee, 9 a. m.; Committee on Banking Studies, 9:30 a. m.; round table conference officers of clearinghouse associations under auspices of Bank Management Commission, 9:30 a. m.; Trust Division Executive Committee, 9:30 a. m.; National Bank Division Executive Committee, 9:30 a. m.; Economic Policy Commission, 9:30 a. m.; Committee on Taxation, 10 a. m.; Commerce and Marine Commission, 12:30 p. m.; State Legislation Committee and State Legislative Council, 2:15 p. m.; Agricultural Commission, 2:30 p. m.; Federal Legislation Committee and Federal Legislative Council, 3:30 p. m.; Foundation Trustees, 4:30 p. m.; public Education Commission, 5 p. m.; Bank Management Commission, 6 p. m.; Membership Committee, 6:30 p. m.; Executive Council, 9 p. m.; Resolutions Committee, on call of chairman; Administrative Committee, on call of chairman.

Nov. 12: Ex-Presidents' Luncheon, 1 p. m.; State Secretaries Section—Board of Control, 2 p. m.; Nominating Committee, 5 p. m.; Conference, State Bank Division Officers and State Bank Commissioners, 6:30 p. m.; Administrative Committee, on call of chairman; Resolutions Committee, on call of chairman.

Nov. 13: Membership Committee, 8 a. m.; Administrative Committee, on call of chairman; Resolutions Committee, on call of chairman.

Nov. 14: Resolutions Committee, on call of chairman; luncheon to Rudolf S. Hecht as retiring President of the Association, 1:30 p. m.; organi-

zation of new Executive Council, 3 p. m., followed by Administrative Committee meeting.

The Agricultural Commission will hold a subscription breakfast Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 8 a. m., at the St. Charles Hotel. Oscar Johnson, Manager Cotton Pool Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will speak on "The Cotton Situation as it Affects National Life."

A number of non-association meetings under the auspices of special groups will be held during the convention as follows: Nov. 11, Northern Trust Breakfast; Central States Conference Luncheon. Nov. 12, Phillip A. Benson Dinner. Nov. 13, Indiana Bankers Breakfast, all at headquarters hotel.

The general Association convention sessions will be the mornings of Nov. 12, 13 and 14 at the Orpheum Theatre. The other public meetings will be held at the Roosevelt Hotel, as follows: Nov. 11, 9:30 a. m.; Savings Division; 2 p. m., State Bank Division; 7:30 p. m., Constructive Customer Relations Clinic. Nov. 12, 2 p. m. National Bank Division; the State Secretaries Section. Nov. 13, 2 p. m. Trust Division. The detailed program of the coming convention of the American Bankers Association was given in our issue of Oct. 19, page 2532.

Annual Convention of Investment Bankers' Association of America—President Crane Warns of Danger of Unreasonable Taxation Incident to Increasing Government Debt—J. J. Burns, Counsel for SEC Defends Security Act and 20-Day Period—Public Utility Act Declared Unsound by E. Seligman—B. M. Anderson, Jr., on Excess Reserves—C. R. Hook Urges End of Government Restriction and Control

Marked by discussions of moment, the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, which opened at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Oct. 26, was brought to a close on Oct. 30. From the heading above an inkling is given as to some of the topics which were brought before the convention, but the subjects indicated embraced only a part of the formidable program presented. The convention was formally opened on Oct. 28 by President Ralph T. Crane, Vice-President of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., of New York, who took occasion to refer to "our unbalanced budget with our increased Government debt," as one of the serious effects of the depression. Ultimately our budget must be balanced, he said, "and then will come the problem of paying this debt through taxation." Mr. Crane observed that "we are just beginning to feel some of the tax pressure, Government, State and local, but added that "so far there have been indications of improvement in business management policies that have resulted in enough profits to offset some of this heavy burden." "If taxes continue to mount higher," he said, "business eventually may not be able to overcome the handicap. I am assuming, however," he added, "that the common sense of the American people will curb unreasonable taxation before it is too late." Referring to the fact that the Securities Act of 1933 (as amended) has been in operation practically a year, President Crane noted that "various provisions of the Act seem to be unnecessarily expensive to the issuing corporation or not practical from the standpoint of the public and the investment banker. In Mr. Crane's view "the time has come when careful thought should be given to further amendments."

John J. Burns, Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission, addressing the convention on Oct. 28, declared that reform of the Securities Act "will come only when the utility of the law has been demonstrated, or when more ingenious sanctions have been evolved." Mr. Burns early in his remarks stated that "probably the most baffling problem of the Securities Act of 1933 with which we have been engaged of late, involves the effectiveness of the 20-day waiting period required by law in the case of offerings of new security issues, and its value as a deterrent to the evils which the statute aims to correct." Mr. Burns went on to say that "from the Commission's point of view, administratively this period of delay is highly desirable, in fact, essential, in order to allow sufficient time for a proper examination of a registration statement. In part, Mr. Burns added:

"Frankness also compels me to say that if it be established that the waiting period, as presently drawn, be unenforceable in fact, even with the weapons with which the law has armed the Commission, then it would be the part of wisdom to seek a more realistic, a more satisfactory solution of the problem.

"It is claimed that this part of the law is like prohibition, i. e., it goes beyond the limits within which the law can effectively control human conduct. It is, so they tell us, palpably unenforceable. Well, we will have to be shown. In view of the legislative history of this section, it is most unlikely that its actual repeal would take place in the absence of a conclusive case against the present law. Reform will come only when the utility of the law has been demonstrated, or when more ingenious sanctions have been evolved."

"I am not free at this time to discuss the broad problems involved in the Commission's task of regulating over-the-counter markets. Although it would be premature to speak to-day about the details of our plans for exercising control under Section 15, I should perhaps repeat an observation made many times before: that it is the objective of the commission to provide as effective control over those markets as has been imposed upon the organized Exchanges."

Problems created by the excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System were discussed at the Oct. 30 session of the Association by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Ph.D., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York. Dr. Anderson pointed out that "the excess amounted on Oct. 16 1935 to more than \$2,900,000,000"; that the figure

stood early in 1934 at around 900 million dollars, so that there has been an increase in less than two years of \$2,000,000,000. In discussing what might be done to control the volume of excess reserves Dr. Anderson said in part:

Raising the discount rates at the Federal Reserve banks, by itself, would mean nothing at all to-day. It should be done as a part of a general program of control, but, by itself, it would be ineffective because the Federal Reserve banks have almost no discounts; almost no member bank would be put under pressure by a higher discount rate. The total of rediscounts for the whole country stands to-day at \$9,000,000. There are, however, two other measures which can be used, one a familiar measure and the other as yet untried. The first is the selling of Government securities by the Federal Reserve banks. They hold \$2,430,000,000 of Government securities, and, by the sale of all the Government securities they hold, they could reduce the excess reserves to something under \$500,000,000. The other measure is the raising of the reserve requirements of the member banks. The Banking Act of 1935 puts it in the power of the Federal Reserve Board to raise reserve requirements up to a maximum of double the existing requirements. The existing reserve requirements, as of Oct. 16 1935, were \$2,624,000,000. Doubling the existing reserve requirements would, therefore, very nearly use up all the excess reserves.

A combination of these two measures, clearly, would be adequate to take up all the excess reserves and very much more, if each were used to the limit. The excess reserves are, therefore, controllable under the existing laws, and with the existing powers of the Federal Reserve authorities.

It may be added that the Treasury has large independent powers in connection with the money market. It has vast powers to expand member bank reserves to the extent that it utilizes the assets of the Stabilization Fund. But the Treasury has power also to contract member bank reserves in view of its large deposits with the member banks. If it transferred these balances from member banks to the Federal Reserve banks, it could, of course, thereby reduce their reserves with the Federal Reserve banks dollar for dollar by the amount so transferred.

The problem is manageable, therefore, and would be manageable even though a great deal more gold came in from abroad than we have yet received.

The assertion that "the unsound and even belligerent efforts to achieve mass social betterment through the legislative and taxing power of Government ignores the fundamental principle of real social security" was made by Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, in addressing the Convention of the Association on Oct. 30. Mr. Hook, who is a member of the Government's Durable Goods Industries Committee, further asserted that "Re-employment and continued prosperity will never come from anything but increased low cost production." "What industry needs and has a right to expect," declared Mr. Hook, "is an end to the futile struggle for the social control of economic functions. Put an end to Government restriction and control, and the burdens incurred by the high cost of Government and there will be generated one of the greatest surges of buying we have ever experienced."

Mr. Hook directed attention to "the plight of railroad industry, where Government restriction and control is by no means an innovation." "High costs," he continued, "virtually dictated by Congress, necessitating the fixing of high freight rates, established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, have effected a steady decline of freight traffic." "The Public Utilities," he added, "face a comparable situation. Threatened by the Public Utilities Holding Bill on one hand, and on the other by the prospect of having the Federal Government as a competitor, it would be a brave executive who would recommend the construction of new facilities in the face of such conditions. As a result the buying power of another of the durable goods industries' good customers is seriously curtailed." Mr. Hook added:

"I am not unmindful that public works of a non-competitive nature constructed in times of economic stress are of some benefit to the citizen," he said. "But when the Government invades the field of private enterprise, we simply remove men from private pay rolls and add them to the relief rolls of the Government. We violate the rights of the stockholder and we add to the burden of the taxpayers."

Pointing out the opportunity afforded for effecting permanent recovery, Mr. Hook said: "In my opinion, the development of an integrated housing industry, properly organized for the production of homes, to make the advantages of low cost mass production available to the people, represents the greatest potential development of the times."

"An appraisal of the Public Utility Act of 1935" was presented at the Convention by Eustace Seligman, of Sullivan & Cromwell, Attorneys of New York. Mr. Seligman declared the act to be uneconomic, unsound, unfair and unconstitutional. He is indicated as saying also that the law completely disregards the principles written into the Constitution separating the powers of the Federal Government and the States. Writing from White Sulphur Springs Oct. 29 the Financial Editor of the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

A spirited discussion from the floor followed Mr. Seligman's address, and the opinion was expressed that if the Federal Government is successful in its attempt to regulate the utilities through its power over the use of the mails, every corporation in the country will then become subject to the bureaucratic whims of misguided theorists in Washington, and state lines will cease to have any significance.

This discussion was "off the record," and the speakers requested they be not named.

"Public Bodies and the PWA" was the subject of an address before the Convention on Oct. 27 by Philip W. Benton, Director of Finance for the Public Works Administration. A profit to the Government of more than \$2,500,000 as a result of PWA bond sales was reported by Mr. Benton. He also stated that already approximately \$220,000,000 of PWA bonds have been sold or retired, this representing more than 60% of the municipal bonds and nearly 40% of the

railroad securities thus far purchased by PWA in financing employment-creating projects throughout the country. In declaring that "many shrewd minds are to-day devoting themselves to an effort to defeat the claims of creditors in both private and public municipal reorganizations," David M. Wood, of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, on Oct. 27 told the Convention that "attempts to destroy the enforceability of municipal securities have been largely through the medium of State legislation. In many instances, said Mr. Wood, 'the creditor finds the entire political force of a State deliberately placed in his path as an obstruction to the enforcement of his claim,' and he added 'he is meeting that attack through the medium of the bondholders' committee.'"

Mr. Wood declared that "almost certainly bills will be introduced making municipal securities and municipal reorganizations subject to the supervision of some Federal bureau," and he predicted that at the next session of Congress "efforts will be made to amend the Municipal Bankruptcy Act so that a municipality may fill a petition in bankruptcy without the consent of its creditors, and to require the Federal court to approve a readjustment plan without the consent of the holders of a majority in amount of its outstanding claims."

It was noted in White Sulphur Springs Oct. 30 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" that B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Chairman of the Investment Bankers Conference Committee, counseled the delegates to accept the long-term view of Federal regulation and to cease harmful competitive practices that come under the general head of "gun beating." It was also noted in these advices:

Mr. Griswold's committee is engaged in working with the SEC on a workable program for the originating and distribution of securities under the securities law.

The report of the Committee on Railroad Securities, of which Fairman R. Diek of Diek & Merle-Smith is chairman, is an analysis of the railroad security situation, stated (we quote from advices to the New York "Times") that the future credit position of the carriers depends almost entirely on government policy and the extent to which taxes are imposed. The report struck an encouraging note in predicting that the railroads will be able to improve their credit positions next year if left alone, citing the substantial increases in traffic as reflected in carloadings.

Discussing "Business and Its Immediate Prospects" Sidney J. Weinberg, of Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York, stated that business gives every indication of a further expansion and demand for new industrial capital cannot be postponed much longer.

While we are unable to refer further here to the various other discussions and reports which claimed attention, an extended account of the convention will be given in these columns at a subsequent date.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Darwin S. York sold his seat on the Commodity Exchange, Inc., Oct. 30, to Henry A. Block, for another at \$1,700, up \$100 over the last previous sale.

Harvey D. Gibson, President of Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, announced, Oct. 28, that Errett Dunlap Jr., Nelson M. McKernan, Thomas S. Olsen, Francis S. Williamson and William B. Whitman, all connected with the Correspondent Bank Department of the institution, were named Assistant Secretaries at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors.

Several promotions and appointments were announced as follows on Oct. 31 by the Public National Bank & Trust Co., New York: Cornelius Donovan, heretofore Assistant Trust Officer, was made Trust Officer; Thomas T. Dunn was appointed Assistant Vice-President of the trust department; Harold C. Fay was made Assistant Trust Officer, and T. Merton Cahill was made Assistant Cashier of the bank's office at Broadway and 25th Street.

The Lafayette National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected Charles J. Mylod a director. Mr. Mylod is President of the Lawyers Mortgage Guarantee Corp., New York.

Three member firms of the New York Stock Exchange have distributed a bonus of one week's salary to their employees. Two of the firms, Hirsch, Lienthal & Co. and Redmond & Co. made the payments this week while Hornblower & Weeks, made a distribution a week ago.

On Oct. 30, Arthur W. Guyer was appointed President of the Dartmouth National Bank of Hanover, N. H., succeeding the late Perley R. Rugbee, according to Hanover advices on that date to the New York "Times," which added:

Mr. Guyer served more than 20 years as Town Treasurer, and has been a member of the Board of Precinct Commissioners and the Town Finance Committee. He is serving his third term as a member of the State Legislature.

Vice-Chancellor Buchanan of New Jersey on Oct. 30 approved a 5% dividend, the first, to creditors of the Middlesex Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of New Brunswick, N. J., which was taken over by the State Banking Department on Feb. 14 1933. The dividend will amount to \$62,877. A dis-

patch from Trenton, N. J., to the New York "Times" on the date named, from which this is learned, continuing said:

The bill of Senator John E. Toolan of Middlesex for \$15,000 for legal work in liquidating the company was held up. Senator Toolan received \$20,000 in June 1934 for similar work.

George Young Jr. was elected President of the Passaic National Bank & Trust Co., Passaic, N. J., on Oct. 25, to succeed the late James B. Ackerman. Mr. Young has been affiliated with the bank for 13 years, as Assistant to the President, Cashier and Executive Vice-President. Passaic advices to the New York "Times," in reporting Mr. Young's promotion, added:

Mr. Young is a graduate of Dartmouth, 1914, and the Tuck School of Finance and Administration, 1915. He served overseas 14 months on the staff of the 333rd Artillery Brigade, retiring in 1919 with the rank of Major.

Advance payments to depositors in the Victory Banking Trust Co. of Girardville, Pa., and in the Pennsylvania Liberty Bank & Trust Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., were announced on Oct. 22 by Luther A. Harr, State Secretary of Banking, it is learned from the Philadelphia "Record" of Oct. 23, which also supplied the following details:

Checks totaling \$32,871, or 10% of the deposit liability of \$328,714, will be mailed to the 1,136 depositors of the Victory Banking Trust Co. of Girardville (Schuylkill County), on Nov. 8. This will be the third payment the bank has made since it closed on Sept. 30 1933, and will bring the total received by depositors to \$131,393, or 40%. Further payment can be expected from this bank.

Depositors in the Pennsylvania Liberty Bank & Trust Co. of Wilkes-Barre will receive checks totaling \$130,588, or 5% of the deposit liability of \$2,649,078, on Nov. 18. This will be the fifth distribution to the 11,044 depositors since the bank closed on Sept. 21 1931, and will bring the total received by them to \$1,179,106, or 45%. Additional distribution can also be expected from this bank.

A subsequent issue of the "Record" (Oct. 25) stated that checks totaling \$19,951, or 5% of the deposit liability, will be mailed Nov. 16 to depositors of the Brownsville Trust Co., Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., according to an announcement the previous day by the Secretary of Banking. We quote the paper further:

This will be the fourth payment the 2,757 depositors will have received and makes the total distributed \$229,617, or 57½% of the deposit liability of \$399,217. The bank closed Aug. 18 1930.

The payment was made possible by liquidation by the Department of Banking without recourse to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The deputy receiver of the bank anticipates additional distribution will be made before liquidation is ended.

Effective Oct. 21, the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., took over the assets and assumed the liabilities of the City Deposit Bank & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. The office of the latter is now being operated as a branch of the enlarged trust company (Union Trust Co.).

Announcement was made on Oct. 23 by Luther A. Harr, State Secretary of Banking for Pennsylvania, that checks totaling \$147,778 will be mailed within 30 days to the 250 holders of certificates in the mortgage trust pool of the closed Manayunk Trust Co. of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia "Record" of Oct. 24, from which this is learned, went on to say:

This payment, representing 42½% of the face value of the certificates—\$270,065—is made in accordance with the ruling of Judge Robert E. Lamberton of Court of Common Pleas No. 5, that holders of these certificates enjoy the same status as depositors and are to be paid dividends as depositors.

Sufficient funds were transferred from the mortgage pool account of the closed bank to permit payment of 42½%, the same percentage which depositors of the bank have received to date.

The court's ruling also requires that from whatever is realized through liquidation of the pool, face value \$298,200, the Secretary of Banking shall segregate 92.11% for the certificate holders and pay 7.89% into the general assets of the bank, that percentage representing the bank's equity.

Following Judge Lamberton's decision in favor of the certificate holders, appeal to the Supreme Court was considered by Secretary Harr. Upon advice of counsel that a previous decision of that court gave the Secretary of Banking no right to appeal in a dispute between two groups of creditors of a closed bank—in this case the holders of mortgage trust pool certificates and other depositors—no appeal was taken.

According to the Washington "Post" of Oct. 24, T. Hunton Leith was elected Cashier of the Security Savings & Commercial Bank of Washington, D. C., at a meeting of the directors on Oct. 23 to succeed the late Samuel R. Baulsirs. We quote the paper:

Mr. Leith was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1893 and came to Washington in 1902, attending the public schools and Emerson Institute. In 1914 he became associated with the Security Savings & Commercial Bank, was elected Assistant Cashier in 1926 and Secretary in 1934. He saw service overseas during the World War with the 60th Artillery.

Middletown, Ohio, advices by the Associated Press on Oct. 23 reported that stockholders have approved plans for a merger of the First & Merchants National Bank of that city and the American Trust & Savings Bank of Middletown.

J. Arthur House, President of the Guardian Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, when it closed in 1933, surrendered to the Federal authorities on Oct. 29 to begin his six-year sentence for misapplication of the bank's funds. Cleveland advices by the Associated Press reporting this further said:

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld his conviction and sentence, and was, in turn, upheld by the Supreme Court. The mandate of the Court of Appeals ordering House to prison was received to-day.

According to United Press advices from Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 19, the State Bank of Rock Island, Rock Island, Ill., on that day was authorized by State Auditor Edward J. Barrett to make a payment of 25% on waived deposits. The payment amounts to \$171,387 and is the first to depositors, the dispatch said.

Concerning the affairs of the closed Cosmopolitan State Bank of Chicago, Ill., the Chicago "News" of Oct. 26 had the following to say:

The depositors' committee of the Cosmopolitan State Bank reports that depositors representing more than 75% of the total required to assure a return of 40% of the money frozen since the institution closed two and one-half years ago have signed waivers of 60% of their funds. The plan involves a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, formation of a new Cosmopolitan National Bank and immediate payment of 40% of claims to depositors.

Macy E. Watkins was recently elected President of the Macomb County Trust Co. of Mt. Clemens, Mich., we learn from the "Michigan Investor" of Oct. 26, which, in part, also said:

Mr. Watkins succeeds the late Charles G. Niemetta. Mr. Watkins had been serving the company as Executive Vice-President and Trust Officer. He is President of the Macomb County Bankers Association, and for two years was Chairman of Group 10 of the Michigan Bankers Association. . . .

Mr. Watkins . . . joined the trust company after having been a member of the new business staff of the Union Trust Co. of Detroit. When the Citizens Savings Bank was closed he took over the liquidation as receiver and obtained a 20% payoff for the depositors.

We learn from the "Commercial West" of Oct. 26 that controlling interest in the First Trust & Savings Bank of Armstrong, Iowa, formerly owned by E. F. Knowles of Rockwell City, Iowa, has been purchased by C. I. Smith of Grove City, Pa., who took possession of the institution on Oct. 15 and succeeded Mr. Knowles as President and director. The paper continued:

John F. O'Neil remains as Cashier and the clerical force is undisturbed by this sale . . . Mr. Knowles will continue in his present connection as Reconstruction Finance Corporation representative in Oskaloosa.

The Chattanooga "News" of Oct. 21 indicates that the First National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., will distribute approximately \$300,000 in dividends early in November. Announcement to this effect was made by Charles S. Coffey on Oct. 21 following his return from Washington. We quote the "News", in part:

The dividend will be paid as soon after Oct. 27 as possible, the receiver explained. He expects that this will be early in November. Approximately \$227,000 will be paid to holders of First National participation certificates. This represents 40% of the judgment of \$500,000 entered in their favor as a result of court litigation plus about \$27,000 in interest.

A dividend of approximately \$35,000 will be paid to take care of the expense incident to the litigation and the expense of establishing the non-novated creditors. The amount is less than 1% of the total amount established as non-novated creditors. In addition, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be paid a dividend of the same percentage totaling about \$30,000.

The RFC waived its right for participation in the 40% dividend to so-called excluded creditors, but must share in all other dividends. It must, therefore, participate to the extent of the per cent. paid in the "expense dividend."

The dividend to the certificate holders will be paid by check to E. H. Lawman as special receiver under the Federal court's decree. Mr. Lawman, who is pool receiver, will distribute the amount. The expense dividend will be paid to the Federal court for distribution to attorneys and others.

Excluded creditors who share in a dividend include, besides the certificate holders, any who may establish claims in pending litigation. The last report of the receiver showed about \$1,000,000 cash on hand. The Washington authorities must be assured that the amount on hand is sufficient to take care of any of the pending claims which have not yet been decided. Full information required will be dispatched to Washington, probably the last part of the week, said Mr. Coffey.

The dividend will not be paid until after Oct. 27, since that is the deadline for filing proofs of claims.

The RFC, under its agreement to step aside in the present 40% dividend, is entitled to "catch up" on dividends before future payments are made to the excluded creditors of the First National.

It is learned from the Houston "Post" of Oct. 22 that Guy Heath has been elected Vice-President and Cashier of the City National Bank of Houston on Oct. 21. The paper, in part, also stated:

His [Mr. Heath's] early banking experience was obtained in the First National Bank of El Dorado, Ark. Later he served a number of years as active Vice-President of the First State Bank of Normangee, Tex., where he was reared. He became State Bank Examiner in 1930 and Departmental or Chief Examiner with the State Banking Department in August 1933. He resigned to become Vice-President and Cashier of the City National Bank of Houston.

Announcement of a final dividend of 3.71% to depositors in the defunct Broadway National Bank of Denver, Col., was made by F. L. Kokrda, the receiver, on Oct. 26. The payment amounts to \$72,750. The "Rocky Mountain News" of Oct. 27, authority for this, supplied further details as follows:

Payment of the final dividend brings the total repaid to creditors to \$1,564,690.21, or 77.71% of the total amount of money involved. The first payment was made Sept. 8 1926.

Loss to creditors amounted to \$450,158.83, Mr. Kokrda's report showed. A total of 7,137 claims were filed during the lengthy period of liquidation. Liabilities offset amounted to \$309,363.03.

Cost of the receivership amounted to less than 8% of the total sum involved, Mr. Kokrda said.

From the "Commercial West" of Oct. 26 it is learned that J. E. Young was recently promoted from the office of Cashier to the Presidency of the First National Bank of Fairfield, Mont., while Mrs. Nettie E. Young was elected Cashier. The paper continued:

Mr. Young joined the bank as Cashier in the fall of 1929 and Mrs. Young has been actively connected with the bank during the last two years.

The bank was organized by the late Ed. Hirschberg in 1929, at which time he was elected President of the institution. He held that office at the time of his death.

G. M. Wallace, President of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., on Oct. 15 announced the promotion of J. C. Steelman Jr. to Manager of the Wilson and Hollywood branch of the institution, and of Edward H. Stamm to Trust Officer at the Santa Barbara branch. The Los Angeles "Times" of Oct. 16 further said:

Mr. Steelman takes the place of Harold B. Yundt, who has been transferred to the head office, and Mr. Stamm succeeds Lawrence J. Toomey, who has been assigned new duties in the trust department, head office.

The retirement of John B. Fitzpatrick as a Vice-President of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, head office San Francisco, Calif., under the bank's pension plan, effective Oct. 31, was announced recently, according to the San Francisco "Chronicle" of Oct. 23, from which we quote further:

Mr. Fitzpatrick, a dean among San Francisco bankers, who has been active in banking affairs of this city for almost half a century, has been one of the senior officers of the Market-New Montgomery branch of Bank of America for the past five years.

The Santa Barbara branch of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, head office San Francisco, Calif., was opened for business on Oct. 21 in a new \$200,000 bank building. Santa Barbara advices, on the date named, appearing in the Los Angeles "Times," in stating this, also had the following to say:

The formal opening was attended by A. P. Giannini, founder and Chairman of the Bank Board and Chairman of Transamerica Corp.; Arthur Reynolds, Vice-Chairman, from San Francisco, while from Los Angeles came Dr. A. H. Giannini, Chairman of the Executive Committee and in charge of Southern California activities; Dwight L. Clarke, Executive Vice-President; C. L. Cavanaugh and R. D. Gordon, Assistant Vice-Presidents, and O. E. Hart, Assistant Personnel Director.

Warner Edmonds, Vice-President, heads the local branch, with L. N. Ackerson as Assistant Manager.

William George Gooderham, President of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, and prominent in financial circles of that city, died on Oct. 27 in his 83rd year. In addition to holding the Presidency of the Bank of Toronto, Mr. Gooderham was President of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp., President of the Canada Permanent Trust Co., and President of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Public utilities and specialties moved briskly forward during most of the present week, and while there was some irregularity apparent from time to time due to profit taking this was generally absorbed without serious check to the advance. Trading has been fairly heavy, though for the most part changes have been small and without special significance.

Steady buying among the public utilities, specialties and oil shares was the feature of the trading during the brief session on Saturday. Practically every active group was represented in the upward swing, the advances ranging from major fractions to 5 or more points. The volume of sales for the day totaled 261,000 shares with 338 issues traded in. The changes on the upside included among others, Dow Chemical, 2 1/4 points to 102 1/4; Fisk Rubber pref., 2 3/4 points to 55; National Sugar, 2 points to 16; Parker Rust Proof, 1 3/4 points to 62 1/2; Singer Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 295 and American Hard Rubber, 1 1/2 points to 22 1/2.

Irregular price movements and narrow changes were the outstanding characteristics of the curb trading on Monday. The dealings were fairly heavy, the transactions reaching approximately 490,000 shares. At the close of the session, the declines predominated, Bunker-Hill Sullivan showing a loss of 1 1/4 points to 47 3/4; Columbia Pictures Corp., 5 points to 65; Ford of Canada B, 2 3/4 points to 36 1/4; A. O. Smith, 2 points to 50 and Driver Harris Co., 1 point to 32. Other prominent issues closing on the downside were American Cyanamid B, Aluminum Co. of America and Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania.

Narrow price changes were again the rule on Tuesday though the trend was slightly higher, particularly during the final hour. Trading continued brisk but the total sales were below the preceding day. Public utilities were again in demand, but there was also considerable interest shown in the specialties and oils. The gains included such active leaders as Babcock & Wilcox, 2 points to 68; Commonwealth Edison, 2 points to 96 1/2; Holly Sugar, 2 points to 85; North American Match, 2 points to 56; Pennsylvania Salt, 2 points to 105 and Western Power pref., 2 1/4 points to 101 1/2.

Profit taking developed during the early trading on Wednesday but the most of this was quickly absorbed and the trend continued to move upward with little or no hesi-

tion. Specialties were in demand throughout the session and showed moderate gains as the market closed. Parker Rust Proof was the center of the buying and climbed upward 3 3/8 points to 64 1/2. Quaker Oats pref. also was in demand and moved briskly forward 3 1/2 points to 145.

The trend of the market was generally upward on Thursday, but considerable irregularity was apparent during the afternoon trading. Alcohol stocks attracted a large amount of buying and there was some demand for the specialties and a few of the mining and metal issues. The gains were generally in major fractions, but there were occasional exceptions such as Fajardo Sugar which forged ahead 5 1/2 points to 146 1/2; Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. n.v. stock which improved 4 3/4 points to 132; Long Island Light 7% pref., 3 1/4 points to 86 and Ohio Public Service pref. which moved up 2 1/4 points to 99 3/4.

Following the lead of the big board, many of the active stocks among the specialties, mining and metal shares and oil issues moved sharply ahead on Friday. The improvement in these stocks soon extended to the entire list and substantial gains were registered by many of the speculative favorites. Trading was brisk and the transfers reached approximately 485,000 shares. Outstanding among the gains were Aluminum Co. of America, 3 1/2 points to 82; Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (4A), 5 points to 125 and Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania, 3 1/2 points to 67. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were higher, Allied Mills closing last night at 19 against 17 on Friday a week ago; Aluminum Co. of America at 82 against 77 3/4; American Light & Traction at 15 3/8 against 13 1/2; Cities Service at 2 1/2 against 2 1/8; Commonwealth Edison at 97 1/2 against 95; Consolidated Gas of Baltimore at 85 3/8 against 84 1/2; Distillers Seagrams Ltd. at 33 3/8 against 29 1/8; Duke Power at 65 against 62 3/4; Electric Bond & Share at 16 5/8 against 15 7/8; Fisk Rubber Corp. at 7 1/4 against 6 1/4; Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania at 67 against 65; Newmont Mining Corp. at 61 1/2 against 59 1/2; Niagara Hudson Power at 9 5/8 against 8 3/8; Parker Rust Proof at 70 against 60 3/4, and South Penn Oil Co. at 28 against 27.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Nov. 1 1935	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	260,530	\$2,902,000	\$9,000	\$74,000	\$2,985,000
Monday	489,595	3,820,000	33,000	98,000	3,951,000
Tuesday	377,905	4,287,000	67,000	63,000	4,417,000
Wednesday	505,650	5,122,000	18,000	43,000	5,183,000
Thursday	374,710	3,602,000	47,000	41,000	3,690,000
Friday	484,755	6,300,000	36,000	55,000	6,391,000
Total	2,493,145	\$26,033,000	\$210,000	\$374,000	\$26,617,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Nov. 1		Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Stocks—No. of shares.	2,493,145	545,399	55,557,862	51,520,986
Bonds				
Domestic	\$26,033,000	\$13,092,000	\$969,394,000	\$810,031,000
Foreign government	210,000	626,000	13,508,000	30,985,000
Foreign corporate	374,000	192,000	10,995,000	22,294,000
Total	\$26,617,000	\$13,910,000	\$993,897,000	\$863,310,000

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will again 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 to-day (Saturday, Nov. 2), bank exchanges for all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 7.9% above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$5,492,479,909, against \$5,089,759,867 for the same week in 1934. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of 3.8%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Nov. 2	1935	1934	Per Cent
New York	\$2,610,770,920	\$2,515,989,673	+3.8
Chicago	228,329,902	181,400,621	+25.9
Philadelphia	276,000,000	238,000,000	+16.0
Boston	180,000,000	184,000,000	-2.2
Kansas City	72,199,542	55,360,417	+30.4
St. Louis	67,400,000	63,200,000	+6.6
San Francisco	114,241,000	97,131,000	+17.6
Pittsburgh	87,823,045	73,265,332	+19.9
Detroit	82,795,245	54,816,913	+51.0
Cleveland	57,310,997	47,230,744	+21.3
Baltimore	46,584,267	41,024,270	+13.6
New Orleans	32,565,000	28,094,000	+15.9
Twelve cities, five days	\$3,856,019,918	\$3,579,512,970	+7.7
Other cities, five days	637,713,340	569,949,191	+11.9
Total all cities, five days	\$4,493,733,258	\$4,149,462,161	+8.3
All cities, one day	998,746,651	940,297,706	+6.2
Total all cities for week	\$5,492,479,909	\$5,089,759,867	+7.9

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends to-day (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. 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 Oct. 26. For that week there is an increase of 17.3%, the aggregate

of clearings for the whole country being \$5,569,677,237, against \$4,747,510,235 in the same week in 1934. Outside of this city there is an increase of 20.7%, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of 15.1%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District, including this city, the totals show an increase of 15.1%, in the Boston Reserve District of 7.4%, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 20.5%. The Cleveland Reserve District has managed to enlarge its totals by 30.2%, the Richmond Reserve District by 22.2%, and the Atlanta Reserve District by 15.7%. In the Chicago Reserve District there is an improvement of 19.7%, in the St. Louis Reserve District of 19.8%, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of 21.3%. The Kansas City Reserve District enjoys an expansion of 32.6%, the Dallas Reserve District of 39.9%, and the San Francisco Reserve District of 23.5%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week Ended Oct. 26 1935	1935	1934	Inc.or Dec.	1933	1932
Federal Reserve Districts	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1st Boston.....12 cities	237,909,859	221,569,455	+7.4	213,697,253	210,849,694
2nd New York..12 "	3,417,955,353	2,959,429,058	+15.1	3,195,476,529	2,477,876,294
3rd Philadelphia 9 "	350,874,007	291,259,103	+20.5	243,770,606	252,562,097
4th Cleveland.. 5 "	211,938,060	185,836,470	+20.2	172,369,552	165,607,670
5th Richmond - 6 "	122,411,158	100,169,918	+22.2	80,114,694	94,981,057
6th Atlanta.....10 "	137,261,808	118,623,581	+15.7	87,890,792	77,906,978
7th Chicago..... 10 "	408,384,514	341,216,633	+19.7	279,316,843	246,104,031
8th St. Louis.... 4 "	135,230,923	112,892,825	+19.8	96,117,830	82,204,090
9th Minneapolis 7 "	98,116,514	80,871,684	+21.3	70,557,822	62,323,499
10th Kansas City 10 "	129,689,761	97,791,609	+32.6	85,227,543	80,602,544
11th Dallas..... 12 "	63,351,998	45,285,682	+39.9	45,905,412	36,394,899
12th San Fran.. 12 "	226,483,284	183,364,217	+23.5	160,739,469	143,065,150
Total.....111 cities	5,569,677,237	4,747,510,235	+17.3	4,731,184,375	3,902,468,003
Outside N. Y. City.....	2,254,417,626	1,867,817,520	+20.7	1,616,679,700	1,502,811,657
Canada.....32 cities	289,581,904	328,734,181	-11.9	307,177,021	252,486,857

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

Clearings at—	Week Ended Oct. 26				
	1935	1934	Inc.or Dec.	1933	1932
First Federal Reserve District—Boston	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Maine—Bangor.....	533,456	423,539	+11.9	456,577	305,243
Portland.....	1,702,115	1,468,332	+15.9	1,289,313	1,630,070
Mass.—Boston.....	201,688,697	193,612,566	+4.2	184,133,110	183,000,000
Fall River.....	759,353	607,355	+25.0	599,339	623,658
Lowell.....	360,273	334,176	+7.8	286,172	260,732
New Bedford.....	639,294	708,920	-9.8	679,580	656,589
Springfield.....	2,693,381	2,209,275	+21.9	2,156,593	2,380,700
Worcester.....	1,660,410	1,437,281	+15.5	1,353,424	1,862,456
Conn.—Hartford.....	10,957,605	7,119,562	+53.9	7,942,484	5,876,869
New Haven.....	3,420,847	3,240,220	+5.6	3,598,400	2,972,862
R. I.—Providence.....	13,036,200	10,884,500	+29.3	10,849,400	10,916,300
N. H.—Manchester.....	458,228	323,729	+41.5	352,561	364,215
Total (12 cities)	237,909,859	221,569,455	+7.4	213,697,253	210,849,694
Second Federal Reserve District—New York	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
N. Y.—Albany.....	5,834,461	11,405,061	-48.8	9,764,576	3,675,628
Binghamton.....	872,082	804,973	+8.3	603,526	533,725
Buffalo.....	31,200,000	25,215,998	+23.7	23,164,737	22,544,890
Elmira.....	1,166,166	411,215	+49.8	599,942	652,775
Jamestown.....	642,499	418,973	+53.4	415,640	438,218
New York.....	3,315,259,611	2,879,692,715	+15.1	3,114,504,675	2,399,656,346
Rochester.....	6,828,037	5,066,295	+34.8	4,683,313	5,192,665
Syracuse.....	3,524,025	2,805,359	+25.6	2,555,915	3,264,915
Conn.—Stamford.....	3,551,302	2,591,634	+37.0	2,790,277	1,934,370
N. J.—Montclair.....	248,215	248,215	+0.7	233,611	334,937
Newark.....	16,588,023	14,686,560	+12.9	13,786,198	17,184,058
Northern N. J.....	32,799,147	26,082,060	+25.8	22,374,119	22,465,767
Total (12 cities)	3,417,965,353	2,959,429,058	+15.1	3,195,476,529	2,477,876,294
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Pa.—Allentown.....	292,402	269,055	+8.7	279,199	255,493
Bethlehem.....	a408,140	a2,312,556	-82.4	b	a285,383
Chester.....	228,870	204,576	+11.9	231,870	217,372
Lancaster.....	1,116,980	844,683	+32.2	771,889	932,406
Philadelphia.....	341,000,000	283,000,000	+20.5	236,000,000	243,000,000
Reading.....	1,033,668	930,200	+11.1	906,292	1,462,161
Scranton.....	2,220,134	1,881,399	+18.0	1,583,003	1,969,973
Wilkes-Barre.....	819,724	756,313	+8.4	1,274,713	1,365,448
York.....	1,108,229	911,877	+21.5	822,540	777,244
N. J.—Trenton.....	3,054,000	2,461,000	+24.1	1,901,000	2,582,000
Total (9 cities)	350,874,007	291,259,103	+20.5	243,770,606	252,562,097
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Ohio—Akron.....	c	c	c	c	c
Canton.....	c	c	c	c	c
Cincinnati.....	48,740,986	38,971,616	+25.1	36,239,657	35,380,749
Cleveland.....	68,034,768	55,901,913	+21.7	52,898,447	57,398,133
Columbus.....	8,760,300	8,443,900	+3.7	6,632,900	7,031,700
Mansfield.....	1,339,420	956,000	+40.1	824,351	719,689
Youngstown.....	b	b	b	b	b
Pa.—Pittsburgh.....	115,122,586	81,563,041	+41.1	75,774,197	65,077,399
Total (5 cities)	241,998,060	185,836,470	+30.2	172,369,552	165,607,670
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
W. Va.—Hunt/ton.....	171,385	95,599	+79.3	84,666	261,915
Va.—Norfolk.....	2,039,000	1,583,000	+28.8	1,659,000	1,786,000
Richmond.....	43,411,835	38,009,702	+14.2	28,554,510	29,351,398
S. C.—Charleston.....	1,163,810	970,918	+19.9	798,600	716,821
M. D.—Baltimore.....	58,347,221	47,437,471	+23.0	37,516,816	48,468,583
D. C.—Wash/ton.....	17,277,907	12,073,228	+43.1	11,501,102	14,396,340
Total (6 cities)	122,411,158	100,169,918	+22.2	80,114,694	94,981,057
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Tenn.—Knoxville.....	2,870,674	2,315,795	+24.0	3,386,978	2,084,284
Nashville.....	13,991,853	10,952,742	+27.7	8,758,503	8,673,997
Ga.—Atlanta.....	49,200,000	43,400,000	+13.4	32,500,000	26,100,000
Augusta.....	1,337,790	1,089,000	+22.8	1,045,530	941,689
Macon.....	1,023,169	919,051	+11.3	566,887	391,298
Fla.—Jacks/nville.....	13,010,000	12,292,000	+5.8	8,926,000	6,203,435
Ala.—Birmingham.....	17,965,489	17,858,987	+0.6	12,379,691	8,081,438
Mobile.....	1,460,363	1,080,273	+35.2	774,218	711,173
Miss.—Jackson.....	b	b	b	b	b
Vicksburg.....	192,142	99,935	+92.3	114,567	80,319
La.—New Orleans.....	36,210,328	28,615,798	+26.5	19,438,418	24,639,345
Total (10 cities)	137,261,808	118,623,581	+15.7	87,890,792	77,906,978

Clearings at—	Week Ended Oct. 26				
	1935	1934	Inc.or Dec.	1933	1932
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Mich.—Adrian.....	84,236	47,640	+76.8		14,012
Ann Arbor.....	397,437	342,689	+16.0		422,156
Detroit.....	87,370,640	66,056,527	+32.3	51,263,142	45,548,460
Grand Rapids.....	2,190,440	1,506,206	+45.4	1,209,728	2,074,175
Lansing.....	965,812	724,400	+33.3	485,875	766,460
Ind.—Ft. Wayne.....	875,834	526,793	+66.3	278,545	9,588,000
Indianapolis.....	12,498,000	11,777,000	+6.1	8,854,000	9,588,000
South Bend.....	1,063,256	648,875	+63.9	488,708	991,097
Terre Haute.....	3,959,853	3,727,193	+6.2	2,816,460	2,714,511
Wis.—Milwaukee.....	15,410,082	14,021,298	+9.9	11,181,325	10,421,382
Iowa.—Ced. Rap.....	937,290	617,014	+51.9	184,491	495,105
Des Moines.....	6,830,197	5,981,702	+14.2	4,023,906	4,180,783
Sioux City.....	3,239,505	2,370,641	+36.7	1,758,194	1,692,330
Waterloo.....	b	b	b	b	b
Ill.—Bloom'gton.....	351,493	419,558	-16.2	254,893	855,734
Chicago.....	266,584,785	227,963,100	+16.9	192,678,692	162,362,445
Decatur.....	668,630	579,711	+15.3	395,080	384,444
Peoria.....	3,336,392	2,513,591	+32.7	1,817,111	1,729,922
Rockford.....	688,096	554,924	+24.0	550,552	379,460
Springfield.....	932,536	837,771	+11.3	639,943	1,117,277
Total (19 cities)	408,384,514	341,216,633	+19.7	279,316,843	246,104,031
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Ind.—Evansville.....	b	b	b	b	b
Mo.—St. Louis.....	81,300,000	67,900,000	+19.7	58,800,000	51,100,000
Ky.—Louisville.....	28,353,024	22,654,333	+25.2	17,814,081	16,004,786
Tenn.—Memphis.....	25,218,899	21,942,492	+14.9	19,255,779	14,727,175
Ill.—Jacksonville.....	b	b	b	b	b
Quincy.....	359,000	396,000	-9.3	248,000	372,129
Total (4 cities)	135,230,923	112,892,825	+19.8	96,117,860	82,204,090
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Minn.—Duluth.....	2,777,396	2,235,120	+24.3	2,426,394	1,952,718
Minneapolis.....	64,983,554	54,720,429	+18.8	49,874,609	43,725,628
St. Paul.....	24,113,958	19,179,495	+25.7	14,424,132	12,763,350
N. D.—Fargo.....	2,116,853	1,587,565	+33.3	1,447,074	1,511,516
S. D.—Aberdeen.....	599,243	430,634	+39.2	444,678	462,366
Mont.—Billings.....	688,907	429,633	+60.3	309,963	268,409
Helena.....	2,836,603	2,288,808	+23.9	1,630,972	1,649,512
Total (7 cities)	98,116,514	80,871,684	+21.3	70,557,822	62,323,499
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Neb.—Fremont.....	79,498	120,817	-34.2	35,054	72,602
Hastings.....	168,731	51,283	+229.0	b	84,367
Lincoln.....	2,519,777	1,548,588	+62.7	1,351,337	1,260,925
Omaha.....	33,353,243	25,266,479	+32.0	19,952,165	16,909,727
Kan.—Topeka.....	1,411,844	1,762,564	-19.9	1,192,109	1,409,581
Wichita.....	2,774,263	1,703,469	+62.9	1,695,793	3,119,607
Mo.—Kan. City.....	85,452,104	63,548,691	+34.5	57,860,786	64,487,158
St. Joseph.....	2,959,833	2,776,329	+6.6	2,431,854	2,317,823
Col.—Col. Sprgs.....	477,994	441,393	+8.3	355,356	486,801
Pueblo.....	492,474	571,996	-13.9	327,179	453,953
Total (10 cities)	129,689,761	97,791,609	+32.6	85,227,543	80,602,544
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas	\$	\$	%	\$	

Committee of Public Utility Executives to Co-operate with SEC in Preparation of Rules Governing Industry—Committee to Continue However to Combat Unfair Competition by Government in Utility Field

The Committee of Public Utility Executives, which has maintained an office in a hotel in Washington, D. C., it was indicated on Oct. 25 plans to move (about Nov. 1) to offices in The Securities Building in that city. Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the Committee, in making this known said:

We propose to continue our efforts to protect the interests of the investor in public utility securities. The constitutionality of the Public Utility Act of 1935 will be tested promptly so that a final determination by the Supreme Court may be obtained as soon as possible. If the Act is declared unconstitutional, doubtless other legislation will be proposed. If it is declared constitutional, we must redouble our efforts to obtain amendments to the Act which will make it regulatory and not destructive.

In the meantime, we recognize that until and unless it is declared unconstitutional, this Act is the law of the land. We have accepted the invitation of the Securities and Exchange Commission to co-operate and have advised Chairman Landis that our office in Washington will be prepared to facilitate the Commission's work in preparing the rules and regulations, &c. with a view toward making the Act as little burdensome on the industry as possible.

It is important, however, that there should be no misunderstanding of the effect of this law. It is the most drastic and destructive piece of legislation which has ever been passed by Congress. If enforced as intended by its sponsors, it will dismember practically every large holding company system and destroy in large part the investment of millions of men and women. We want the investors in public utility securities to know that we propose to continue the fight against this law, which has been inspired by vindictiveness and is punitive in its purpose. We shall continue our efforts to combat the unfair and un-American competition by the Federal Government in the public utility field.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Oct. 16 1935:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £193,673,266 on the 9th inst., as compared with £193,642,833 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market the total amount which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £2,800,000, most of which was taken for the United States of America, prices having ruled at about dollar parity. Shipments of gold from France to New York have tended to diminish.

Quotations during the week:

	Per Fine Ounce	Equivalent Value of £ Sterling
Oct. 10	141s. 9d.	11s. 11.84d.
Oct. 11	141s. 9½d.	11s. 11.80d.
Oct. 12	141s. 9d.	11s. 11.84d.
Oct. 14	141s. 9½d.	11s. 11.80d.
Oct. 15	141s. 9d.	11s. 11.84d.
Oct. 16	141s. 7½d.	11s. 11.96d.
Average	141s. 8.92d.	11s. 11.85d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst.:

Imports	Exports
British South Africa.....£1,816,932	U. S. A.....£5,500,349
British West Africa.....163,338	Netherlands.....118,582
Kenya.....8,102	France.....217,316
British India.....563,792	Switzerland.....53,605
British Malaya.....11,034	Other countries.....5,390
Australia.....59,340	
New Zealand.....38,895	
Netherlands.....49,643	
France.....90,322	
Belgium.....2,464	
Switzerland.....8,974	
Argentine Republic.....341,040	
Other countries.....10,982	
£3,164,858	£5,895,242

The S. S. "Viceroy of India", which sailed from Bombay on the 12th inst. carries gold to the value of about £112,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of September 1935:

	Imports	Exports
British West Africa	£263,567	
Union of South Africa	5,330,476	
Southern Rhodesia	353,827	
British India	4,811,913	12,483
British Malaya	13,105	
Australia	735,232	
New Zealand	82,206	
British West India Islands and British Guiana	15,356	
Netherlands	764,073	920,104
France	430,615	1,486,919
Sweden		1,018,628
Switzerland	75,674	885,724
Norway		16,250
Austria		5,600
Venezuela	47,252	
United States of America		15,984,083
Other countries	93,274	35,941
	£13,016,570	£20,365,732

SILVER

Until to-day, when the forward quotation eased 1-16d., prices during the week under review had remained unchanged at 29½d. for cash and 29 7-16d. for two months' delivery.

There have been no new features, purchases for the American Treasury still being the chief support, but there has been buying by the Indian Bazaars, although the same quarter also made re-sales; there were further offerings from China and some selling by speculators to liquidate bull commitments.

The market has been rather quiet, but the tone is quite steady and no change of importance is anticipated in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 7th inst. to mid-day on the 14th inst.:

Imports	Exports
British India.....£48,836	U. S. A.....£1,303,174
British Malaya.....8,855	Netherlands.....23,198
Hongkong.....1,465,455	Sweden.....10,600
Australia.....17,784	Fiji.....1,570
Japan.....477,612	Irish Free State.....1,315
New Zealand.....3,062	Other countries.....2,531
Canada.....17,200	
Soviet Union.....36,970	
Belgium.....31,370	
France.....25,526	
Austria.....5,300	
Netherlands.....3,666	
Abyssinia.....19,900	
Costa Rica.....5,200	
Argentine Republic.....3,469	
Other countries.....2,487	
£2,172,692	£1,342,388

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON			
-Bar Silver per Oz. Std.-		-Bar Silver per Oz. Std.-	
Cash	2 Months	Cash	2 Months
Oct. 10.....29½d.	29 7-16d.	Oct. 15.....29½d.	29 7-16d.
Oct. 11.....29½d.	29 7-16d.	Oct. 16.....29½d.	29 7-16d.
Oct. 12.....29½d.	29 7-16d.	Average.....29.375d.	29.427d.
Oct. 14.....29½d.	29 7-16d.		

IN NEW YORK

Oct. 9-15, inclusive, 65½ cents per oz. .999 fine. The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th inst. to the 16th inst. was \$4.91½, and the lowest \$4.90. Stocks in Shanghai on the 12th inst. consisted of about 281,000,000 dollars and 39,600,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 280,000,000 dollars and 40,200,000 ounces in bar silver on the 5th inst.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

	Sat. Oct. 26	Mon. Oct. 28	Tues. Oct. 29	Wed. Oct. 30	Thurs. Oct. 31	Fri. Nov. 1
Silver, p. oz. d.	29 5-16d.	29 5-16d.	29 5-16d.	29 5-16d.	29 5-16d.	29 5-16d.
Gold, p. fine oz.	141s. 6d.	141s. 6d.	141s. 4½d.	141s. 4d.	141s. 5d.	141s. 7d.
Consols, 2½% - Holiday	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
British 3½%						
W. L. - Holiday	103½	103½	104	104	104	104
British 4%						
1960-90 - Holiday	114¾	114¾	115	115½	115½	115½

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

Bar N.Y. (for'n) 65%	65½	65½	65½	65½	65½
U.S. Treasury 50.01	50.01	50.01	50.01	50.01	50.01
U. S. Treasury (newly mined) 77.57	77.57	77.57	77.57	77.57	77.57

NATIONAL BANKS

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

BRANCH AUTHORIZED

Oct. 19—The First National Bank of Portland, Ore.
Location of branch: Town of Nyssa, Malheur County, Ore.
Certificate No. 1199A.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

Oct. 21—The Wallowa Nat. Bank of Enterprise, Enterprise, Ore. \$50,000 Effective, Oct. 12 1935. Liq. Committee, A. M. Pace, C. N. Miller and I. J. Ratcliff, care of the liquidating bank. Absorbed by: "The First National Bank of Portland," Portland, Ore. Charter No. 1553.

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid.

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Acme Wire	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Agnew Surpass Shoe Stores, pref. (quar.)	\$1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
All Canadian Common Stock Trust Shares	16.41c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Allegheny Steel	25c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Preferred (quar.)	\$1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Allentown Bethlehem Gas, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$7¼c	Nov. 12	Oct. 31
Allied Kid, common and class A	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
American Arch (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
American Business Shares, Inc.	2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
American Factors, Ltd. (monthly)	20c	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
American Home Products Corp.	20c	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
American Tobacco Co., com. and com. B (quar.)	\$1¼	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Artloom Corp., preferred	\$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Associated National Shares, series A	9.545c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Babcock & Wilcox (interim)	4%		
Bandini Petroleum Co. (monthly)	5c	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Beacon Mfg. Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Belden Mfg. Co. (quar.)	\$1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 9
Extra	\$1¾	Dec. 14	Dec. 9
Berland Shoe Stores, 7% preferred	\$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Bethlehem Steel, 7% cumulative preferred	\$1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet, pref. (quar.)	\$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric, pref. (s-a.)	\$3	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd., 6½% preferred	h50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Borden Co., common (quar.)	40c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Boss Manufacturing Co., common (quarterly)	\$1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Bourne Mills (quarterly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Buck Hill Falls (quarterly)	12½c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Byron Jackson (quar.)	12½c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Extra	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power, pref. (quar.)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Bulolo Gold Dredging	\$1.40	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Caterpillar Tractor (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Extra	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Champlain Oil Products, Ltd., pref.	15c	Nov. 15	
Chase (A. W.) Co., Ltd., preferred (quar.)	50c	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal			
6% preferred	h\$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Chrysler Corp.	75c	Dec. 31	Dec. 2
Collins & Aikman (resumed)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1¾	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Columbian Carbon Co.	\$1	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Special	40c	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Columbus Dental Mfg. (quar.)	\$1	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
7% pref. (quar.)	\$1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
Connecticut Power Co. (quar.)	62½c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Consolidated Diversified Standard Security	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Consolidated Gas	25c	Dec. 16	Nov. 8
Crown Drug, 7% preferred	h43 3/4c	Nov. 15	Nov. 11
7% preferred (quarterly)	43 3/4c	Nov. 15	Nov. 11
Crown-Zellerbach, preferred A & B	h75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Dayton Power & Light Co., 6% pref. (monthly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Deere & Co. pref. (quar.)	35c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Derby Gas & Electric, \$6 1/2 preferred	70c	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
\$7 preferred	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Detroit Paper Products (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Dexter Co. (quarterly)	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Diamond Ice & Coal Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Durham Duplex Razor, \$4 preferred	20c	Dec. 2	Nov. 25
Eastern States Gas Co. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Equity Fund, Inc. (quarterly)	5c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Ever Ready (Gt. Brit.) (interim)	10%	Nov. 30	Nov. 30
Fall River Gas Works (quarterly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 29
Fishman (M. H.) Co., Inc. (quar.)	15c	Dec. 31	Nov. 15
Fitz-Simons & Conell Dredge & Dock (quar.)	12 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Extra	12 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Food Machinery Corp., 6 1/2% pref. (mo.)	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
6 1/2% preferred	\$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Fuller Brush Co., A (quarterly)	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
General Asphalt (resumed)	25c	Dec. 17	Nov. 26
Globe D Publishers, pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, \$7 pref.	\$1	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Greenfield Tap & Die, \$6 preferred	\$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
\$6 preferred	50c	Jan. 6	Dec. 16
Guggenheim & Co., \$7, 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 29
Hackensack Water Co. (semi-annually)	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
7% preferred A (quarterly)	43 3/4c	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Highland Dairy, Ltd., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Oct. 5	Sept. 28
Hope Webbing Co. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 1	Nov. 15
Horn & Hardart (N. Y.) pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 12
Inland Steel (quarterly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Extra	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Jones (J. Edw.) Royalty Trust, series D participation certificates (\$500)	\$3.23	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series E participation certificates (\$100)	\$1.20	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series F participation certificates (\$100)	52c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series G participation certificates (\$100)	36c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series H participation certificates (\$100)	22c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series I participation certificates (\$100)	16c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series J participation certificates (\$500)	\$3.55	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series K participation certificates (\$100)	25c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Series L participation certificates (\$100)	63c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Kansas City Stockyards of Maine (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
5% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Keith (Geo. E.) Co., 7% preferred	h51	Oct. 28	Oct. 21
Lake Superior District Power, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Lee (H. D.) Mercantile Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 11	Oct. 31
Lehn & Fink Products Co., common (s.-a.)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Luzerne County Gas & Electric, \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
\$6 preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Manhattan Shirt (quar.)	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Massachusetts Plate Glass Insurance	50c	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
McClanahan Oil (initial)	1 1/4c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Memphis Natural Gas Co., \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
Mercantile American Realty Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Oct. 15	Oct. 15
Mercantile Stores Co., Inc., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Midland Grocery, preferred (semi-annually)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Midland Mutual Life Insurance Co. (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Minneapolis Gas Light Co. (Del.), 7% pref. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
1 3/4% preferred	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Montgomery Ward, class A (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Motor Wheel Corp., com. (quar.)	15c	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
New York Hansatic Corp. (quarterly)	\$1	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
1900 Corp., class B (quar.)	75c	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Northam Warren Corp., conv. pref. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 30	Oct. 31
Nova Scotia Lt. & Pr. Co., Ltd., 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 2	Nov. 16
Ohio State Life Insurance (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Pender (David) Grocery, class A (quarterly)	\$7 1/4c	Dec. 2	Nov. 21
Plymouth Fund, Inc., A (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Rainier Pulp & Paper, A (quar.)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Class B (resumed)	\$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Roos Brothers	25c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Savannah Gas Co., 7% preferred (quarterly)	43 3/4c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Second Investors Corp. (R. I.), \$3 pref. (quar.)	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Security Insurance Co. (quarterly)	35c	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Sherwin-Williams Co., common (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
6% preferred series A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.	37 1/4c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
6% preferred, series B (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Southington Hardware Co. (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Squibb (E. R.) & Sons first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Stamford Water (quarterly)	\$2	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Standard American Trust Shares	\$6.93	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Standard Coosa-Thatcher Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Standard Oil of California (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 16	Nov. 15
Sterling Products, Inc	95c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15a
Sterling Securities, 1st preferred (resumed)	\$3	Nov. 15	Nov. 12
Sun Oil Co., common (quar.)	q25c	Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Preferred (quar.)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Susquehanna Utilities Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Taylor & Penn Co. (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	50c	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
Extra	\$1	Dec. 5	Nov. 20
United States Steel Corp., preferred	50c	Nov. 29	Nov. 1
Vanadium-Alloys Steel Co.	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 22
Venezuelan Oil Concessions (interim)	1s	Dec. 2	Nov. 22
Vica Co. (liquidating)	\$3	Oct. 31	Oct. 29
Vick Chemical Co., Inc. (quarterly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Extra	10c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Virginia Coal & Iron (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Walker & Co., A	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Welch Grape Juice Co., preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 30	Nov. 5
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., pref. (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Western Groceries (Iowa), 7% preferred	h54	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing	50c	Nov. 30	Nov. 12
Westvaco Chlorine Products (quar.)	10c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Whitman (Wm.) Co., Inc., preferred	h87	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Wilson & Jones (s.-a.)	\$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 29

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abbott Laboratories	63 1/2%	Nov. 1	Nov. 1
Affiliated Products (monthly)	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Alaska Packers Association (quarterly)	\$2	Nov. 9	Oct. 31
Extra	\$5	Nov. 9	Oct. 31
Albany & Vermont RR	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd	\$4 1/2	Dec. 14	Dec. 4
Allegheny & Western Ry., guaranteed (s.-a.)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Allen Industries (quar.)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 11
Alpha Shares, Inc., partic. stock (s.-a.)	20c	Dec. 9	Oct. 31
Aluminum Mfgs. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
American Bakers Co., 7% pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
American Can Co., common (quarterly)	\$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25a
American Chiclé (quarterly)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Extra	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
American Fork & Hoe (quarterly)	15c	Dec. 14	Dec. 5
Extra	20c	Dec. 14	Dec. 5

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
American Factors, Ltd. (monthly)	20c	Nov. 11	Oct. 31
American & General Securities, com. A. (quar.)	7 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
\$3 preferred (quarterly)	75c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
American Hardware Corp. (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
American Investment Co. of Illinois, A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
American News, N. Y. Corp. (bi-monthly)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
American Paper Goods, 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
American Power & Light Co., \$6 preferred	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
\$5 preferred	62 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
American Re-Insurance Co. (quarterly)	62 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
American Smelting & Refining, 2d pref. (quar.)	h56 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
American Sumatra Tobacco Corp. (extra)	50c	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Amporo Mining Co.	2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Armstrong Cork (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Extra	35c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Asbestos Mfg. Co., \$1.40 conv. pref. (quar.)	83c	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Associated Dry Goods Corp., 1st preferred	\$2 1/2	Nov. 12	Oct. 24
Atlantic Coast Line RR., preferred (semi-ann.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Automatic Voting Machine (quar.)	12 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Quarterly	12 1/2c	July 1	June 20
Avondale Mills, A & B (quarterly)	20c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Badger Paper Mills, common	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Bamberger (L.) & Co., (N. J.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6 1/2% cumulative preferred (quar.)	20c	Nov. 11	Oct. 10
Bangor Hydro-Electric (quarterly)	75c	Nov. 8	Nov. 4
Bankers & Shippers Insurance Co., N. Y.	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Extra	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Best & Co. (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Blaugher's Inc. (quarterly)	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Preferred (quarterly)	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Block Bros. Tobacco Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Blue Ridge Corp., opt. \$3 conv. pref., ser. 1929	57c	Dec. 2	Nov. 6
Boston & Albany RR	\$2 1/4	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Boston & Providence RR. (quar.)	\$2.125	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Bourjois, Inc., \$2 3/4 preferred (quarterly)	68 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Brach (E. J.) & Sons (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 9
Brewer (C.) & Co., Ltd. (monthly)	\$1	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Extra	\$1	Nov. 25	Nov. 20
Monthly	\$1	Dec. 25	Dec. 20
Bristol Brass (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Extra	25c	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Special	\$1	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Bristol-Myers (quarterly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Extra	10c	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Brooklyn Edison Co. (quarterly)	\$2	Nov. 30	Nov. 8
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp., pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Brooklyn Teleg. & Messenger Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Brooklyn Union Gas (quarterly)	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Brown Fence & Wire (initial)	\$1	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Bryant & May, Ltd. (interim)	10%	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines (quarterly)	5c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Burmah Oil Co. (initial)	3 3/4%	Dec. 5	Nov. 2
Burgess Adding Machine Co.	14c	Dec. 5	Nov. 2
Calamba Sugar Estates (quar.)	40c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Preferred (quarterly)	35c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
California Packing (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
California Water Service, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co.	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 9
Campe Corp. common	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Canada & Dominion Sugar, Ltd. (quar.)	73 1/4c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Canada Iron Foundries, 6% pref. (s.-a.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Canadian Converters (quar.)	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Canadian Hydro-Electric, preferred (quar.)	73 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Canadian Oil Cos. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Carman & Co. Inc., class A	h51	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Carnegie Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Apr. 1	Nov. 15
Case, J. I., 7% preferred	\$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Castle (A. M.) & Co. (quarterly)	50c	Nov. 9	Oct. 22
Cayuga & Susquehanna RR. (semi-ann.)	\$1.20	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Central Cold Storage (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Central Massachusetts Light & Power Co., 6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Central Mississippi Valley Elec. Prop., preferred	\$1 1/2	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Centrifugal Pipe Corp. (quar.)	10c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Century Ribbon Mills, preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Chain Belt	15c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Chartered Investors, Inc., \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Chesapeake & Ohio pref. (semi-annual)	\$3 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 6
Chestnut Hill RR. Co. (quar.)	75c	Dec. 3	Nov. 20
Chicago Mail Order (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Extra	12 1/4c	Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stockyards Co.	\$2 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Chicago Yellow Cab	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 21
Chile Copper (resumed)	25c	Nov. 29	Nov. 8
Cincinnati Union Terminal, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Cleardfield & Mahoning Ry. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Ry., 7% guar. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 9

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record	Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Detroit Hillsdale & Southwestern RR. (s.-a.)	\$2	Jan. 6	Dec. 20	MacMillan Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 15
Diamond Match (irregular)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	\$5 preferred (initial, quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 8	Nov. 8
Diem & Wing Paper Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Madison Square Garden	15c	Nov. 29	Nov. 15
Dominion Bridge (quarterly)	r30c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Manufacturers Casualty Insurance (quar.)	40c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Dow Chemical Co.	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Matson Navigation Co. (quarterly)	\$1.15	Nov. 15	Nov. 10
Preferred	1 1/4%	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	McBryde Sugar	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dow Drug (resumed)	15c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	McClatchy Newspapers, 7% pref. (quar.)	43 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc. prior pref. (quar.)	\$1.125	Jan. 1	Dec. 14	McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	10c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 14	McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, Ltd., A & B	10c	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Eastern Shore Public Service, \$6 1/2 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	6 1/2% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/8	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
\$6 preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Meadville Telop. Co. (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
East Mahanoy RR. Co. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Co.	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Eaton Manufacturing Co., common (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Mid-Continent Petroleum	25c	Feb. 2	Nov. 1
Extra	12 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Economical-Cunningham Drug Stores	25c	Nov. 20	Oct. 5	Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Eddy Paper Corp.	40c	Nov. 30	Nov. 15	Extra	1 1/2c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
El Dorado Oil Works (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 18	Preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Electric Shareholdings, \$6 conv. pref.	p\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 6	Monmouth Consol. Water Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer, 8% preferred	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Monogram Pictures Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 1	Nov. 1
Empire & Bay Shore Telop. Co., 4% gtd. (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Monsanto Chemical (quar.)	25c	Dec. 14	Nov. 25
Empire Power Corp., participating stock	75c	Nov. 9	Oct. 30	Extra	25c	Dec. 14	Nov. 25
Employers Re-Insurance Corp. (quar.)	40c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Montgomery & Erie RR. (semi-annual)	17 1/2c	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
Erie & Pittsburgh RR. Co., 7% gtd. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Semi-annually	17 1/2c	May 10	Apr. 30
Guaranteed Accident (quar.)	80c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	National Light, Heat & Power Co. (quar.)	\$2	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Faber Co. & Gregg, Inc. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	National Lead, preferred A (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Fair (The), cumulative preferred	h\$3 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	National Power & Light Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 14	Nov. 29
Cumulative preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	National Power & Light Co. (quar.)	1 1/4c	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Farmers & Traders Life Insurance (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Preferred (quar.)	17 1/2c	Nov. 20	Nov. 15
Quarterly	\$2 1/4	Apr. 1	Dec. 20	National Short Term Securities common (quar.)	40c	Jan. 15	Dec. 13
Fire Association of Phila. (s.-a.)	\$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Extra	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25	National Casket (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Florida Power Corp., 7% pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 30	Nov. 15
Preferred A (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	National Founders Corp., \$3 1/2 pref. A (quar.)	87 1/2c	Nov. 6	Oct. 25
Franklin Telop. Co. 2 1/2% gtd. stk. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 11	Oct. 15	National Lead, preferred A (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 14	Nov. 29
Freeport Texas (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	National Power & Light Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
Preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 3	Jan. 15	National River Insurance (quar.)	15c	Dec. 10	Nov. 29
General Cigar, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Feb. 20	Extra	5c	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 2	Feb. 20	Oahu Ry. & Land Co. (monthly)	15c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
General Foods (quar.)	45c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25	Oahu Sugar Co. (monthly)	20c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
General Metals Corp. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Ohio Oil	15c	Dec. 14	Oct. 31
Georgia RR. & Banking (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 14	Dec. 2
Globe Wernicke preferred (quar.)	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Old Dominion Co. (resumed)	25c	Dec. 14	Nov. 27
Golden Cycle (quar.)	40c	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Onomea Sugar Co. (monthly)	20c	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Extra	\$1.60	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Ontario & Quebec Ry. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Grace (W. R.) & Co.	\$3	Dec. 30	Dec. 27	Debuterie (semi-ann.)	2 1/2%	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
6% preferred (s.-a.)	\$3	Dec. 30	Dec. 27	Owens-Illinois Glass Co. common	\$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 30
Preferred A (quar.)	\$2	Dec. 30	Dec. 27	Pauhanu Co. (monthly)	10c	Nov. 5	Oct. 30
Preferred B (s.-a.)	\$4	Dec. 30	Dec. 27	Pacific Fire Insurance (quar.)	75c	Nov. 4	Nov. 2
Granby Consolidated Smelting & Power Co.	\$5	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Pacific Gas & Electric, 5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Grand Union Co., \$3 conv. preferred	37 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	6% preferred (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Gray Telephone Pay Station	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 8	Pacific Lighting (quar.)	60c	Nov. 15	Oct. 19
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock (quar.)	20c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Parker Pen (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Nov. 15
Extra	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Quarterly	25c	June 1	Nov. 15
Great Western Electro-Chemical (quarterly)	80c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Quarterly	25c	Sept. 1	Nov. 15
6% preferred (quarterly)	30c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Quarterly	25c	Sept. 1	Nov. 15
Greyhound Corp. pref. A (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 21	Parker Rust Proof (quar.)	75c	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Gurd (Chas.) & Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Extra	\$1	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Hale Bros. Stores (quar.)	15c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	Preferred (s.-a.)	35c	Nov. 20	Nov. 9
Hancock Oil of California, class A & B (quar.)	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Peninsula Telephone 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Hanna (M. A.) Co., 5% pref., initial (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Pennsylvania Power Co.	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Hardisty (R.) Mfg. Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 5	\$5 preferred (quar.)	55c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Hartford Times, Inc., \$2 preferred (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	\$6.60 preferred (monthly)	55c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. (extra)	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Penmans, Ltd. (quarterly)	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Hawaii Consol. Ry., 7% pref. A (quar.)	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Penn State Water Corp., \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Hecla Mining Co.	10c	Nov. 15	Oct. 15	Pepper (Dr.) (quar.)	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Helleman (G.) Brewing (quar.)	15c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Petersburg RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Extra	10c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Phila. Germantown & Morristown RR. Co. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Hercules Powder Co., preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Philadelphia Suburban Water Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4	Nov. 30	Nov. 12a
Hershey Chocolate (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25	Phillips Petroleum (quar.)	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25	Extra	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. (monthly)	10c	Nov. 29	Nov. 22	Phoenix Finance Corp., 8% pref. (quar.)	50c	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Monthly	10c	Dec. 27	Dec. 20	Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Highwood-Sarcee Oils, Ltd.	3c	Nov. 4	Oct. 28	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 7	Dec. 10
Hobart Mfg., class A (quar.)	37 1/2c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Pittsburgh Youngstown & Ashtabula RR.	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Class A extra	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Class B	\$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Pollack Paper & Box Co. pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Class B extra	\$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Procter & Gamble (quarterly)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Hollander (A.) & Son (quarterly)	12 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Public Service Corp. of N. J., 6% pref. (mthly.)	50c	Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Holland Land (liquidating)	\$1	Nov. 4	Oct. 24	Public Utilities Corp. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 9	Oct. 31
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines (monthly)	r1	Nov. 4	Oct. 18	Pullman, Inc.	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 24
Honolulu Plantation Co. (monthly)	15c	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Quaker Oats, preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Nov. 30	Nov. 1
Hooven & Allison Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Quaker Power Co. (quar.)	r25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Hormel (Geo. A.) & Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 26	Reading Co. (quar.)	50c	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 26	1st preferred (quarterly)	50c	Dec. 12	Nov. 21
Preferred B (annual)	\$7	Nov. 15	Oct. 26	Reynolds Metals Co. common (quarterly)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15a
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation (monthly)	10c	Nov. 5	Oct. 31	5 1/2% cumulative preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/8	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Illuminating & Power Security (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 9	Oct. 31	Roan Antelope Copper Mine (initial)	1s	Nov. 12	Oct. 25
7% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Rochester Gas & Elec., 7% pref. B (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Imperial Chemical Industries	u\$2 3/4	Nov. 9	Sept. 13	Rolland Paper, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 13
Imperial Life Insurance (quar.)	\$5 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Rolls-Royce, Am. dep. rec. ord. (interim)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	5c	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Ruud Mfg. Co. (quar.)	u\$5 1/2	Nov. 13	Oct. 16
Extra	5c	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	St. Louis Bridge Co., 6% 1st pref. (semi-ann.)	\$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Ingersoll-Rand, common	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 4	3% 2d preferred (semi-annual)	\$1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
International Harvester, pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 4	San Carlos Milling Co. (monthly)	20c	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Iron Fireman Mfg. (quar.)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 9	Scotten Dillon Co.	30c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Jantzen Knitting Mills, preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 25	Seaboard Oil of Del. (quarterly)	15c	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Raiamazoo Vegetable Parchment (quar.)	15c	Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Extra	10c	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Kansas City St. Louis & Chic. RR., pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Second International Securities, 1st preferred	62 1/2c	Jan. 2	Nov. 15
Kayser (Julius) & Co.	25c	Nov. 30	Nov. 13	Securities Investment Co. of St. Louis, 8% pref. (quarterly)	\$2	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Ordinary	2 1/2%	Nov. 30	Nov. 14
Kendall Co., preferred series A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 9a	Amer. dep. rec. for ordinary	u\$2 1/2%	Dec. 2	Nov. 14
Kentucky Utilities, 7% jr. preferred	87 1/2c	Nov. 20	Nov. 1	Servel, Inc., common (initial)	12 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 20a
Keokuk Electric, 6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	7% cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20a
Keystone Steel & Wire, preferred	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Shawinigan Water & Power Co. (quar.)	r12c	Nov. 15	Oct. 23
Klein (D. Emil) (quarterly)	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Shenango Valley Water Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Sioux City Gas & Electric Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 11	Oct. 30
Kroehler Mfg. Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	Sioux City Stockyds. Co., \$1 1/2 part. pf. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 14
Class A preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Nov. 1	Solvay American Investments, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Kroger Grocery & Baking (quar.)	40c	Nov. 30	Nov. 8	Southern American Gold & Platinum Co.	10c	Nov. 27	Nov. 15
7% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Feb. 1	Dec. 20	Southern California Edison Co. common (qu.)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd. (quar.)	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Landers Frary & Clark (quar.)	37 1/2c	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Spiegel, May, Stern, 6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Landis Machine (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Square D Co., preferred A	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Stanley Works, 6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 31
Lansing Co. (quarterly)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 10	Stein (A.) & Co.	25c	Nov. 14	Nov. 1
Lanston Monotype Machine (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 30	Nov. 20	Stewart-Brewers, special	7 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Lehigh Coal & Navigation (semi-ann.)	15c	Nov. 30	Oct. 31	Stewart-Warner Corp., common (s.-a.)	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Lexington Utilities Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 11	Nov. 1	Extra	25c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Lexington Water, 7% preferred	h\$1 3/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 20	Strawbridge & Clothier 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass (quar.)	30c	Dec. 16	Nov. 29	Syracuse Lighting, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 21
Life Savers Corp. (quar.)	40c	Dec. 2	Nov. 1	6 1/2% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 21
Liggett & Mayers Tobacco (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 2	Nov. 15	8% preferred (

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Swift & Co. special	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 28
Quarterly	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 2
Tampa Gas, 8% preferred (quarterly)	\$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
7% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Tampa Electric (quarterly)	56c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Preferred A (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Telephone Investment Corp. (monthly)	25c	Nov. 11	Oct. 20
Tennessee Electric Power Co.—			
5% first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
6% first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
7% first preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
7.2% first preferred (quar.)	\$1.80	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
6% first preferred (monthly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6% first preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
7.2% first preferred (monthly)	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
7.2% first preferred (monthly)	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Tex-O-Kan Flour (quar.)	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Quarterly	15c	Apr. 2	Mr14 '36
Thatcher Mfg. preferred (quar.)	90c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Thompson (John R.)	12 1/2c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Thompson Products preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 9
Tide Water Power Co., \$6 pref. (quar.)	10c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Tobacco Products Export Corp.	\$1	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Toronto Elevators, Ltd.	\$2	Nov. 5	Oct. 30
Twin Bell Oil Syndicate (monthly)	25c	Nov. 9	Oct. 19
Union Oil of California (quar.)	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 4
United Biscuit of America (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Preferred (quarterly)	55c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
United Corp., Ltd., A	25c	Nov. 8	Oct. 29
United Engineering & Foundry (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 8	Oct. 29
Preferred (quarterly)	\$1	Nov. 6	Oct. 28
United Gas & Electric Corp. (N. J.) common	25c	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
United Gas Improvement (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Preferred (quarterly)	58 1-3c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
United Light & Ry. Co. (Del.)—	53c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
7% preferred (monthly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6.36% preferred (monthly)	50c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
7% preferred (monthly)	63c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
6.36% preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
6% preferred (monthly)	\$2 1/4	Jan. 10	Dec. 20
United New Jersey RR. & Canal Co. (quar.)	1c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
United States Petroleum (s.-a.)	12 1/2c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
United States Pipe & Fdy Co., com. (quar.)	30c	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
1st preferred (quar.)	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
United States Playing Card (quarterly)	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Extra	25c	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Upper Michigan Power & Lt. Co., 6% pf. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 10	Jan. 31
Utah Copper	\$1 1/2	Nov. 18	Nov. 4
Utica Clinton & Binghamton Ry.—	\$2 1/4	Dec. 26	Dec. 16
Debenture stock (s.-a.)	\$1 3/4	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Utica Gas & Electric 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Utility Equities Corp., \$5 3/4 div. priority stock	\$1 3/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Wagner Electric, preferred (quarterly)	\$1 3/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Washington Ry. & Electric Co. 5% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
5% preferred (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Wellington Fund (Phila.)	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Extra	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
West Jersey & Seashore RR. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Westland Oil Royalty Co., class A (mo.)	10c	Nov. 16	Oct. 30
Class A (monthly)	10c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
West Penn Electric, 7% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. 6% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Wilcox-Rich Corp., class B (quar.)	30c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.	10c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Williamsport Water Co., \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Wilson & Co., Inc., common	12 1/2c	Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (quarterly)	60c	Dec. 2	Nov. 8
Worcester Salt Co., 6% preferred (quarterly)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 2	Nov. 5
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co. (monthly)	25c	Jan. 2	Nov. 20
Monthly	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Monthly	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Monthly	25c	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Monthly	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

a Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
 c The following corrections have been made:
 New Hampshire Fire Ins. Co. quar. div. of 40c. payable Oct. 1 to holders of rec. sept. 14, previously reported as New York Fire Ins. Co.
 Grand Union Co., payable Dec. 1, previously reported as Nov. 20.
 United Biscuit Co., holders of rec. Nov. 4, previously reported as Nov. 15.
 e Payable in stock.
 f Payable in common stock. g Payable in scrip. h On account of accumulated dividends. j Payable in preferred stock.
 m Cord Corp., stock div. of 36-1000ths share of American Airlines and 18-1000ths share of Canadian Colonial Airways.
 n Amer. Cities P. & S. Corp. div. of 1-32 of one sh. cl. B stk., or at the opt. of the holders, 75c. cash. Notice must be received by the Corp. within 10 days after the record date of holders desire to receive cash.
 o Stockholders of Square D Co. approved a plan to pay off accrued dividends of \$6.87 1/2 a share on class A preferred stock by the issuance of a new share of class A preferred stock for each \$29.50 of accrued dividends.
 p Electric Shareholding Corp. \$6 pref. pays 44-1000ths of one share of common or at the option of the holder, \$1 1/2 in cash.
 q Sun Oil Co. declared that out of the authorized unissued common stock of the co. a stock dividend be issued in proportion to respective holdings of com. stock at the rate of 7 shs. of new stock to each 100 shs. held. Said stock when issued to be full paid and non-assessable.
 r Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada a deduction of a tax of 5% of the amount of such dividend will be made.
 s Blue Ridge Corp., opt. \$3 conv. pref., ser. 1929-1-32 of one sh. of com. stk., or, at the option of the holder, 75c. cash. Note: Stockholders desiring cash must notify the corporation on or before Nov. 16 1935.
 t Payable in special preferred stock.
 u Payable in U. S. funds. v A unit. w Less depository expenses.
 z Less tax. y A deduction has been made for bank fees.
 z Per 100 shares

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, Oct. 25 1935

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits, Average		Time Deposits, Average	
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of N. Y. & Tr. Co.	6,000,000	10,747,300	137,447,000	5,755,000		
Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,000,000	25,431,700	375,144,000	32,958,000		
National City Bank	127,500,000	41,898,100	3,113,133,000	148,607,000		
Chemical Bk. & Tr. Co.	20,000,000	49,711,100	420,337,000	21,632,000		
Guaranty Trust Co.	90,000,000	176,613,400	1,319,699,000	42,052,000		
Manufacturers Trust Co.	32,935,000	10,297,500	391,997,000	78,300,000		
Cent. Hanover Bk. & Tr. Co.	21,000,000	61,523,900	706,356,000	17,930,000		
Corn Exch. Bk. Tr. Co.	15,000,000	16,726,200	214,666,000	20,404,000		
First National Bank	10,000,000	90,301,700	450,461,000	4,353,000		
Irving Trust Co.	50,000,000	58,021,900	497,085,000	960,000		
Continental Bk. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	3,711,500	42,450,000	2,525,000		
Chase National Bank	150,270,000	70,850,900	1,630,303,000	52,856,000		
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	3,377,200	46,107,000			
Bankers Trust Co.	25,000,000	63,748,200	479,574,000	103,680,000		
Title Guar. & Trust Co.	10,000,000	5,314,800	16,022,000	272,000		
Marine Midland Tr. Co.	5,000,000	7,825,200	77,983,000	3,204,000		
New York Trust Co.	12,500,000	21,651,600	288,565,000	18,933,000		
Comm'l Nat. Bk. & Tr.	7,000,000	7,682,400	65,861,000	1,620,000		
Pub. Nat. Bk. & Tr. Co.	8,250,000	5,272,500	72,664,000	39,580,000		
Totals	614,955,000	730,707,100	8,813,854,000	595,609,000		

* As per official reports: National, June 29 1935; State, Sept. 28 1935; Trust companies, Sept. 28 1935.
 Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: (a) \$210,996,000 (b) \$80,291,000; (c) \$68,471,000; (d) \$23,839,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended Oct. 25:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, Oct. 25 1935 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—AVERAGE FIGURES

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Other Cash, Including Bank Notes	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—					
Grace National	22,637,000	83,400	2,857,800	1,467,700	23,482,200
Trade Bank of N. Y.	4,582,876	234,159	1,082,367	119,364	4,996,551
Brooklyn—					
People's National	4,542,000	87,000	1,117,000	369,000	5,622,000

	Loans, Disc. and Investments	Cash	Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere	Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits
Manhattan—					
Empire	48,815,500	*9,548,000	8,453,000	3,229,000	58,815,500
Federation	6,999,043	142,947	543,458	2,365,056	8,254,117
Fiduciary	10,170,580	*564,339	506,532		9,096,258
Fulton	16,675,500	*3,481,100	1,816,500	2,486,400	19,127,700
Lawyers County	29,446,400	*7,656,200	1,383,000		35,961,000
United States	59,995,297	29,929,927	18,364,624		75,998,266
Brooklyn—					
Brooklyn	79,346,000	2,925,000	33,963,000	88,000	108,511,000
Kings County	29,311,716	2,298,225	8,321,719		34,108,841

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, \$5,340,100; Fiduciary, \$293,500; Fulton, \$3,262,400; Lawyers County, \$6,983,200.

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 Oct. 30 1935, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 30 1935	Oct. 23 1935	Oct. 31 1934
Assets	\$	\$	\$
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	2,943,471,000	2,930,337,000	1,730,436,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	53,776,000	52,299,000	48,696,000
Other cash*	---	---	---
Total reserves	2,997,247,000	2,982,636,000	1,779,132,000
Redemption fund—F. R. bank notes	---	---	1,579,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	2,163,000	2,272,000	2,799,000
direct & (or) fully guaranteed	2,049,000	2,215,000	4,574,000
Other bills discounted	---	---	---
Total bills discounted	4,212,000	4,487,000	7,373,000
Bills bought in open market	1,796,000	1,796,000	2,500,000
Industrial advances	7,600,000	7,582,000	447,000
U. S. Government securities:			
Bonds	79,866,000	79,866,000	140,957,000
Treasury notes	484,432,000	483,198,000	448,075,000
Certificates and bills	180,019,000	181,253,000	188,723,000
Total U. S. Government securities	744,317,000	744,317,000	777,755,000
Other securities	---	---	---
Foreign loans on gold	---	---	---
Total bills and securities	757,925,000	758,182,000	788,075,000
Gold held abroad	---	---	---
Due from foreign banks	258,000	258,000	296,000
F. R. notes of other banks	5,989,000	6,800,000	6,062,000
Uncollected items	121,017,000	128,693,000	109,329,000
Bank premises	12,077,000	12,077,000	11,523,000
All other assets	28,955,000	27,973,000	32,151,000
Total assets	3,925,358,000	3,917,480,000	2,729,933,000
Liabilities			
F. R. notes in actual circulation	756,567,000	753,015,000	650,275,000
F. R. bank notes in actual circulation net	---	---	27,749,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve ac't	2,750,676,000	2,709,302,000	1,654,479,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account	10,690,000	44,270,000	59,158,000
Foreign bank	9,351,000	8,072,000	3,843,000
Other deposits	149,885,000	149,292,000	99,755,000
Total deposits	2,926,602,000	2,910,936,000	1,817,235,000
Deferred availability items	118,255,000	128,778,000	104,144,000
Capital paid in	50,983,000	50,989,000	59,527,000
Surplus (Section 7)	49,964,000	49,964,000	45,217,000
Surplus (Section 13b)	7,250,000	7,250,000	---
Reserve for contingencies	7,500,000	7,500,000	4,737,000
All other liabilities	14,237,000	9,048,000	21,049,000
Total liabilities	3,925,358,000	3,917,480,000	2,729,933,000
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	81.6%	81.4%	72.2%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	---	---	140,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	9,526,000	9,721,000	715,000

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.
 x These are certificates given by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was on Jan. 31 1934 devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference; the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31, showing the condition of the twelve 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 seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 30 1935

Table with 10 columns (Oct. 30 1935, Oct. 23 1935, Oct. 16 1935, Oct. 9 1935, Oct. 2 1935, Sept. 25 1935, Sept. 18 1935, Sept. 11 1935, Oct. 31 1934) and multiple rows under ASSETS (Total reserves, Bills discounted, U. S. Government securities, etc.) and LIABILITIES (Total deposits, Total liabilities, etc.).

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

x These are certificates given by the U. S. Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

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

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 30 1935

Table with 14 columns: Federal Reserve Bank (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES.

* "Other Cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Table with 14 columns: Federal Reserve Bank (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for Federal Reserve notes and collateral.

Weekly Return for 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 the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 91 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES, BY DISTRICTS, ON OCT. 23 1935 (In Millions of Dollars)

Table with 14 columns: Federal Reserve District (Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and rows for Loans and Investments, Loans on securities, and other assets and liabilities.

* Includes Government deposits.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle

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United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange—Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan, Home Owners' Loan, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation's bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices table with columns for date (Oct. 26 to Nov. 1) and various bond types (Treasury, 4 1/2s, 4s, 3 1/2s, 3s, 2 1/2s, 2s, 1 1/2s, 1s, Federal Farm Mortgage, Home Owners' Loan).

Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 3 Treas. 2 1/2s, 1935-60 99.31 to 99.31

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Nov. 1 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Table of Treasury Bill rates for various dates from Nov. 6 1935 to Mar. 11 1936, with columns for Bid and Asked prices.

Quotations for United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, &c.—Friday, Nov. 1

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Table of Treasury Certificate quotations with columns for Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked, and dates from June 15 1936 to Dec. 15 1935.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including weekly and yearly totals for Stocks, Railroad and Miscell. Bonds, State, Municipal & For'n Bonds, and Total Bond Sales.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for Week Ended Nov. 1, 1935, and Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1934, categorized by Stocks, Government, State and foreign, and Railroad & industrial.

Special Committee Appointed by American Institute of Accountants to Study Social Security and Public Utility Acts—Will Also Act in Advisory Capacity

In view of the problems presented by the Social Security and Public Utility Acts of 1935 to corporations and others served by the public accounting profession, the American Institute of Accounts has appointed special committees to study each of these Acts and accounting questions which may arise in their administration, it was announced by the Institute in New York, Oct. 30. The announcement said:

The special committee on the Social Security Act is composed of: Fred J. Duncombe, Chairman, Chicago; Alexander H. Beard, New York, and John K. Mathieson, Philadelphia.

It is the purpose of this committee to make a careful study of the Social Security Act and any regulations which may be issued under its provisions and possibly, on the basis of that study, to make recommendations. Mr. Mathieson and the Secretary of the Institute have conferred with a representative of the Social Security Board at Washington and tendered to the Board the co-operation of the Institute's committee.

The members of the special committee on the Public Utility Act of 1935 are as follows: J. M. Bowlby, Chairman, Chicago; Paul Grady, New York, and E. O. Christensen, New York.

This committee will hold itself in readiness to co-operate with the Securities and Exchange Commission in any matters on which advice might be sought. The Secretary of the Institute has called on members of the Commission and has advised them of the existence of the special committee and its readiness to be of service. Since that time the committee has been asked for an opinion on preliminary drafts of initial administrative provisions.

FOOTNOTES FOR NEW YORK STOCK PAGES

- * Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. † Companies reported in receivership. ‡ Deferred delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. ⓧ Ex-dividend. ⓧ Ex-rights. 32 Adjusted for 25% stock dividend paid Oct. 1 1934. 33 Listed July 12 1934; par value 10s. replaced 11 par. share for share. 34 Par value 550 lire listed June 27 1934; replaced 500 lire par value. 35 Listed Aug. 24 1933; replaced no par stock share for share. 36 Listed May 24 1934; low adjusted to give effect to 3 new shares exchanged for 1 old no par share. 37 Adjusted for 66 2-3% stock dividend payable Nov. 30. 38 Adjusted for 100% stock dividend paid April 30 1934. 39 Adjusted for 100% stock dividend paid Dec. 31 1934. 40 Par value 400 lire; listed Sept. 20 1934; replaced 500 lire par value. 41 Listed April 4 1934; replaced no par stock share for share. 42 Adjusted for 25% stock dividend paid June 1 1934. 43 Listed under this name Aug. 9 1934; replacing no par stock. Former name, American Beet Sugar Co. 44 From low through first classification, loan 75% of current. 45 From last classification and above, loan of 55% of current. 46 Listed April 4 1934; replaced no par stock share for share. 47 Listed Sept. 13 1934; replaced no par stock share for share. 48 Listed June 1 1934; replaced Socony-Vacuum Corp. \$25 stock share for share. The National Securities Exchanges on which low prices since July 1 1933 were made (designated by superior figures in tables) are as follows: 1 New York Stock 12 Cincinnati Stock 22 Pittsburgh Stock 2 New York Curb 13 Cleveland Stock 23 Richmond Stock 3 New York Produce 14 Colorado Springs Stock 24 St. Louis Stock 4 New York Real Estate 15 Denver Stock 25 Salt Lake City Stock 5 Baltimore Stock 16 Detroit Stock 26 San Francisco Stock 6 Boston Stock 17 Los Angeles Curb 27 San Francisco Curb 7 Buffalo Stock 18 Los Angeles Curb 28 San Francisco Mining 8 California Stock 19 Minneapolis-St. Paul 29 Seattle Stock 9 Chicago Stock 20 New Orleans Stock 30 Spokane Stock 10 Chicago Board of Trade 21 Philadelphia Stock 31 Washington (D. C.) 11 Chicago Curb

Report of Stock Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Nine Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken on such sales in computing the range for the year.

Table with columns for HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT; STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; and Ranges Since Jan. 1. Includes sub-headers for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Shares. Lists various stock companies like Abraham & Straus, A P W Paper Co, etc.

For footnotes see page 2840

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges. Includes a 'Sales for the Week' column.

Table of stock listings for the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Columns include stock name, par value, price, and range since Jan 1. Includes a 'July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935' column.

For footnotes see page 2840

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-share Lots

July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935

Lowest Highest Low High

Main table containing stock prices, sales, and ranges for various companies like Chickasha Cotton Oil, Childs Oil, and others. Columns include date, price per share, sales, and range since Jan 1.

For footnotes see page 2840

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

High and low sale prices per share for the week ending Friday, Oct. 25, 1935. Columns show days of the week from Saturday to Friday.

Range since Jan. 1 1935 to Sept. 30 1935. Columns show highest and lowest sale prices since Jan. 1, 1935, and range for the year 1934.

Main table containing stock names, share prices, and exchange information. Includes entries like 'Elec Storage Battery', '7 1/2% Horn Coal Corp.', 'Endicott-Johnson Corp.', etc.

For footnotes see page 2840.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range (Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-share Lots		July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935	Range for Year 1934	
Saturday Oct. 26	Monday Oct. 28	Tuesday Oct. 29	Wednesday Oct. 30	Thursday Oct. 31	Friday Nov. 1		Lowest	Highest	Low	High		Low	High
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share
110 58	110 58	111 58	111 58	111 58	111 58	11,500	2	Hayes Body Corp. 1 1/2 Mar 18	61 1/2	Jan 24	45 1/2	54 1/2	
134 140	134 140	132 140	132 140	132 140	133 146	400	25	Hazel Atlas Glass Co. 25	85	Jan 2	65	74 3/4	
160 168 1/2	160 168 1/2	160 168 1/2	160 168 1/2	160 168 1/2	160 168 1/2	11,000	100	Helms (C W) 25	127	Jan 4	94	101 1/2	
261 262 1/2	251 261 1/2	25 26 1/2	25 26 1/2	25 26 1/2	25 26 1/2	7,800	100	Preferred 100	142 1/2	Jan 10	162	123 1/2	
87 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	86 1/2 87 1/2	11,000	No par	Hercules Motors 11	11	Jan 8	27 1/2	54 1/2	
126 126	126 126 1/2	126 126 1/2	126 126 1/2	126 126 1/2	126 126 1/2	400	No par	Hercules Powder 71	Mar 12	90	Oct 16	40	
121 121 1/2	121 1/2 121 1/2	121 1/2 121 1/2	121 1/2 121 1/2	121 1/2 121 1/2	121 1/2 121 1/2	10	100	\$7 cum preferred 122	Feb 9	128	May 3	104 1/8	
77 77	76 77	76 77	76 77	76 77	76 77	400	100	Preferred called 121 1/2	Aug 28	121 1/2	Aug 29	121 1/2	
110 114	113 1/2 114	110 1/4 114 1/2	114 114	110 1/4 114 1/2	114 114	400	No par	Hershey Chocolate 70 1/4	Apr 4	81 1/4	Jan 19	44	
204 211 1/2	211 1/2 212	201 213	211 213	23 24 1/2	24 1/2 25 1/2	18,100	No par	Conv preferred 103 1/2	Jan 25	118	July 17	80	
9 9	9 1/4 9 1/4	9 9 1/4	9 9 1/4	8 7/8 8 7/8	8 7/8 9 1/2	2,500	5	Holland Furnace 5 1/2	Mar 15	25 1/2	Nov 1	4	
392 400	399 399	392 399	392 399	370 398	390 390	400	100	Hollander & Sons (A) 3078	Feb 5	412	May 31	200	
41 41	41 41 1/4	41 41	41 41	41 41 1/4	42 42	1,400	100	Homastake Mining 30	Mar 14	42	July 14	11	
24 24	24 24 1/2	23 24	23 24	23 24	25 27	52,500	70	Houdaille-Hershey cl A 61	Jan 13	27	Nov 1	21 1/2	
68 1/2 68 1/2	70 70 1/2	70 70 1/2	70 70 1/2	70 70 1/2	70 70	800	50	Class B 49	Jan 2	70	Nov 1	43	
48 48 1/2	4 4 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	3 3 1/2	4 4 1/2	12,700	100	Household Finance part pf 60	49	Jan 2	70	Oct 30	43
52 52 1/2	53 53 1/2	52 1/4 53 1/4	52 1/2 53 1/2	52 1/2 53 1/2	53 54	7,400	5	Houston Oil of Tex tem cots 100	19 1/2	Mar 2	17 1/2	Jan 2	9 1/2
38 38 1/4	34 34 1/4	34 34 1/4	34 34 1/2	34 34 1/2	33 34	5,400	50	7 percent series A 11	Mar 13	4 1/2	Oct 13	21 1/2	
8 8	8 1/4 8 1/4	8 1/4 8 1/4	8 1/4 8 1/4	8 1/4 8 1/4	8 1/2 8 1/2	4,000	100	Howe Sound Co 43	Jan 15	56	Apr 26	20	
10 10	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	42,100	100	Hudson & Manhattan 24	Feb 27	5 1/2	Jan 21	2 1/2	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	25,200	100	Preferred 6 1/2	Mar 14	13 1/2	Jan 21	6 1/2	
15 15	15 15 1/4	15 15 1/4	15 15 1/4	15 15 1/4	15 15 1/4	13,800	100	Hudson Motor Car 8 1/4	Mar 26	17 1/2	Oct 23	6 1/2	
204 207 1/2	201 211 1/2	221 222 1/2	211 222 1/2	211 222 1/2	211 222 1/2	3,400	100	Hupp Motor Car Corp 5 1/2	Apr 5	3 1/2	Jan 7	3 1/2	
52 1/2 52 1/2	53 54	52 1/2 53 1/2	52 1/2 53 1/2	52 1/2 53 1/2	52 1/2 53 1/2	110	100	Illinois Central 15	Apr 11	17 1/2	Sept 19	15	
8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	3,400	100	Preferred 40	Mar 21	57 1/2	Jan 10	40	
34 34 1/2	33 34 1/2	32 1/2 33 1/2	32 1/2 33 1/2	32 1/2 33 1/2	34 34 1/2	9,900	100	Leased lines 4 1/4	Mar 30	10	Jan 4	4 1/4	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Indian Refining 2 1/2	Mar 18	2 1/2	May 10	2 1/2	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Industrial Rayon 23 1/2	May 8	36 3/8	Oct 21	13 1/4	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	20	Ingersoll Rand 60 1/2	Mar 13	114 1/4	Nov 1	45	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	Preferred 109	Jan 7	130	July 18	105	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	20	100	Inland Steel 46 1/4	Mar 22	99 1/4	Nov 1	26	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Inspiration Cons Copper 2 1/2	Feb 27	8 1/2	Oct 8	2 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Insularshares Cfs Inc 4	Mar 1	6 1/2	Aug 2	2 1/2	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Interboro Rapid Transit 8 1/4	Mar 15	23 1/2	Sept 11	5 1/2	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Internat Rys of Cent Amer 1	Oct 7	4 1/2	Jan 25	2	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Certificates 1 1/4	Oct 14	5	Jan 5	2 1/2	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	Preferred 1 1/4	May 21	18 1/2	Jan 10	6 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Intercon't Rubber 1 1/4	May 1	3 1/2	Jan 7	1 1/2	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Interlake Iron 4 1/4	Mar 7	4 1/4	Mar 7	4 1/4	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Internat Agricul 2 1/2	July 11	5 1/2	Jan 2	1 1/2	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Prior preferred 26	June 1	42 1/4	Jan 25	10	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Int Business Machines 149 1/2	Jan 15	187	Sept 12	125 1/4	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Internat Carriers Ltd 3 1/2	Mar 12	7 1/2	Sept 11	3 1/2	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	International Cement 22 1/2	Mar 15	33	Jan 7	18 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	International Harvester 34 1/4	Mar 18	60 1/2	Sept 13	23 1/4	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Preferred 135	Jan 2	152	Mar 9	110	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Int Hydro-El Sys cl A 4	Mar 15	5	Aug 19	11 1/2	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Int Mercantile Marine 17	June 20	6 1/2	Oct 3	1 1/2	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Int Nickel of Canada 22 1/4	Jan 15	32 1/2	Nov 1	21 1/4	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Preferred 123 1/2	July 11	130 1/4	Mar 14	101	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	Internat Paper 7% pref 1 1/2	Jan 15	3 1/2	Oct 4	1 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Inter Pap & Pow cl A 1 1/2	Jan 15	3 1/2	Oct 4	1 1/2	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Class B 3 1/2	July 11	1 1/2	Oct 4	3 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Class C 2 1/2	May 7	1 1/4	Oct 4	3 1/2	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Preferred 4 1/2	Mar 13	18	Oct 11	4 1/2	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Int Printing Ink Corp 2 1/2	Jan 15	36 1/4	Nov 1	6	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Preferred 98 1/2	Jan 2	108	Sept 24	65	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	International Salt 25 1/4	Oct 21	36 1/4	May 14	20	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	International Shoe 42 1/4	Mar 19	43 1/4	July 26	38	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	International Silver 16	July 19	28	Jan 4	10	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	7% preferred 60 1/2	Mar 21	7 1/2	Oct 19	40	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Interstate Tel & Tel 5 1/2	Mar 13	15 1/2	Sept 13	5 1/2	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Interstate Dept Stores 7 1/2	May 8	16 1/2	Sept 9	2 1/2	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Intertype Corp 6 1/4	Mar 13	13 1/2	July 23	4 1/2	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	Island Creek Coal 2 1/2	Oct 22	36	Jan 8	20 1/2	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Preferred 110	Jan 22	120 1/4	Apr 8	85	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Jewel Tea Inc 37	Mar 13	37	Aug 8	26	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Johns-Manville 38 1/2	Mar 13	88 1/2	Oct 23	36 1/2	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Jones & Clark RR Co 7% gtd 130	Feb 19	130	Feb 19	115	
95 95 1/2	95 1/2 96 7/8	97 97 1/2	97 1/2 98 1/4	98 1/2 99	98 3/4 99 1/4	11,600	100	Lotus & Laugh Store 50	Apr 4	84 1/2	Sept 11	45	
64 64	61 61 1/2	67 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	61 67 1/2	3,500	100	Kansas City P & L pf ser B No par 115 1/4	Mar 20	120	Jan 7	97 1/2	
20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	19 1/2 20 1/2	22,100	100	Kansas City Southern 3 1/4	Mar 13	8 1/4	Jan 7	3 1/4	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Preferred 6 1/2	Mar 12	13 1/2	Aug 14	6 1/2	
10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	10 10 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	11 11 1/4	6,800	100	Kaufmann Dept Stores 7 1/2	Feb 6	19 1/2	Oct 15	5 1/4	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	3,800	100	Kayser (J) & Co 1 1/4	Jan 17	28	Oct 24	12	
112 114	113 1/2 113 1/2	112 1/2 113 1/2	111 111 1/2	111 111 1/2	112 114 1/4	1,200	100	Keith-Albee-Orpheum pref 3 1/2					

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Oct. 26 to Friday Nov. 1) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies (e.g., Mack Trucks Inc., Macy's, Magna Copper) with columns for 'Shares', 'Par', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935'.

For footnotes see page 2840

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for dates from Saturday Oct. 26 to Friday Nov. 1, and columns for 'Sales for the Week' and 'Shares'. It lists various stock prices and share counts.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies such as Northern Pacific, Northwestern Telegraph, and others, with their respective share counts and prices.

Table showing 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-share Lots' and 'July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935' with columns for 'Lowest', 'Highest', 'Low', and 'High' prices.

For footnotes see page 2840.

On Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

Main table containing bond listings for U.S. Government, State & City, Foreign Govt & Municipal, and N.Y. Stock Exchange. Columns include bond description, interest period, weekly range, and price/low-high data.

For footnotes see page 2855. NOTE—Sales of State and City securities occur very rarely on the New York Stock Exchange, dealings in such securities being almost entirely over the counter. Bid and asked quotations, however, by active dealers in these securities, will be found on a subsequent page under the general head of "Over-the-Counter Securities."

BONDS				BONDS				BONDS								
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE								
Week Ended Nov. 1				Week Ended Nov. 1				Week Ended Nov. 1								
Interest Period	Week's Range of Bid & Asked	Bonds Sold	July 1935 to Sept. 30 1935	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Week's Range of Bid & Asked	Bonds Sold	July 1935 to Sept. 30 1935	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Week's Range of Bid & Asked	Bonds Sold	July 1935 to Sept. 30 1935	Range Since Jan. 1		
															Low	High
Foreign Govt. & Munic. (Concl.)																
Roumania (Kingdom of Monopolies)—	F A	23 1/8	24 3/8	10	20 3/8	23 1/8	24 3/8	10	20 3/8	Atl & Dan 1st g 4s	J J	34 1/4	35 3/8	26	27	
*7s August coupon off	1959	F A	23 1/8	24 3/8	10	20 3/8	23 1/8	24 3/8	10	20 3/8	2d 4s	J J	28	28 1/2	27	
*Saarbruecken (City) 6s	1963	F A	31 1/2	32	7	28 1/2	29 1/2	7	28 1/2	Atl Gulf & W 1 S SS col tr 5s	J J	50	50 1/2	6	35 1/4	
Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil)—	M N	15	17	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	19 3/8	11 1/2	19 3/8	Atlantic Refining deb 5s	J J	106 1/2	106 1/2	4	101	
*8s May coupon off	1952	M N	12 1/2	14 3/8	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 3/8	11 1/2	Austin & N W 1st gu g 5s	J J	101	101	2	75	
*External 6 3/4s May coupon off	1957	M N	12 1/2	14 3/8	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	19 3/8	11 1/2	*Baldwin Loco Works 1st 5s	M N	103	103	1	95 1/4	
Sao Paulo (State of)—	J J	23	23	1	15 1/2	23	30	30	30	Balt & Ohio 1st g 4s	A O	99 1/4	100	166	82 1/2	
*8s July coupon off	1936	J J	16 1/2	16 5/8	17	12 1/2	14 5/8	23 3/4	23 3/4	Refund & gen 5s series A	J D	71 1/4	72 1/4	84	54	
*External 8s July coupon off	1950	J J	14 3/8	14 5/8	4	12 3/4	12 3/4	21	21	1st gold 5s	A O	105	105 3/4	126	94 1/8	
*External 7s Sept coupon off	1956	M S	13 1/2	14 1/4	11	10 3/4	13	21	21	Ref & gen 6s series C	J D	80	81 1/2	101	59	
*External 6s July coupon off	1968	J J	76	77 1/2	22	61	72 7/8	91 1/4	91 1/4	P. L. E. & W Va Sys ref 4s	A O	94 3/4	95 3/4	77	74	
*Secured 7 1/2s	1940	A O								Southwest Div 1st 3 1/2 5s	M N	97 1/4	98	116	76 1/8	
*Santa Fe (Prov Arg Rep) 7s	1942	M S	50	54 5/8	30	37	45	65	65	Tol & Cin Div 1st ret 4s A	J J	85 1/2	86 1/4	29	61	
*Stamped			49	50 3/4	30	38	47 1/8	62 1/4	62 1/4	Ref & gen 5s series D	J O	69	71	112	52 1/2	
*Saxon Pub Wks (Germany) 7s	1945	F A	35	35	2	29 1/2	29 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	Conv 4 1/2s	M S	55	56 3/4	269	52 1/2	
*Gen ref guar 6 3/4s	1951	M N	31 1/4	32	7	28	28	40	40	Ref & gen M 5s ser F	M S	89	70 1/2	60	52 1/2	
*Saxon State Mtge Inst 7s	1945	J D	35	40	4	39	35	55	55	Bangor & Aroostook 1st 5s	J J	113	113	3	94 1/2	
*Sinking fund g 6 1/4s	1946	J D	35	36 3/4	3	36 1/2	35	52 1/2	52 1/2	4s stamped	1951	J J	104	104 3/4	24	74 1/8
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom)—			25 3/8	26 1/2	36	19 1/4	24	36	36	Bataviana Petr guar deb 4 1/4s	J J	112	112	5	94 3/8	
*8s Nov 1 1935 coupon on	1962		24 3/4	25 5/8	13	17	22 1/8	36	36	Battle Creek & Stur 1st gu 3s	J D	64	65 3/4		60	
*7s Nov 1 1935 coupon on	1962		68 1/8	69 3/4	4	62	65 1/2	75	75	Beech Creek 1st gu g 4s	J J	101 3/4	101 3/4	34	88	
Silesia (Prov of) extl 7s	1947	J D	47 1/2	47 1/2	2	25 1/4	43	61 1/4	61 1/4	2d guar g 6s	J J	101 3/4	101 3/4		89 1/2	
*Silesian Landowners Assn 6s	1947	F A	162 7/8	162 7/8		117	153	175 1/2	175 1/2	Beech Creek ext 1st g 3 1/4s	A O	96			66	
Soissons (City of) extl 6s	1936	M N	95 3/4	95 3/4	1	47 1/4	86	99	99	Bell Tele of Pa 5s series B	1948	J J	118	119 1/8	11	103
Styria (Province of)—			99 1/2	99 3/8	12	75	95	102 1/2	102 1/2	1st & ref 5s series C	1960	J J	123 1/2	124	3	103 1/4
*7s Feb coupon off	1946	F A	80 3/4	82 1/2	9	58	74 1/2	87 3/8	87 3/8	Belvidere Delaware cons 3 1/4s	1943	M S	111 1/2	112	34	82
Sydney (City) s 5 3/4s	1956	F A	70 5/8	72	4	53 3/4	60 1/2	76	76	Beneficial Indus Loan deb 6s	1945	J D	311 1/4	312 1/2	7	27 7/8
Talwan Elec Pow s f 5 1/4s	1971	J J	80 3/4	82 1/2	9	58	74 1/2	87 3/8	87 3/8	*Benton City Elec Co deb 6 3/4s	1951	F A	28 1/2	28 3/4	14	24 1/2
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912	1952	M S	70 5/8	72	4	53 3/4	60 1/2	76	76	*Deb sinking fund 6 3/4s	1959	F A	27 1/8	27 1/8	2	24 1/2
*External s f 5 1/4s guar.	1961	A O	80 3/8	82 3/4	17	59	74 3/8	85	85	*Debtentures 6s	1955	A O	27 1/8	27 1/8	2	24 1/2
*Tolima (Dept of) extl 7s	1947	M N	9	9 1/8	6	8 1/2	8 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	*Berlin Elec El & Underg 6 1/2s	1956	A O	32 1/8	32 1/8	2	27 3/8
Trondhjem (City) 1st 5 1/4s	1957	M N	99	99	1	63 3/4	91	100	100	Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s guar A	1942	M N	110	111 1/4	21	94 1/8
Upper Austria (Province of)—			99	99	1	63 3/4	91	100	100	30-year p m & impst s f 5s	1936	J J	102 3/4	102 7/8	24	94
*7s unmat coupon on	1945	J D	95			51 1/4	85	110 1/2	110 1/2	25-yr cons M 4 1/2s ser D	1960	J J	102	102 3/4	244	99 1/8
*Extl 6 1/2s unmat coupon	1957	J D	93			41 1/2	92	108 3/8	108 3/8	Big Sandy 1st 4s	1944	J D	108 1/2	109 1/2		90
*Uruguay (Republic) extl 8s	1946	F A	37 1/4	37 3/8	11	33	36 1/4	47 3/8	47 3/8	Bing & Bing deb 6 1/4s	1950	M S	73 1/2	74		25
*External s f 6s	1960	M N	38 1/2	39	9	26 1/2	34 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	Boston & Maine 1st 5s A O	1967	M S	75	78 3/4	38	59 1/4
*External s f 6s	1964	M N	38 1/4	38 1/4	3	26 1/8	34 1/2	42	42	1st M 5s series II	1956	F A	77 3/4	80 1/4	15	56
Venezian Prov Mtge Bank 7s	1952	A O	53 1/8	54	2	51	51	83	83	1st g 4 3/4s ser JJ	1961	F A	71	72 3/8	15	56
Vienna (City of)—			87 3/8	87 1/2	10	52 1/2	80	96	96	*Boston & N Y Air Line 1st 4s	1955	F A	16 1/2	24 3/4		26
*8s Nov coupon on	1952	M N	87	87 1/2	3	61	63	74 3/8	74 3/8	*Botany Cons Mills 6 1/4s	1934	A C	15	15	1	5
Warsaw (City) extl 7s	1958	F A	84 3/8	85 1/2	5	63	80 1/4	90	90	*Certificates of deposit			12 1/8	15 1/2		6
Yokohama (City) extl 6s	1961	J D								*Bowman-Bilt Hotels 1st 7s	1934	M S	65 1/8			41 1/2
										Stamp as to pay of \$435 pt red	1941	J J	85 1/2	85 1/2		68 1/2
RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.																
*1st Abitibi Pow & Paper 1st 5s	1953	J D	29 1/2	30 7/8	36	15 3/8	26	41 1/2	41 1/2	Brooklyn City RR 1st 5s	1941	J J	107 1/8	108	20	103
4 Sams Express col tr g 4s	1948	A O	96	96 3/4	13	61	85	100	100	Bklyn Edison Inc gen 5s A	1949	J J	106 1/2	107	12	102
Adriatic Elec Co ext 7s	1952	A O	52	53 1/4	3	51	50	100 1/4	100 1/4	Gen mtge 5s series E	1952	J J	106 1/2	107	12	102
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 5s	1943	J D	108	108	16	80 1/4	104	108 1/4	108 1/4	Bklyn-Mann R T sec 6s A	1968	J J	106	106 7/8	103	86 3/8
1st cons 4s ser B	1943	J D	102 1/2	102 1/2	1	74	98 1/2	103 3/4	103 3/4	15-year sec 6s, series A	1949	J D	104 1/8	104 7/8	64	98
*Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s	1948	A O	48 1/4	50	19	38	38	64 3/4	64 3/4	Bklyn Qu Co & Sub con gtd 5s	1941	M N	69			52 3/8
*6s assorted	1948	A O	48 1/4	50	19	38	38	64 3/4	64 3/4	1st 5s stamped	1941	F A	69			52 3/8
Alb & Susq 1st guar 3 1/4s	1946	A O	101	102 1/2	8	83	99 1/2	104 3/8	104 3/8	Bklyn Union El 1st g 6s	1958	F A	107 1/2	109	27	57 3/4
Alleghany Corp col tr 5s	1944	J D	77	77 1/2	69	47 3/8	64 1/2	78 3/8	78 3/8	Bklyn U Gas 1st cons g 5s	1947	M N	118 3/4	119	11	103 1/2
Coll & conv 5s	1949	F A	67 1/2	68 1/2	100	41	52 1/2	70	70	1st lien & ref 5s series A	1947	M N	124 1/2	125 7/8		105 1/4
*Coll & conv 5s	1950	A O	23 1/4	25	18	13	13	30	30	Debenture gold 5s	1950	J J	104 1/2	105 1/4	16	93
*6s stamped	1950	A O	16 1/2	18 1/2	83	8	8	20 1/2	20 1/2	1st lien & ref 5s series B	1957	M N	109 1/2	109 1/2	7	100 1/2
Allegh & West 1st gu 4s	1965	A O	94	94	2	62	84 1/2	94	94	Bruns & West 1st gu g 4s	1938	J J				88 3/8
Allegh Valley gen guar g 4s	1942	M S	108	108 1/2	10	83	105 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/4	Buff Gen El 4 1/4s series B	1981	F A	109 3/4	110	10	96 1/2
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 1/2s	1950	A O	97 1/8	98	63	92 5/8	92 5/8	98	98	Buff Roch & Pitts gen g 6s	1937	M S	103 1/4	103 3/4	6	91
Allis-Chalmers Mfg deb 5s	1937	M N	101	102	75	83 1/2	100	102	102	Consol 4 1/4s	1957	M N	63	64 7/8	58	50
*Alpine-Montana Steel 7s	1959		89	90	50	87	97 3/4			*Burl C R & Nor 1st & col 5s	1934	A O	16	16	3	14
										*Certificates of deposit	1952	J J	16	16		14
Am Beet Sugar 6s ext to Feb 1	1940	F A	102	102 1/2		80	98	103 1/2	103 1/2	*Bush Terminal 1st 4s	1952	J J	35	37 1/4	26	30 1/8
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s	2030	M S	72 1/8	74 1/4	413	32	49	76 1/2	76 1/2	Consol 5s	1955	J J	16	16		14
American Ice s f deb 5s	1953	J D	72	74 1/4	18	62	73 1/4	83 1/2	83 1/2	Bush Term Bldgs 5s gu tax ex	1960	A O	54	57 1/8	19	51
Amer I G Chem con 5 1/4s	1949	M N	112 1/2	113	56	76 1/8	104 1/2	113 3/8	113 3/8	By-Prod Coke 1st 5 1/4s A	1945	M N	83 3/4	85	7	54
Amer Internat Corp con 5 3/4s	1949	J J	100 1/2	101 1/2	60	65	85	101 1/2	101 1/2	Cal G & E Corp un f & ref 5s	1937	M N	107 1/4			

Main table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Nov. 1, Interest Period, Week's Range of Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935, Range Since Jan. 1, and another set of columns for the same data on the right side.

For footnotes see page 2855.

Main table with columns for bond names, interest periods, week's range, and prices. Includes categories like Green Bay & West, Illinois Bell Telephone, and Leh Valley Term Ry.

For footnotes see page 2855

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 1						BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Nov. 1						
Bonds	Interest	Weeks		Bonds Sold	July 1	Bonds	Interest	Weeks		Bonds Sold	July 1	
		Range	Frday's					Range	Frday's			
		of	Asked	Sept. 30				of	Asked	Sept. 30		
		1933 to	1935									
Roch G&E gen M 5 1/4 ser C	M S	106 1/2	106 3/8	3	96	106 1/2	109 7/8	2	94 1/2	104 1/2	109 7/8	
Gen mtge 4 1/4 series D	M S	111 1/8	108 3/4	4	85	108	113 1/8	10	99 1/4	101 1/4	108 3/4	
Gen mtge 6 series E	M S	108 1/4	108 1/4	4	89 1/2	106 1/2	110	10	105	110 1/2	121	
K&L Ark & Louis 1st 4 1/4	M S	101 1/2	11	32	7 1/2	7 1/2	14	58	101 1/2	111	121	
Royal Dutch 4s with war	A O	211 1/2	112 1/2	13	90 3/4	105 1/2	136 1/2	10	105	109 1/2	116	
Ruhr Chemical s f 6s	A O	32	34 1/2	8	32 1/8	32 1/8	38	81	94	107 1/2	113 1/2	
Rut-Canada 1st gu 4s	J J	22	25 1/2	8	20	22	40 1/4	12	80 1/2	103 1/2	108 1/8	
Rutland RR 1st con 4 1/4	J J	20 1/2	25	7	31 3/4	30	51	14	81	103	108	
St Joe & Grand Isld 1st 4s	J J	105	105	7	83 1/4	103	107	10	76 1/8	99 1/2	104 7/8	
St Joe Ry Lt Ht & Pr 1st 5s	M S	103 3/8	103 3/4	20	70	96	104 3/8	4	105 5/8	105 5/8	108 1/8	
St Lawr & Adr 1st g 6s	J J	*	89	7	64 1/4	86 1/2	90	96	53	87	95	
2d gold 6s	A O	*	81	7	70	80 1/4	85	10	97 1/2	107 1/2	112 1/2	
St Louis Iron Mt & Southern— *1st Div & G Div 1st g 4s	M N	62	63 1/2	21	45 1/8	54 1/2	71	10	85 1/8	99 1/2	104 7/8	
*Certificates of deposit— †St L Peor & N Y 1st gu 5s	J J	31 3/4	31 5/8	1	52	64	69	10	116	115	115	
†St L Rocky Mt & P 5s stp 1	J J	75	75 3/4	3	37	60	77 1/4	10	27	32	41	
†St L-San Fran pr llen 4s A	J J	11 1/2	12 3/8	39	9 3/4	9 3/4	17 1/4	8	98 3/4	120	141 3/4	
*Certificates of deposit— *Prior lien 6s series B	J J	10 1/2	11 1/8	16	8 1/2	8 1/2	15	13	98 3/4	120	141 3/4	
*Certificates of deposit— *Con M 4 1/4 series A	M S	10 1/2	11 1/8	90	7 3/4	7 3/4	14 1/2	13	98 3/4	120	141 3/4	
*Cts of deposit stamped	M S	9 5/8	10 7/8	57	7 1/2	7 1/2	13 3/8	10	98 3/4	120	141 3/4	
St L S W 1st 4s bond cts	M N	80	83	31	51	64	85	10	85 1/8	92 1/2	100	
2s g 4s Inc bond cts	Nov 1939	J J	59 1/2	60 1/2	41 1/2	49 3/8	69 1/2	10	109	116	115	
1st terminal & uniting 6s	J J	59 1/4	62 1/4	18	35 3/8	35 3/8	64 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Gen & ref g 5s ser A	J J	48 7/8	52 1/2	28	27	27	54 1/2	10	109	116	115	
St Paul City Cable cons 5s	J J	100	100	9	45	75 1/4	100	10	109	116	115	
Guaranteed 5s	J J	100	101	9	45 7/8	70	99	10	109	116	115	
†St P & Duluth 1st con g 4s	J D	103 1/4	*	7	84	101 1/2	104 1/2	10	109	116	115	
†St Paul E Gr Trk 1st 4 1/4	J J	*	29 7/8	7	45	45	103 1/2	10	109	116	115	
†St Paul & K O Sh L g 4 1/4	F A	12 1/2	13	7	11 1/8	11	17 7/8	10	109	116	115	
St Paul Mnn & Man 5s	J J	107 1/4	107 3/8	41	92 1/2	104 1/2	109 3/8	10	109	116	115	
Mont ext 1st gold 4s	J J	104	104	15	86	101	104 1/4	10	109	116	115	
†Pacific ext gu 4s (large)	J J	103 1/4	103 3/4	16	85	99 1/4	103 1/2	10	109	116	115	
St Paul Un Dep 5s guar.	J J	117	117	2	96	113	118 7/8	10	109	116	115	
S A & St Pass 1st g 4s	J J	86 1/8	87 1/2	53	55	74 1/2	90 7/8	10	109	116	115	
San Antonio Pubi Serv 1st 6s	J J	108 1/4	108 3/4	7	70	100 1/4	107 3/8	10	109	116	115	
Santa Fe Pres & Phen 1st 6s	M S	*112	113	8	95	108	112 3/8	10	109	116	115	
Schuleo Co guar 6 3/4	J J	*50	52	3	34	34	52	10	109	116	115	
Stamped— Guar s f 6 3/4 series B	A O	*50	53 7/8	26 1/2	29	32 1/4	55	10	109	116	115	
Stamped— Seloto V & N E 1st gu 4s	M N	*111 1/8	112 1/2	90	109 1/4	115	118	10	109	116	115	
†Seaboard Air Line 1st g 4s	A O	*131 1/2	17	6 1/2	10 1/4	15 1/2	17	10	109	116	115	
*Certificates of deposit— †Gold 4s stamped	A O	12 1/4	12 7/8	2	10 1/4	10 1/4	20	10	109	116	115	
*Certificates of deposit stamped	A O	12	12	2	10 1/4	10 1/4	20	10	109	116	115	
*Adjustment 5s—Oct 1949	F A	5	5 1/2	5	2 1/2	2	3 1/8	10	109	116	115	
*Refunding 4s—1959	A O	5	5 1/2	12	4 1/4	4 1/4	9	10	109	116	115	
*Certificates of deposit— †1st & con 6s series A	M S	6 1/2	7	45	4 1/2	4 1/2	11 7/8	10	109	116	115	
*Certificates of deposit— ††Atl & Birm 1st g 4s	M S	5 1/2	5 1/2	8	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	109	116	115	
††Atl & Birm 1st g 4s	M S	14 1/2	15 3/8	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	17 1/8	10	109	116	115	
†Seaboard All Fla 6s A cts	A O	3	3 1/4	38	2 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	10	109	116	115	
*Series B certificates	F A	*3	4 1/4	4	2 1/4	2 1/4	4 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Sharon Steel Hoop s f 5 1/4	F A	100	100 1/2	41	35	80	100 7/8	10	109	116	115	
Shell Pipe Line s f deb 6s	M N	103 3/8	104 3/8	37	86	102 3/4	105 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Shell Union Oil s f deb 6s	M N	103	104	45	78 3/8	102 1/4	104 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Shinysutsu El Pow 1st 6 3/4	J D	85	85	6	58	76 1/4	88	10	109	116	115	
†Slemens & Halske s f 7s	J J	58	58	10	39	58	76	10	109	116	115	
†Debuture s f 6 3/4	M S	111	111 1/2	6	36	39	60 3/4	10	109	116	115	
Slerra & San Fran Power 6s	F A	111	111 1/2	6	89 3/4	103 1/4	113	10	109	116	115	
*Slerra Elec Corp s f 6 3/4	F A	29 1/2	29 3/4	7	25 3/4	25 3/4	39 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Slerra-Am Corp coll tr 7s	F A	71	72 1/4	15	33	45 1/4	72	10	109	116	115	
Skelly Oil deb 5 1/4	M S	102 1/2	102 3/4	40	80	99 1/2	103 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Socony-Vacuum Oil 3 1/2	A O	101	101 1/8	139	99	100 3/4	101 1/8	10	109	116	115	
South & Nor Ala cons gu 5s	F A	*102 1/8	*	9	99	103	104 3/8	10	109	116	115	
Gen cons guar 50-year 5s	A O	*114	*	89	112	116 1/2	*	10	109	116	115	
South Bell Tel & Tel 1st s f 5s	J J	106 7/8	107 1/2	49	103 1/2	106	110	10	109	116	115	
Southern Colo Power 6s A	J J	100 1/2	101 3/4	22	60 1/4	82	102 1/8	10	109	116	115	
So Pac coll 4s (Cent Pac coll)	J D	76	78	34	46	60 1/2	83 1/4	10	109	116	115	
1st 4 1/4 (Oregon Lines) A	M S	83 1/2	84 7/8	170	55	73 1/2	87 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Gold 4 1/4	M S	72 1/2	73 1/2	109	44	56 1/2	76 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Gold 4 1/2	M S	72 1/2	73 1/2	63	43	55 1/2	76	10	109	116	115	
Gold 4 3/4	M N	72 1/4	73 1/2	174	42	56	75 1/2	10	109	116	115	
San Fran 7s 1st 5s	M S	104	104 3/4	34	80 1/4	99 1/2	106 1/2	10	109	116	115	
No Pac of Cal 1st con g 6s	M S	106 1/2	107 3/8	100	100	106 1/2	107 7/8	10	109	116	115	
So Pac Coast 1st gu 4s	J J	99 1/2	97 3/4	152	60 1/8	89	95 3/4	10	109	116	115	
So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s	J J	99 1/2	97 3/4	152	60 1/8	89	95 3/4	10	109	116	115	
1st 4s, Stamped	1955	*	*	97	97	97	97	10	109	116	115	
Southern Ry 1st cons g 6s	J J	82	83 1/4	108	74	77	103 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Devl & gen 4s series A	A C	41 1/2	44	260	28	28	62 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Devl & gen 6s	A O	52 1/2	55	65	35 1/2	35 1/2	81	10	109	116	115	
Devl & gen 6 3/4	A O	56	58	80	35 1/8	35 1/8	86	10	109	116	115	
Mem Div 1st g 6s	J J	*73 1/2	76 7/8	60	69	69	92 1/2	10	109	116	115	
St Louis Div 1st g 4s	J J	95 3/4	97 1/2	15	53 1/4	69 1/8	88	10	109	116	115	
East Tenn reorg 1st g 5s	1938	M S	37	39 1/2	29	29	67	10	109	116	115	
Mobile & Ohio coll tr 4s	1934	F A	105	1 6 1/4	13	104	105 7/8	10	109	116	115	
*West Bell Tel 1st & ref 5s	J J	12	13 3/4	6	6	6	14 3/4	10	109	116	115	
†Spokane Internat 1st g 5s	J J	12	13 3/4	6	6	6	14 3/4	10	109	116	115	
Stand Oil of N Y deb 4 1/4	J D	101	101	13	96 1/2	101	104 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Staten Island Ry 1st 4 1/4	J D	98 1/2	98 1/2	1	12	13	21 1/2	10	109	116	115	
†Stevens Hotels 6s series A	J J	18 1/8	18 1/8	1	12	13	21 1/2	10	109	116	115	
*Studebaker Corp conv deb 6s	1945	J J	65 1/8	72 1/2	496	39	39	73 1/2	10	109	116	115
Sunbury & Lewiston 1st 4s	J J	100 1/2	100 1/2	34	101 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Swift & Co 1st M3 3/4	M S	104 1/4	104 1/2	34	101 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	10	109	116	115	
Syracuse Ltg Co 1st g 6s	J J	*118 1/8	*	103	116	116 1/2	123 1/4	10	109	116	115	
Tenn Cent 1st 6s A or B	1947	A O	64	67	26	43 1/4	54 1/4	69	86	102 1/2	105 7/8	
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s	1951	J J	118 5/8	119 1/4	5	60	113	123 1/4	86	102 1/2	105 7/8	

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Oct. 26 1935) and ending the present Friday (Nov. 1 1935). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935, and a detailed list of securities with their respective prices and dates.

For footnotes see page 2861.

STOCKS (Continued)		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week	July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935	Range Since Jan. 1 1935		STOCKS (Continued)		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week	July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935	Range Since Jan. 1 1935		
Par	Low	High	Shares	Low	High	Low	High	Par	Low	High	Shares	Low	High	Low	High	
Middle States Petrol—								Pa Fr & L's pref	107	107 3/4	40	74 1/4	80 3/4	Jan	107 3/4	
Class A v t c	1 1/4	1 1/4	800	7/4	7/4	Mar	2 1/4	May			10	72 1/4	77	Jan	107 3/4	
Class B v t c	3/4	7/16	1,200	1 1/4	1 1/4	Mar	3/16	Aug	Penn Salt Mfg Co	103	103	10	42 1/4	Apr	108	
Middle West Util com	1 1/8	1 1/4	2,000	1 1/8	1 1/4	Mar 2	5/16	May	Penn Salt Mfg Co	103	103	100	42 1/4	Apr	108	
\$6 conv pref ser A w w	2 1/4	2 1/4	200	3/4	3/4	Apr	3/8	Oct	Penn Salt Mfg Co	103	103	100	42 1/4	Apr	108	
Certificates of dep	2	2	200	3/4	3/4	Apr	3/8	Oct	Pepperell Mfg Co	68 1/2	70 1/2	120	52 1/2	Mar	89 1/4	
Midland Royalty Corp									Perfect Circle Co	41 1/2	43 1/2	450	21	31	Feb	43 1/2
\$2 conv pref	7 1/4	7 1/4	450	4	4	Nov	10	Jan	Philadelphia Co com	9 1/4	9 3/4	500	4	4	Mar	13 1/4
Midland Steel Prod	17	18	400	4 1/4	4 1/4	Mar	20 3/4	Sept	Phoenix Securities—							
Midvale Co	38	40	300	18 1/2	18 1/2	Jan	43 1/2	Sept	Common	2 3/4	3 1/4	4,100	3 1/4	1 1/4	Feb	3 1/4
Mining Corp of Canada	1	1	100	1 1/16	1 1/16	Jan	1 1/16	Apr	\$3 conv pref ser A	10 1/2	11 1/4	2,800	3 1/2	8 1/4	Apr	12
Minnesota Mining & Mfg	19 1/2	19 1/2	25	7 1/4	7 1/4	Jan	19 1/2	July	Pie Bakeries Inc com	6 1/2	7	200	1	2	Jan	8
Miss River Fuel rights	107 1/2	107 1/2	60	65	65	Feb	82	Feb	Placer Governor com	3 1/2	4 1/4	500	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan	4 1/4
Miss River Pow 6 1/2 ptd 100	17 1/2	18 1/4	1,900	8 1/4	8 1/4	Mar	10 1/4	Nov	Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd	9	9 1/2	3,100	8 1/4	8 1/4	Jan	12 1/2
Mock Judson Voehringer	78	80	420	30 1/4	30 1/4	Mar	82	Oct	Pitney-Bowes Postage	6	6 1/4	1,000	2 1/4	5	Mar	7
Moh & Hud Pow 1st pref	38 3/4	39 1/2	500	9	9	Mar	39 1/2	Oct	Meter							
2d preferred	11	11 1/2	5,000	2 3/4	2 3/4	Jan	14 1/4	July	Pitts Bessemer & Le RR	5 1/2	7	4,000	2	2 1/4	Jan	7
Molybdenum Corp	139	141 1/4	519	56	56	Jan	144 1/4	May	Pittsburgh Forgings	64	66 3/4	864	51	51	Feb	73 1/2
Montgomery Ward A	32	32 3/4	200	26 1/4	26 1/4	May	34 1/4	Aug	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	90 1/2	92 3/4	4,400	30 3/4	46 3/4	Apr	92 3/4
Montreal Ls Ht & Pow	z40	z40	50	16 1/4	16 1/4	Jan	24	Oct	Pittsburgh Plate Glass	5	6	100	10	18 1/4	Aug	25 1/4
Moody's Invest Service									Pond Creek Pochontas	2 1/4	3 1/4	11,600	3 1/4	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4
Moore Corp Ltd com									Powderell & Alexander	20 1/2	20 1/2	200	7 1/4	7 1/4	Jan	23 1/4
Preferred A									Power Corp of Can com	8 1/4	8 1/4	50	6 1/4	6 1/4	May	9 1/4
Mtge Bk of Columbia									Pratt & Lambert Co	28	28 3/4	700	15 3/4	23 1/4	July	30
American Shares									Premier Gold Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	5,500	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/4
Mountain & Gulf Oil	4 3/8	5 3/8	1,400	3 1/8	3 1/8	Jan	5 3/8	May	Pressed Metals of Amer	16 1/4	16 1/2	1,500	9 1/4	9 1/4	June	16 1/2
Mountain Producers	10								Producers Royalty	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,900	1 1/2	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Mountain Sts Pow com									Properties Realization							
Mountain Sts Tel & Tel 100	133	134 1/2	120	100	105 1/2	Jan	134 1/2	Oct	Voting trust otf 33 1-3c	17	17	50	12 1/4	12 1/4	Apr	19 1/4
Murphy (G C) Co	127 1/2	128	300	31 3/4	31 3/4	Mar	137 1/2	Oct	Propper McCallum Hosy	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,100	3 1/2	3 1/2	May	3 1/2
8% preferred	112	112	100	105	112	Apr	116	Apr	Providence Gas Co	12 1/2	12 1/2	700	10 3/4	10 3/4	May	12 1/2
Nachman-Spriffled Corp									Prudential Investors	8 1/2	9	3,500	4 3/4	4 3/4	Mar	9 1/4
National Baking Co com									\$6 preferred	98	98	50	83	Jan	100	
Nati Beilas Hess com	1 1/2	2	13,600	1 1/4	1 1/4	May	2 1/4	Jan	Pub Serv of Colo—							
Nat Bond & Share Corp	41	41 1/4	1,100	29 1/4	29 1/4	Feb	41 1/4	Oct	7 1/2 pref	99 1/4	102	20	90	Apr	102	
National Container Corp									Pub Serv of Indian \$7 pref	25 1/2	36	480	8	8	Jan	36
Common	23	23	50	10	18 1/4	June	23	Oct	\$5 preferred	12	14	180	8	8	Jan	14
\$2 conv pref									Public Serv Nor Ill com	61	51	300	9	16	Feb	40
National Fuel Gas Co	18 1/2	19	4,300	11 1/4	11 1/4	Mar	19	Oct	6% preferred	9 1/2			28	78 1/2	Apr	102
National P & L \$6 pref	7 1/8	7 5/8	1,850	32	46 3/4	Feb	84 3/4	Aug	7% preferred	38			77	77	Jan	83
Nat Rubber Mach	5	6 1/4	1,900	2	4 1/4	Oct	9 1/2	Mar	Public Service Okla							
Nat Service common	1	3/4	2,000	1 1/4	1 1/4	Apr	3 1/4	Jan	7% pr L len	87	87	25	54	87	Nov	87
Conv part preferred									Pub Util Secur \$7 pt pf	3 1/2	3 1/2	200	3 1/4	3 1/4	Feb	3 1/4
National Steel Car Ltd									Puget Sound P & L	38	39 1/2	2,875	7 3/4	13	Mar	40 1/4
Nat Sugar Refining	24	26 1/4	2,300	24	21	Oct	35	Feb	\$5 preferred	14 3/4	16 3/4	1,300	5	6 1/4	Mar	18 1/4
Nat Tea Co 5 1/2 pf	9 3/4	9 3/4	2,500	9	9	Apr	9 3/4	May	Pure Oil Co 6% pref	10	10	800	33 1/4	34 1/4	Mar	70
National Trans	12.60								Pyrene Manufacturing	5 1/2	5 3/4		1 1/4	2 1/4	Jan	7 1/4
Nat Union Radio Corp	3 1/2	3 1/2	4,800	3 1/4	3 1/4	May	3 1/2	Oct	Quaker Oats com	136	137	80	106	127	Jan	137
Nehl Corp com	4 1/4	4 1/2	200	3 1/4	3 1/4	Jul	5 1/2	Aug	6% preferred	145	145	20	111	132 1/2	Feb	147
1st pref									Quebec Power Co							
Nelson Bros 7% pref	109	111	500	20 1/2	20 1/2	Jul	111	Oct	Ry & Light Secur com	17	17 1/2	275	4 3/4	6 3/4	Mar	17 1/2
Nelson (Herman) Corp	6 1/2	6 1/2	200	2	4 1/4	Apr	8	Jan	Rainbow Luminous Prod							
Neptune Meter class A	9 1/2	10 1/2	500	3 3/4	6 1/4	Apr	13	Oct	Class A	3 1/2	3 1/2	300	3 1/2	7 1/4	June	7 1/4
Nestle-Le Mur Co cl A	7	7 1/4	510	5 1/4	5 1/4	Jun	7 1/4	Nov	Class B				1 1/4	1 1/4	June	1 1/4
New Calif Elec com	53	60	100	35	35	Mar	60	Oct	Raymond Concrete Pile							
7% preferred	2 1/4	2 1/4	500	1 1/4	1 1/4	Feb	3 1/4	Aug	Common							
New Bradford Oil	111	111	50	75	102	June	111	Oct	\$3 convertible preferred	2 1/4	3	500	12	12	Sept	25
New Eng Tel & Tel	69	71 1/4	1,650	49	49	Apr	71 1/4	Oct	Raytheon Mfg v t c	50						
New Jersey Zinc	1 1/4	1 1/4	500	1 1/4	1 1/4	May	2 1/4	Jan	Red Bank Oil Co	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,200	3 1/2	3 1/2	Feb	3 1/2
New Mex & Ariz Land	9 1/4	9 3/4	300	1 1/4	3 1/4	Mar	11	Oct	Reed Roller Bit Co	7	7 1/4	1,200	4 3/4	4 3/4	Oct	4 3/4
New Haven Rock Co	59 1/2	61 1/2	6,200	34 1/4	34 1/4	Mar	61 1/2	Nov	Reeves (D) com	3 1/2	3 1/2	800	1 1/4	1 1/4	Apr	3 1/4
Newport Mining Corp	3 1/4	3 1/4	200	3 1/4	3 1/4	Mar	3 1/4	Aug	Reliable Stores com	10 1/2	10 3/4	900	1 1/4	4 3/4	Mar	12
New Process com	30 3/4	33	300	15	25 1/4	Jan	33	Nov	Reynolds Investing	1 1/4	1 1/4	4,800	1 1/4	3 1/4	Apr	3 1/4
N Y Auction Co com	43 3/4	44	200	17 1/2	33	Feb	69 1/4	Apr	Rice Stix Dry Goods	10 1/4	11 1/4	900	2 1/4	9	July	12 1/4
N Y Merchandise	99 1/4	99 1/4	50	59	61 1/2	Jan	100 1/4	Aug	Richfield Oil pref	3 1/4	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	3 1/4	July	3 1/4
N Y & Honduras Rosario	91 1/4	91 1/4	10	53 1/2	53 1/2	Jan	92	Oct	Richmond Rad com	1 1/2	1 1/2	620	2 1/4	2 1/4	Aug	2 1/4
N Y Pr & L's 7% pref									Rochest G & E 6% D pf 100	6 1/4	6 1/4	100	6	6	Mar	9 1/4
\$6 preferred									Rogers-Majestic class A	1 1/4	1 1/4	200	3 1/4	1 1/4	Apr	2 1/4
N Y Shipbuilding Corp									Root Petroleum Co	2 1/4	3 1/4	1,000	8	8	Aug	11 1/4
Founders shares	9	9	100	4 1/4	4 1/4	Mar	13 1/4	Jan	\$1.20 conv pref							
N Y Steam Corp com	118	118 1/4	250	113 1/2	113 1/2	Mar	121	Mar	Rossia International	3 1/2	3 1/2	400	3 1/2	3 1/2	May	7 1/4
N Y Telop 6 1/2 pf	4 1/4	4 1/4	100	3	3	Apr	4 1/4	Sept	Royalite Oil Co	38	39 1/4	1,900	8 3/4	15 1/4	Mar	39 1/4
N Y Trans									Ruberols Typewriter	75 1/2	77 1/4	325	25	41	Jan	78
N Y Wat Serv 6% pfd									Ruseks Fifth A v t	5	8	1,000	2 1/4	3 1/4	Apr	9
Niagara Hud Pow									Ryan Consol Petrol	1	1 1/4	300	3 1/4	3 1/4	Mar	1 1/4
Common	8 1/4	9 1/4	50,000	2 1/4	2 1/4	Mar	9 1/4	Nov	Safety Car Heat & Light 100	76	77 1/4	175	35	60 1/4	Mar	83
Class A opt warrants	1 3/4	3 1/4	1,500	3 1/4	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4	Aug	St Anthony Gold Mines	3 1/2	3 1/2	700	1 1/4	3 1/4	Jan	3 1/4

Main table containing stock and bond listings with columns for Par, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935, and various price and volume data.

For footnotes see page 2861.

BONDS (Continued)	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week	July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935		Range Since Jan. 1 1935		BONDS (Continued)	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week	July 1 1933 to Sept. 30 1935		Range Since Jan. 1 1935			
	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High		Low	High	Low	High		
Conn River Pow 5s A 1952	105½	105½	3,000	87½	103½	Jan	106½	June	Interstate Power 5s...1957	79½	80½	106,000	37	57	Jan	83½	Aug
Consol Gas (Balto City) 5s...1939	-----	-----	-----	103	110½	Oct	113	May	Debenture 6s...1952	67½	69½	76,000	26½	38	Jan	72	Aug
Gen mtg 4½s...1954	-----	-----	-----	99½	114½	Jan	122	July	Interstate Public Service	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Consol Gas EL L & P (Balt) 1st ref 1½s...1981	108	110	7,000	88¾	106¾	Jan	112	July	5s series D...1956	78½	83	49,000	41	52	Jan	83	Nov
Consol Gas Util Co— 1st & coll 6s ser A...1943	81½	84½	29,000	33	51	Jan	84½	Nov	4½s series F...1958	73½	78	102,000	42	47½	Jan	78	Nov
Conv deb 6½s w w...1943	20½	21	13,000	4½	7	Jan	22½	May	Invest Co of Amer— 5s series B...1947	101	101	1,000	67	92	Jan	101	Oct
Consol Pub 7½s stmp...1939	96	97	7,000	70	87	Mar	97	June	without warrants...1947	99½	100	7,000	67	91	Jan	100½	July
Consumers Pow 4½s...1938	108¾	109½	10,000	88	106½	Sept	109½	Mar	Iowa-Neb L & P 5s...1957	102½	103½	41,000	56	88	Jan	104	Oct
1st & ref 5s...1936	100½	100½	10,000	100	100	Oct	104	Jan	5s series B...1961	102½	103	4,000	56½	86	Jan	103½	Oct
Cont'l Gas & EL 6s...1958	81¾	84¾	518,000	35	42	Jan	84¾	Nov	Iowa Pow & L 4½s...1958	105½	105½	15,000	72	100	Jan	106	July
Crane Co 6s...Aug 1 1940	103	103¾	17,000	77¾	102	Jan	104	July	Iowa Pub Serv 5s...1957	100¼	101¾	34,000	57½	82½	Jan	102	Oct
Crucible Steel 5s...1940	102½	102½	43,000	60½	95½	Apr	103½	Oct	Isotta Fraschini 7s...1952	43½	50	19,000	41	40	Oct	83½	Apr
Cuban Telephone 7½s 1941	80¾	82¾	12,000	50	61½	Mar	85½	June	Italian Superpower of Dev Deb 5s without war...1953	41¼	45¼	5,000	40	35	Oct	66½	Feb
Cuban Tobacco 6s...1944	-----	-----	-----	35	38	Aug	56	Oct	Jacksonville Gas 5s...1943	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cudahy Paek deb 5s 1946	102¾	102¾	3,000	102	102½	Oct	107½	Feb	Stamped...1943	51	53	34,000	48	48	Mar	57	June
Cumberland Co P & L 4½s 56	103¾	105	11,000	85	95½	Jan	105½	Aug	Jamaica Wat Sup 5½s 55	-----	-----	-----	96¾	105½	Apr	108	Mar
Dallas Pow & Lt 6s A...1949	108¾	108¾	9,000	100¾	106	Sept	110¾	Mar	Jersey Central Pow & Light 5s series B...1947	104	104½	17,000	77	101½	Jan	106	Oct
5s series C...1952	105½	105½	1,000	94	104½	Feb	107½	Aug	4½s series C...1961	103½	103½	79,000	70½	93½	Jan	105	July
Dayton Pow & Lt 6s...1941	105¾	105¾	17,000	99½	105½	Oct	109	Mar	Jones & Laughlin S1 5s '39	107¼	107¾	7,000	102¾	108½	Jan	107½	July
Delaware El Pow 5½s...1969	102	103	12,000	65	86½	Jan	103	July	Kansas Gas & Elec 6s...2022	113	113½	31,000	61¾	90	Jan	115¾	Aug
Denver Gas & Elec 5s...1949	107¾	107¾	7,000	92½	105½	Jan	110	July	Kansas Pow & L 6s A...55	75	90¾	25,000	55	77½	Jan	88½	July
Derby Gas & Elec 5s...1942	95¾	97¾	45,000	58½	83	Jan	98½	July	Kansas Pow & L 6s A...55	107¼	107¾	2,000	80¾	105	Jan	107½	Mar
Det City Gas 6s ser A...1947	104¾	104¾	29,000	70	99	Jan	104¾	Feb	1957	106	106¾	13,000	70	100	Jan	107	July
5s 1st series B...1950	99	100¾	129,000	67¾	91¾	Jan	100¾	Nov	Kentucky Utilities Co— 1st mtg 5s ser H...1961	92¾	94	48,000	46	62½	Jan	94	Oct
Detroit Internat Bridge— 6½s...Aug 1 1952	5¼	5¼	6,000	2½	3	Jan	7½	Apr	6½s series D...1948	100¼	101¾	6,000	55	73	Jan	105	July
Certificates of deposit... 3¾	3¾	3¾	6,000	1½	2	Jan	7	Apr	5½s series F...1955	96¾	97	15,000	50	69	Jan	98	July
Deb 7s...Aug 1 1952	¾	¾	2,000	¼	½	Jan	2½	Apr	5s series L...1969	92¼	93¼	67,000	45¾	62¾	Jan	93¼	Oct
Certificates of deposit... ¾	¾	¾	5,000	¼	½	Mar	1¼	Apr	Kimberly-Clark 5s...1943	103¾	103¾	1,000	82½	102	Jan	104¾	Sept
Dixie Gulf Gas 6½s...1937	-----	-----	-----	76	101½	Aug	103¾	May	Koppers G & C deb 5s 1947	103¾	104	11,000	72	101	Jan	104¾	Sept
Duke Power 4½s...1967	-----	-----	-----	85	105	Jan	108¾	Mar	Sink fund deb 5½s...1950	104	104¾	8,000	76	103	Feb	105¾	June
Eastern Util Invest 5s...1954	15	15	4,000	10	10	June	16¾	Jan	Kresge (S B) Co 6s...1945	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Electric Power & Light 5s...2030	72¼	74¾	385,000	22	33¾	Feb	74¾	Nov	Certificates of deposit... 100%	100%	100%	1,000	85	100	Aug	103¾	Feb
Elmira Wat, Lt & RR 5s 56	104¾	104¾	-----	55	85½	Jan	102½	Oct	Laclede Gas Light 5½s 1935	81	85	42,000	50	66½	Apr	85	Nov
El Paso Elec 5s A...1950	103¾	104	9,000	64	89¾	Jan	105	Oct	Lanigan Gas Corp 6½s '35	100	100	1,000	91	100	Jan	101	Mar
El Paso Nat Gas 6½s...1943	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Lehigh Pow Secur 6s...2026	106¾	107	56,500	54	91¼	Jan	108	June
With warrants... 105	105	2,000	56¾	91	Jan	105½	Oct	Lexington Utilities 1952	100	100½	18,000	54¾	75	Jan	100½	July	
Deb 6½s...1938	-----	-----	-----	25	90¾	Jan	102	Oct	Libby McN & Libby 5s '42	103¾	104	21,000	57	98½	Jan	106	Aug
Empire Dist El 5s...1952	94¾	97¾	118,000	46	7	Jan	97½	Nov	Lone Star Gas 5s...1942	104¾	104¾	1,000	82½	101	Jan	105½	Aug
Empire Oil & Ref 5½s 1942	68	75¾	360,000	41	64	Jan	75¾	Nov	Long Island Ltg 6s...1945	106¾	107	20,000	65	95½	Jan	107	Oct
Ercott Marcell Elec Mfg— 6½s A ex-warr...1953	46	46	17,000	58¾	46	Oct	69	Jan	Los Angeles G & E 5s 1939	-----	-----	-----	100	105½	Feb	108¾	Mar
Erie Lighting 5s...1967	106¾	106¾	2,000	78	100	Jan	106¾	Oct	5s...1961	106¼	106¼	2,000	87½	103½	Jan	107¾	Aug
European Elec Corp Ltd— 6½s x-warr...1955	-----	-----	-----	65	65	Aug	98	Apr	5s...1942	108¾	108¾	10,000	99½	108	Jan	110	Feb
European Mfg Inv 7s C 07	41¾	41¾	4,000	24	34¾	Apr	55¾	Jan	5½s series E...1947	107¾	108	7,000	94	107	Jan	109½	Feb
Fairbanks Morse 5s...1942	103¾	103¾	5,000	58	90¾	Jan	104	July	Louisiana Pow & Lt 6s 1957	102¾	103¾	88,000	61¾	85	Jan	103½	June
Farmers Nat Mtg 6s...1941	-----	-----	-----	38¾	45¾	Aug	55¾	Jan	Louisville G & E 4½s C 1961	107½	107½	1,000	70	104	Jan	108½	Apr
Federal Sugar Ref 6s...1933	75	77½	66,000	15	31¾	Jan	77½	Oct	Manitoba Power 5½s 1961	60¾	65	75,000	22½	50	Jan	66½	Feb
Federal Water Serv 5½s 54	99½	99½	6,000	88	98½	Mar	100	Apr	Mass Gas deb 5s...1955	84¾	90¾	391,000	70	82	Oct	98	June
Finland Residential Mtg Banks 6s-5s 1961	103¾	103¾	11,000	85	102½	June	105½	Mar	McCORD Radiator & Mfg— 6s with warrants...1943	92	94	66,000	33	67	May	94¾	Aug
Firestone Cot Mills 6s '48	104	104	7,000	89	103	Apr	105½	Mar	Memphis P & L 6s A...1948	102¾	103	34,000	70	90¾	Jan	104½	June
Firestone Tire & Rub 5s '42	104	104	7,000	89	103	Apr	105½	Mar	Metropolitan Ed 4s E 1971	103½	105	41,000	63	89	Jan	105	Oct
First Bohemian Glass 7s '57	92¾	92¾	1,000	61	92¾	Oct	92¾	Oct	5s series F...1962	107	107	1,000	78	100¾	Jan	107¾	Oct
Fla Power Corp 5½s 1979	94¾	95¾	35,000	48	76	Jan	97	July	Middle States Pet 6½s '45	91¾	93¼	31,000	46	68	Jan	93¼	Oct
Florida Gas & Lt 5s 1959	89¾	91	222,000	44¾	68¾	Jan	91¾	July	Middle West Utilities— 5s cts of deposit...1932	20¼	22¼	86,000	3¼	5	Jan	22¼	Oct
Gary Elec & Gas 5s ext...1946	87½	90	44,000	63¾	83¾	Jan	90	Nov	5s cts of dep...1933	20¼	22¼	70,000	3¼	4¾	Jan	22¼	Oct
Gasden Power 1st 5s 1954	82	84	95,000	71¾	79¾	Apr	99½	Jan	5s cts of dep...1934	20¼	22¼	84,000	3¼	4¾	Jan	22¼	Oct
Deb gold 6s June 15 1941	67	68	17,000	60	60	Apr	98¾	Jan	5s cts of dep...1935	20¼	22¼	169,000	3¼	4¾	Jan	22¼	Oct
Deb 6s series B...1941	66	67¾	16,000	59½	69½	Apr	98¾	Jan	New Valley 5s...1943	102¾	103¾	20,000	53	62½	Jan	63½	July
General Bronze 6s...1940	96	97	30,000	55	81¾	Mar	97	Oct	Miller Gas Light 4½s...1967	104	104¾	49,000	90	102½	Oct	108¾	Jan
General Pub Serv 5s...1953	91¾	97¾	9,000	54	74	Mar	97½	Oct	Minneapolis Light 4½s...1978	95	96¾	108,500	64	79¾	Jan	96½	Aug
Gen Pub Util 6½s A...1956	74¾	76¾	45,000	23¾	51¾	Jan	81	Aug	Minn P & L 4½s...1978	95	96¾	108,500	64	79¾	Jan	96½	Aug
General Rayon 6s A...1948	50	50	2,000	36	49½	Aug	67¾	July	Mississippi Pow 5s...1955	88	89¾	29,000	55¾	88½	Jan	101¾	July
Gen Vending 6s ex war '37	19¾	23	21,000	2	4	Jan	23	Oct	Miss Pow & Lt 5s...1957	88¾	90	47,000	40	72	Jan	93¼	July
Certificates of deposit... 20	22½	18,000	2	4	Jan	22½	Nov	Missouri Rivr Fuel— 6s ex warrants...1944	101¾	102¾	5,000	89	94	Mar	103	Aug	
Gen Wat Wks & El 6s 1943	78	79¾	29,000	38¾	56¾	Jan	84¾	Jan	Miss Rivr Pow 1st 5s 1951	107½	107½	26,900	95½	106¾	Jan	108¾	May
Georgia Power Ref 5s...1967	96¾	97¾	149,000	54¾	81¾	Jan	100	July	Missouri Pub & Lt 5½s '55	106¾	106¾	8,000	70¾	101½	Jan	107¾	Sept
Georgia Pow & Lt 5s...1978	75¾	76¾	21,000	40	56¾	Jan	80	July	Missouri Rivr Serv 5s 1947	57½							

Table of bond prices under 'BONDS (Continued)'. Columns include bond name, week's range of prices, sales for week, and range since Jan 1 1935.

Table of bond prices under 'BONDS (Concluded)'. Columns include bond name, week's range of prices, sales for week, and range since Jan 1 1935.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES—

Table of foreign government and municipal bond prices. Columns include bond name, week's range of prices, sales for week, and range since Jan 1 1935.

Footnote explaining symbols used in the tables: * No par value, a Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range, n Under the rule sales not included in year's range, r Cash sales not included in year's range, etc.

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Nov. 1

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds (Concluded), Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like Alden 6s, Brierfield Apt Bldg etc.

Orders Executed on Baltimore Stock Exchange

STEIN BROS. & BOYCE

6 S. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. Established 1853 39 Broadway New York

Hagerstown, Md. Louisville, Ky. York, Pa. Members New York, Baltimore and Louisville Stock Exchanges Chicago Board of Trade and Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Arundel Corp, Atlantic Coast L, Balt Transit com etc.

Boston Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Amer Pneumatic Serv Co, Common, 6% non-cum pref etc.

For footnotes see page 2865.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Low, High, Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like New Eng Tel & Tel, NY N Haven & Hartford etc.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members: New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, New York Curb (Associate), Chicago Curb Exchange. 37 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Abbott Laboratories com, Adams (J D) Mfg com, Adams Royalty com etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Fitz Simons & Connell, Dock & Dredge Co, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, July 1 1933 to Sep. 31 1935, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists stocks like Waukesha Motor Co, Wieboldt Stores Inc, etc.

BALLINGER & CO. Members Cincinnati Stock Exchange. UNION TRUST BLDG., CINCINNATI. Specialists in Ohio Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Wire System—First Boston Corporation.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange. Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Aluminum Industries, Amer Laundry Mach, etc.

OHIO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted. GILLIS, WOOD & CO. Members Cleveland Stock Exchange. Union Trust Bldg.—Cherry 5050. CLEVELAND, - - - OHIO.

Cleveland Stock Exchange. Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Air-Way Elec Appl, Allen Industries, etc.

For footnotes see page 2865

WATLING, LERCHEN & HAYES

Members New York Stock Exchange New York Curb (Associate) Detroit Stock Exchange Buhl Building DETROIT Telephone - Randolph 5530

Detroit Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Auto City Brew, Baldwin Rubber, Bower Roller Bear, etc.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Bandini Petroleum, Bolsa Chica Oil, Broadway Dept St, etc.

For footnotes see page 2865.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Low, High, Shares, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists stocks like Square D Co, Standard Oil of Calif, Taylor Milling, etc.

DeHaven & Townsend Established 1874 Members New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK 1415 Walnut Street 30 Broad Street

Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like American Stores, Bankers Securities, Bell Tel Co, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Lists various stocks like Allegheny Steel, Arkansas Nat Gas, Armstrong Cork, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Low, High, Sales for Week, July 1 1933 to Sep. 30 1935, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Includes stocks like Lone Star Gas, Coca-Cola, and Penrod Corp.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS
I. M. SIMON & CO.
Business Established 1874
Enquiries Invited on all Mid-Western and Southern Securities

St. Louis Stock Exchange
Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Low, High, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Includes American Inv 'B', Brown Shoe, and various commodities.

DEAN WITTER & CO.
Municipal and Corporation Bonds
PRIVATE LEASED WIRES
San Francisco Los Angeles
New York Oakland Portland Seattle

San Francisco Stock Exchange
Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Low, High, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Includes Alaska Juneau Gold, Anglo Calif Nat Bk, and various local stocks.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Low, High, Shares, Low, High, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Includes Leslie-Calf Salt, Libby McNeill & Lib, and various commodities.

San Francisco Curb Exchange
Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Low, High, Shares, Low, High, Range Since Jan. 1 1935. Includes American Factors, American Tel & Tel, and various commodities.

* No par value. c Cash sale. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. s Listed. † In default.
Price adjusted because of stock dividends, split-ups, &c.
‡ Low price not including cash or odd-lot sales.

Canadian Markets LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Table listing Provincial and Municipal Issues with columns for Province, Date, Bid, Ask, and Price.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Large table listing Toronto Stock Exchange transactions, including Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1 1935.

Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc. 14 Wall St. New York Canadian Bonds

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Table listing Industrial and Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price.

Railway Bonds

Table listing Railway Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price.

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Table listing Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and Price.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table showing Toronto Stock Exchange performance from Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, 1935, including Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1 1935.

* No par value. f Flat price.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Biltmore Hats, Brewster Corp, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Mining Section

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935 (Low, High). Lists mining stocks like Acme Gas & Oil, Afton Gold, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Mining Section

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935 (Low, High). Lists mining stocks like Peterson Cobalt, Pickle Crow, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Mining Curb Section

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935 (Low, High). Lists mining curb stocks like Aldermac Mines, Brett-Trethewey, etc.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1 1935 (Low, High). Lists Montreal stocks like Agnew-Surpass Shoe, Alberta Pac Grain, etc.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Stock Exchange

Table of Montreal Stock Exchange listings including stocks like Howard Smith Paper, Imperial Tobacco of Canada, and Massey-Harris. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1 1935.

Montreal Curb Market

Table of Montreal Curb Market listings including Cartier-Malartic Gold, Dome Mines Ltd., Falconbridge Nickel, and various Unlisted Mines. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1 1935.

HANSON BROS Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds. INCORPORATED. ESTABLISHED 1883. 255 St. James St., Montreal. 56 Sparks St., Ottawa. 330 Bay St., Toronto.

Montreal Curb Market

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table of Montreal Curb Market listings for the period Oct. 26 to Nov. 1, 1935. Includes Acme Glove Works, Asbestos Corp, Bathurst Pow & Paper, and various Unlisted Stocks. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, and Range Since Jan. 1 1935.

CURRENT NOTICES

Following the dissolution of the firms of Manney & Co. and Greene & Perkins, announcement is made by Irving Manney and Nathaniel S. Greene of the formation of the firm of Manney & Greene to transact a general business in investment securities. The new firm will have offices at 25 Broad Street in New York and at 15 Exchange Place in Jersey City.

Over-the-Counter SECURITIES

HOIT, ROSE & TROSTER

Established 1914
74 Trinity Pl., N. Y. Whitehall 4-3700
Members New York Security Dealers Association

Open-end telephone wires to Baltimore, Boston, Newark and Philadelphia. Private wires to principal cities in United States and Canada.

-77-b-

Stocks & Bonds of Reorganized Corporations Bought - Sold

Inquiries Invited

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 1

New York City Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like 63 1/4's July 1 1975, 63 1/2's May 1 1964, etc.

New York State Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like Canal & Highway—5s Jan & Mar 1946, Highway Imp 4 1/4's Sept '63, etc.

Part of New York Authority Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like Port of New York Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975, Arthur Kill Bridges 4 1/4's series A 1936-46, etc.

United States Insular Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like Philippine Government—4s 1946, 4 1/4's Oct 1959, etc.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like 3s 1955 optional 1945—J&J, 3 1/4's '55 optional '45—M&N, etc.

LAND BANK BONDS

Bought—Sold—Quoted
Comparative analyses and individual reports of the various Joint Stock Land Banks available upon request.

Robinson & Company, Inc.

MUNICIPAL BOND BROKERS-COUNSELORS
120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago State 0540

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table with columns for bond type, date, bid, ask, and price. Includes entries like Atlanta 5s, Atlantic 5s, Burlington 5s, etc.

Chicago Bank Stocks

Table with columns for stock name, par, bid, ask, and price. Includes American National Bank & Trust, Continental Ill Bank & Trust, etc.

For footnotes see page 2871.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

Bought, Sold and Quoted

MUNDS, WINSLOW & POTTER

40 Wall Street, New York

Whitehall 4-5500

Members New York, Chicago and other Stock and Commodity Exchanges

New York Bank Stocks

Table with columns for bank name, par, bid, ask, and price. Includes Bank of Manhattan Co., Bank of Yorktown, etc.

New York Trust Companies

Table with columns for trust company name, par, bid, ask, and price. Includes Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank of New York & Tr., etc.

We specialize in

Underlying Inactive Railroad Bonds

Also in Public Utility Bonds and Insurance Stocks

JOHN E. SLOANE & Co.

Members New York Security Dealers Association

41 Broad St., New York

HAnover 2-2455

Railroad Bonds

Table with columns for bond name, par, bid, ask, and price. Includes Akron Canton & Youngstown 5 1/4's 1945, Augusta Union Station 1st 4s 1953, etc.

Realty, Surety and Mortgage Companies

Table with columns for company name, par, bid, ask, and price. Includes Bond & Mortgage Guar., Empire Title & Guar., etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 1—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. REctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks (Guarantor in Parenthesis.)

Table with columns: Stock Name, Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, Asked. Lists various railroad stocks like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

EQUIPMENT TRUST CERTIFICATES

Quotations—Appraisals Upon Request

STROUD & COMPANY INC.

Private Wires to New York

Philadelphia, Pa.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table with columns: Bond Name, Bid, Ask. Lists railroad equipment bonds like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

ABBOTT, PROCTOR & PAINE

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Members of New York Stock Exchange and other Stock and Commodity Exchanges

For footnotes see page 2871.

Associated Gas & Electric System Securities

Inquiries Solicited

S. A. O'BRIEN & CO.

Members New York Curb Exchange

150 Broadway, New York 75 Federal St., Boston Cortlandt 7-1868 Hancock 8920

Direct private telephone between New York and Boston

Public Utility Bonds

Table with columns: Bond Name, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists public utility bonds like Albany Ry Co, General 5s 1930, etc.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

R. F. Gladwin & Co.

Established 1921

35 Nassau St. New York City

Tel. Cortlandt 7-6952

A. T. T. Teletype—NY 1-951

Public Utility Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists public utility stocks like Alabama Power, Arkansas Pr & Lt, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 1—Continued

OVER-THE-COUNTER SECURITIES BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED

RYAN & McMANUS

Members New York Curb Exchange
39 Broadway New York City
A. T. & T. Teletype N. Y. 1-1152 Dlgby 4-2290
Private Wire Connections to Principal Cities

Specialists in— WATER WORKS SECURITIES Complete Statistical Information—Inquiries Invited

SWART, BRENT & Co.

INCORPORATED
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK TEL.: HANover 2-0510

Water Bonds

Table listing various water bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and description. Includes entries like Alabama Water Serv 5s, '57, Alton Water Co 5s, 1950, etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table listing telephone and telegraph stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and description. Includes Amer Dist Teleg (N J) com, Bell Teleg of Canada, etc.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table listing miscellaneous bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and description. Includes Adams Express 4s, American Meter 6s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. c Registered coupon (serial).
d Coupon. f Flat price. r Basis price. w When issued. z Ex-dividend
y Now listed on New York Curb Exchange.
1 Now listed on New York Stock Exchange.
† Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold.
z Called for payment Oct. 1 1935 at 100.

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Statistical Information Furnished
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Real Estate Securities

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Public Utilities—Industrials—Railroads

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Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table listing real estate bonds and mortgage certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and description. Includes Aiden 1st 6s, Jan 1 1941, Majestic Apts 1st 6s, 1948, etc.

Specialists in

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Mackubin, Legg & Co.

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BANKERS—Est. 1899

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Baltimore—Plaza 9260
New York—Andrews 3-6630
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A. T. & T. Teletype—Balt. 288

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table listing surety guaranteed mortgage bonds and debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and description. Includes Allied Mtge Cos, Inc., Arundel Bond Corp, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table listing sugar stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and description. Includes Cache La Poudre Co, Eastern Sugar Assoc, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Nov. 1—Continued

German and Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing German and Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

A COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE

Over-the-Counter Market

Bristol & Wilett

Established 1920
Members New York Security Dealers' Association
115 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Barclay 7-0700

Industrial Stocks

Table listing Industrial Stocks with columns for Stock Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

TRADING MARKETS
Bank Stocks • Insurance Stocks
and all Over the Counter Securities

HARE'S, LTD.
19 Rector Street, New York
Private Phone Wires to Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles

Insurance Companies

Table listing Insurance Companies with columns for Company Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

Chain Store Stocks

Table listing Chain Store Stocks with columns for Stock Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

Investing Companies

Table listing Investing Companies with columns for Company Name, Bid, Ask, and other details.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities— Friday Nov. 1—Concluded

SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

Railroads—Industrials—Public Utilities

Specialists in Called Bonds—New Issues

Pell, Peake & Co.

24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Tel. HANover 2-4500

Short Term Securities

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Description, Bid, Ask. Lists various securities like Allis-Chalmers Mfg 5s 1937, Amer Tel & Tel 4 3/8 1939, etc.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Description, Bid, Ask. Lists debentures like F I C 1 1/2s Dec. 16 1935, etc.

Soviet Government Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Description, Bid, Ask. Lists Union of Soviet Soc Repub 7% gold rouble, etc.

For footnotes see page 2871.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 80 Houston National Bank of Houston, Tex., common, par \$100, etc.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, Jersey City, N. J.:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 31 Monmouth Title & Mortgage & Guaranty Co. (N. J.), par \$100, etc.

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

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 5 George E. Keith Co., 1st preferred, par \$100, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Description, \$ per Share. Lists \$4,000 City of Boston 4s, May 1967 reg. tax exempt, etc.

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Bonds, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 2 Conestoga Transportation Co., voting trust certificates, etc.

By Crockett & Co., Boston:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 25 Nashua Manufacturing Co., preferred, par \$100, etc.

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Description, \$ per Share. Lists 5 Comco Mines, etc.

Prices on Paris Bourse

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

Table with columns: Oct. 26, Oct. 28, Oct. 29, Oct. 30, Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Lists Bank of France, Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas, etc.

The Berlin Stock Exchange

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week

Table with columns: Oct. 26, Oct. 28, Oct. 29, Oct. 30, Oct. 31, Nov. 1. Lists Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, etc.

Business Conditions in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District—Increase Noted in Industrial Production During September

Stating that "business conditions in the Third (Philadelphia) Federal Reserve District have continued to reflect moderate improvement this autumn with respect to output and sale of goods, and income from most sources," the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, in its "Business Review" of Nov. 1, noted:

Industrial production during September increased considerably and was 7% larger in the first nine months this year than last. The value of contracts awarded for nearly all types of building and the rate of construction have continued increasing since late spring, though the gain in contracts during September was due entirely to public works. Farm activity on the whole has measured up to the average for this season, and income of farmers from the sale of various products continues larger than in recent years, mainly because of higher prices. The general level of prices for commodities has been firm.

Distribution of commodities through the usual channels has been increasing. Retail and wholesale trade sales in September showed gains of larger proportions than customary at this season and have continued well ahead of last year.

Manufacturing

The demand for manufactured products in this district has been increasingly active since mid-summer and sales have continued in October to be larger than a year ago. The volume of unfilled orders for various manufactures in the aggregate has expanded further in early October and appears to be appreciably greater than at the same time last year. Prices have been firm and in many cases, particularly textiles, foods and leather, advances have been reported by local factories.

Productive activity in the durable goods industries showed an improvement of 8% from August to September, owing principally to activity of steel works and rolling mills, electrical apparatus plants, and most of the transportation equipment industries, particularly shipbuilding, and automobile parts and bodies. The non-durable goods group as a whole showed a slight drop during the month, reflecting chiefly a falling off in activity of silk and wool manufactures, carpets and rugs, sugar refining, and canning and preserving.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—MISCELLANEOUS

New Issue of "Public Utility Compendium"

We have just brought out a newly revised edition of the "Public Utility Compendium" which contains latest financial and statistical data available on holding and operating companies in the utility field.

Numerous reorganizations have been effected of late in the public utility field under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, and many others are under consideration. Hence the situation has undergone many changes since our last issue. This information, together with all other pertinent facts, is fully covered in the edition just off the press.

This publication is issued semi-annually—at this time and at the end of April. Subscription price for the two issues is \$7.50; single copies may be obtained at \$5.

WM. B. DANA CO., 25 Spruce St., N. Y.

Earnings of Large Telephone Companies—The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington has issued a monthly earnings statement of the large telephone companies having an annual operating revenue of \$250,000. Below is a summary of the August return:

Table with 5 columns: No. of Co. Stations in Service, Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Operating Income. Rows for August 1935, August 1934, 8 mos. end Aug. 31 '35, 8 mos. end Aug. 31 '34.

Acme Wire Co.—Dividend Again Increased—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Oct. 31. This compares with 25 cents paid on Aug. 15 last, and 12½ cents per share distributed on May 15 1935. This latter was the first paid on the common stock since March 14 1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 141, p. 736.

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows for Net profit after deprec., int., Fed. taxes, &c.; Earnings per sh. on 746,313 shs. (par \$10) cap. stk.—V. 141, p. 2578.

Administrative & Research Corp.—Distributions of Funds and Trusts Under Supervision Total \$39,905,034—

Distributions to the public of \$39,905,034 have been made or authorized to Oct. 25 1935 by group investment funds and investment trusts operating under the supervision of Administrative & Research Corp. (New York), according to an announcement by Col. Benjamin F. Castle, Vice-President. Included in this total, Col. Castle pointed out, is the Nov. 1 quarterly payment amounting to \$765,538 declared by Quarterly Income Shares, Inc. Payments made or authorized by each of the investment funds or trusts since their establishment are tabulated below:

Table with 3 columns: Date of Establishment, Amount. Rows for Corporate trust shares (original series), Corporate trust shares (accumulative series), Corporate trust shares (series AA), Corporate trust shares (series AA modified), Fixed trust shares (series A), Fixed trust shares (series B), Basic industry shares, 5-year fixed trust shares, Fixed trust oil shares.

Supervised Funds—Quarterly Income Shares, Inc. Dec. 12 1932 6,071,641 The Maryland Fund, Inc. Aug. 1 1934 39,448 Total \$39,905,034—V. 140, p. 4384.

Advance-Rumely Corp.—Dissolution Approved—

A. H. Berger, Secretary, announced that stockholders at a special meeting held on Oct. 28 approved the dissolution of the company. Its liquidation, he said, might require two years.

This action, Mr. Berger explained, was preliminary to distribution to the stockholders of stock of the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Co., received in payment five years ago for the purchase of the Advance-Rumely plant at Laporte, Ind.—V. 141, p. 2266.

Affiliated Fund, Inc.—Asset Value—

The report for the third quarter ended Sept. 30 1935 shows net asset value on that date of \$1.5819 per share of capital stock, compared with \$1.37 per share on June 30 and \$1.24 per share on Dec. 31 1934. During the three-month period, 5% 10-year secured convertible debentures outstanding increased from \$261,400 to \$315,850, and common stock outstanding increased from 303,100 to 391,356 shares. At Dec. 31 1934 there were \$122,800 of debentures and 175,434 shares of common stock outstanding.

At Sept. 30 1935 investments at cost of \$812,918 had a market value of \$902,500. This compares with \$627,769 and \$659,666 respectively on June 30, and \$306,707 and \$318,050 respectively on Dec. 31 1934.

Total assets at Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$893,982, compared with \$697,677 at June 30 and \$338,198 at Dec. 31 1934.—V. 141, p. 1760.

Affiliated Products, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows for Net profit after deprec., and Federal taxes; Earnings per sh. on 382,800 shs. cap. stk. (no par)—V. 141, p. 1428.

Alabama Great Southern RR.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows for Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.—V. 141, p. 2108.

Alabama Tennessee & Northern RR. Corp.—Reorganization Hearing—

Hearing on reorganization has been assigned for public hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, as amended, on Nov. 20, at the office of the Commission, Washington, D. C., before Director O. E. Sweet.

At the hearing evidence will be received in support of, and in opposition to, the debtor's plan of reorganization, and any other plan which may be presented. Plans of reorganization may be filed at any time before or upon cause shown during the hearing, by the trustee, or by or on behalf of creditors being not less than 10% in amount of any class of creditors, or by or on behalf of stockholders being not less than 10% in amount of any such class, or with the consent of the Commission by any party in interest.—V. 139, p. 748.

Allegheny Steel Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows for Net profit after all chgs. & est. Federal taxes; Earnings per sh. on 610,695 shs. com. stock (no par)—V. 141, p. 2427.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.—Revises Accounts—

The corporation has revised its consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1934, to conform to classifications by the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting in reduction in total assets from \$420,211,757 previously reported to \$388,137,277.

Principal changes were a shift in holdings of its own stock from an investment to a deduction from capital stock and surplus and the statement of accounts receivable after reserve instead of showing reserve separately on the liability side.

The schedule of marketable securities was submitted to the SEC confidentially.

The parent company also revised its report on investments in securities of affiliates to show that \$12,000,000 of the balance at Dec. 31 consisted of 20,000 shares each in the wholly owned Barrett Co., General Chemical Co., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., Semet-Solvay Co., the Solvay Process Co., and the Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp., carried at par; and \$3,542,000 was for "miscellaneous" subsidiaries totaling 38,520 shares.

From the six principal operating subsidiaries named the company received dividends of \$13,100,000 compared with the equity in earnings of \$13-691,365. From miscellaneous subsidiaries dividends were \$100,000 and equity in earnings was \$210,982. Dividends from marketable securities were \$1,230,052 and from other security investments \$51,698.

The revised consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1934 compares in detail with the statement of same date contained in the company's 1934 annual report to stockholders, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows for Real estate, plant, equip., mines, &c.; Securities of affiliates; Sundry investments; Other security investments; Cash; Marketable securities; U. S. Government securities, at cost; Accounts and notes receivable; Inventories; Patents, goodwill, &c.; Deferred charges; Preferred stock (par \$100); Common stock; Accounts payable; Wages accrued; Dividends payable; Depreciation, reserves, &c.; Investment reserves; General contingency reserves; Tax reserves; Insurance reserve; Other reserves; Capital surplus; Other surplus; Deduct: Treasury stock.

a Represented by 2,401,288 (no par) shares.

b Other security investments are carried at cost, except a comparatively small amount which are carried at a nominal value; aggregate current quoted value of other security investments not available. This item includes securities having a cost of \$16,276,185 included in marketable securities under investments in consolidated balance sheet published in company's annual report to stockholders, which, while marketable, are considered in the nature of investments.

c Marketable securities are shown under current assets in above consolidated balance sheet pursuant to classification of accounts by Securities and Exchange Commission. Market value was \$18,861,000.

d Inventories consist of raw materials, \$5,173,865; work in process, \$984,230; finished products, \$9,906,973 and supplies and containers, \$4,574,254. No intercompany profit is included in inventories.

e Includes reserve for amortization of premiums paid on U. S. Government securities, \$138,021; reserve for discounts on collections, \$8,643; reserve for depreciation on returnable containers included in inventories, \$150,279 and reserve for accrued liabilities due within one year, \$376,354.

f Includes 187,189 shares of company's common stock at cost of \$25-837,300 and 47,309 shares of company's preferred stock at cost of \$5-640,485 included in marketable securities in consolidated balance sheet published in company's annual report to stockholders. In above balance sheet treasury stock is deducted from total capital stock and surplus in accordance with preference stated in instructions issued by the SEC.

Note—The above consolidated balance sheet includes only 100% owned subsidiaries. All such subsidiaries are included with the exception of Semet-Solvay Engineering Corp. which is not a chemical company and is carried as an investment. It is company's practice to include items in foreign currencies at rate of exchange prevailing at time taken up on the books.

U. S. Government and other securities totaling \$18,522 are on deposit with State Industrial Commissions.—V. 140, p. 4060.

Allied General Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934. Rows for Interest earned; Dividends earned; Total income; Salaries; Legal and accounting; Taxes; Miscellaneous; Interest paid.

Excess of expenses over income (without giving effect to profits or losses on secur. transactions) \$22,508 \$5,810

Statement of Deficit Account Sept. 30 1935—Deficit as at Dec. 31 1934, \$100,500; excess of expenses over income for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935, per statement attached, \$22,507; provision for contingencies, \$2,057; total, \$125,065; deduct, refund of Federal taxes with interest, less expenses,

applicable to prior years, \$3,754; amount realized on note written off in prior years, \$454; profit on sale of securities, \$12,893; deficit as at Sept. 30 1935, \$107,963.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1935	1934	1935	1934
Cash	\$159,931	\$3 conv. pref. stk.	\$392,600
Notes & acc. int. receivable	31,345	a Class A stock	38,765
Securities owned	250,000	b Common stock	245,952
Deferred charges	421	c Treas. stk. at cost	Dr194,588
		Dr194,588	Dr194,588
		Deficit	107,963
		Accts. pay. accer. expenses, &c.	5,993
		Res. for taxes and contingencies	59,207
		Unclaimed divs.	1,733
Total	\$441,699	Total	\$441,493

a Represented by 38,765 no par shares of which 1,977 are in treasury.
b Par value \$1. c Stated value: 11,741 shares \$3 pref. stock \$117,410 and 1,977 shares class A stock, \$1,977. d Includes unrealized depreciation in securities owned of \$5,903.—V. 140, p. 961.

Allied Kid Co.—Pays 12½-Cent Dividend—
A quarterly dividend of 12½ cents per share was paid on the class A and common stocks on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 28. The last dividend disbursement made on these issues was the 25 cent dividend paid on Feb. 1 1934.—V. 141, p. 104.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—	1934—3 Mos.—	1935—9 Mos.—	1934—9 Mos.—
Gross oper. income	\$2,216,193	\$1,916,822	\$6,268,218	\$5,731,562
Oper. costs, admin. exp., leases abandoned, &c.	1,222,069	971,450	3,357,823	2,849,985
Operating income	\$994,124	\$945,372	\$2,910,395	\$2,881,576
Other income	445,768	179,735	969,239	406,728
Total income	\$1,439,892	\$1,125,106	\$3,879,634	\$3,288,303
Depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes	999,012	700,449	2,620,420	1,842,190
Net income	\$440,880	\$424,657	\$1,259,214	\$1,446,114
Earns. per sh. on net shs. outstanding	\$0.56	\$0.54	\$1.60	\$1.85

—V. 141, p. 906.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—	1934—3 Mos.—	1935—9 Mos.—	1934—9 Mos.—
Earnings	\$693,312	\$22,762	\$1,281,243	def\$94,670
Miscellaneous income	21,182	23,100	68,558	73,311
Total income	\$714,494	\$45,862	\$1,350,101	def\$21,359
Depreciation	83,507	69,853	249,129	209,836
Other deductions	17,049	30,136	53,387	65,421
Net profit	\$613,938	loss\$54,127	\$1,047,583	loss\$296,616
Pref. div. for sub.	7,565	7,462	22,698	23,105
Preferred dividends	67,435	67,435	202,304	202,304
Surplus	\$538,938	def\$129,023	\$822,582	def\$522,025
Earn. per sh. on 652,773 common shares	\$0.82	Nil	\$1.26	Nil

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1935	1934	1935	1934
Real estate, bldgs., machinery, &c.	10,533,113	6% pref. stock	4,495,650
Material & suppl.	1,894,288	Common stock	6,527,730
Accts receivable	1,267,798	6% pref. stock of foreign subsids.	391,032
Marketable invest.	1,671,450	Accounts payable	334,054
Contract deposits	182,073	Reserve for taxes	272,599
Invest. of approp. surplus	465,046	Advances on customers' orders	174,559
Cash	2,142,695	Dividends payable	67,435
Com. stk. aeq. for resale to empl.	83,898	Appr. sur. for employees' pension	465,046
Deferred charges	54,194	Surplus	5,566,450
Total	18,294,555	Total	17,115,845

—V. 141, p. 736.

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935	
Income—Interest	\$119,011
Dividends (including no stock dividends)	244,125
Gross income	\$363,136
Operating expenses	66,307
Int. on indebtedness & amortization of discount	108,813
Net inc. excl. net losses on sales of secs. & liquidation of intermediate credits	\$188,016
Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Aug. 31 1935	
Capital surplus accounts:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$1,656,640
Net credit from repurchase of debts. in this & prior periods at less than face value	1,483,921
Reversal of bal. of inv. res. at May 31 1935	\$885,110
Excess of proceeds from sales of miscell. secs. over the amt. to which such secs. sold were written down as of May 31 1935	1,720
Excess of proceeds from liquidation of intermediate credits over the amt. to which such liquidated credits were written down as of May 31 1935	36,068
	\$922,899
Less—Net losses on sales of inv. secs. subsequent to May 31 1935 (determined on basis of av e. cost)—see res. acct. for net losses from Dec. 1 1934 to May 31 1935 & for write-downs at that date	32,234
	\$906,664
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$4,031,226
Earned surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$2,721,310
Net inc. for the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935	188,016
	\$2,909,327
Dividend paid Jan. 15 1935	\$225,000
Net adjustment of inc. from intermediate credits, prior to Dec. 1 1934	7,409
	232,409
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$2,676,917
Total surplus	\$6,708,143
Reserve accounts:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$2,590,770
Deduct:	
Net losses realized Dec. 1 1934 to May 31 1935:	
On inv. (determined on basis of avge. cost)	\$35,362
On intermediate credits	140,063
	\$175,425
Write-downs as of May 31 1935:	
Holdings in miscell. securities	196,373
Intermediate credits	1,333,860
Bal. of inv. res. at May 31 1935, transferred back to capital surplus	885,110
	2,590,770
Balance, May 31 1935	

Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935

Assets—	x Market Basis	y Book Basis
Cash in domestic banks	\$850,851	\$850,851
Investment securities	9,082,613	8,545,517
Miscellaneous securities		2
Securities sold—not delivered	40,128	40,128
Accrued income receivable:		
On Roumanian credit	6,420	6,420
On investments	65,466	65,466
Sundry accounts receivable	2,976	2,976
Intermediate credits—Less partic. by others	127,991	127,991
Unamort. discount & exps. on debts, & def. retirement expenses		13,322
Total	\$10,176,447	\$9,652,577
Liabilities—		
Securities purchases—not received	\$8,221	\$8,221
Interest accrued on debentures	50,437	50,437
Taxes accrued	700	700
Accrued invest. service fee & accrued expenses	14,074	14,074
5% gold debts. (to be red. on Oct. 1 1935 at 100¼%)	2,421,000	2,421,000
Class A stock (par \$1)	\$25,000	25,000
Common stock (par \$1)	425,000	425,000
Surplus	6,708,143	6,708,143
Increase arising from:		
Unrealized apprec. over cost or written down values of secs.	\$537,093	
Less—Bal. of unamort. disc't & exps. on debts	13,222	
	\$523,870	
Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liab.—Applicable to capital stock	7,682,014	
Total	\$10,176,447	\$9,652,577

x The market basis column includes the amount of investment securities based on market quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935, and miscellaneous securities with no amount assigned thereto, and excludes the balance of unamortized and expenses on debentures, with the net increase to surplus on this basis applied to capital stock.
y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation, with all securities and intermediate credits being carried at cost or written-down values.—V. 141, p. 2726.

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$1,224,226	\$1,204,534	\$1,240,812	\$1,198,633
Net from railway	194,694	224,195	387,228	370,191
Net after rents	def\$1,855	def\$6,198	172,965	130,885
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	10,086,777	9,922,436	10,039,268	10,671,188
Net from railway	1,258,008	2,157,145	3,052,023	2,437,855
Net after rents	def\$785,231	229,913	1,209,814	177,490

—V. 141, p. 2266.

The report at Sept. 30 1935, shows net asset value of \$1.0514 per share, compared with \$0.928 per share on June 30, and \$0.89 per share on Dec. 31 1934. Total assets at Sept. 30, were \$2,635,376, compared with \$2,458,562 and \$1,934,449 respectively on June 30 and Dec. 31. The number of shares outstanding at Sept. 30, was 2,838,680 compared with 2,640,844 on June 30 1935 and 2,094,000 on Dec. 31 1934.			
At Sept. 30, investments at cost of \$2,522,854 had a market value of \$2,895,750. This compares with \$2,181,547 and \$2,263,350 respectively on June 30, and \$1,889,791 and \$1,834,538 respectively at the end of 1934. Leon Abbett, President, stated that as of Oct. 25 1935, total assets aggregated \$3,254,880 and investments costing \$2,639,827 had a market value of \$3,143,587.—V. 141, p. 580.			

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935	
Income—Interest	\$19,107
Dividends (including no stock dividends)	166,818
Gross income	\$185,925
Operating expenses	42,852
Net income excl. net losses on sales of securities	\$143,073
Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Aug. 31 1935	
Capital surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$4,445,609
Appropriation to investment reserve	100,000
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. in excess of inv. res.	208,340
Net losses realized on sales of secs. subsequent to May 31 1935—determined on basis of average cost	15,840
	\$4,121,428
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$4,121,428
Earned surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	206,993
Net inc. for the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935	143,073
	\$350,066
Dividends paid and accrued:	
On preferred shares	19,192
On class A common shares	112,503
	\$218,370
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$218,370
Total surplus	\$4,339,798
Investment reserve account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$170,554
Add—Appropriation from capital surplus	100,000
	\$270,554
Net losses on sales of secs. realized during the six mos. ended May 31 1935—determined on the basis of average cost (subsequent losses of \$15,840 are shown above)	149,559
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. (in addition to \$208,340 shown above)	120,995
Balance, May 31 1935	

Assets—	x Market Basis	y Book Basis
Cash in domestic banks	\$386,645	\$386,645
Investment securities	5,173,114	4,871,170
Miscellaneous securities	35,358	43,285
Securities sold—not delivered	3,060	3,060
Accrued income receivable	25,716	25,716
Total	\$5,623,895	\$5,329,879
Liabilities—		
Securities purchased—not received	\$4,227	\$4,227
Taxes accrued	15	15
Accrued investment service fee & sundry expenses	9,338	9,338
\$3 cum. pref. stock (\$,530 shs., no par)	426,500	426,500
Class A stock (par 1)	\$500,000	500,000
Class B stock (par 10c.)	50,000	50,000
Surplus	4,339,798	4,339,798
Inc. in surplus arising from unrealized apprec. over cost or written-down value of secs.	\$294,016	
Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liab. & pref. stock—applicable to class A com. stock	5,183,815	
Total	\$5,623,895	\$5,329,879

x The market basis column includes the amount of investment securities and holdings in General Investment Corp. preferred shares based on market

quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935 and the other miscellaneous securities with no amounts assigned thereto, and the surplus increased on this basis applied to outstanding common stocks.

y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation with all securities carried at cost or written-down values.—V. 141, p. 2726.

American Founders Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for the 9 months ended Aug. 31 1935, including income from interest, dividends, investment service fees, and net income.

Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts Aug. 31 1935

Table showing surplus and reserve accounts, including capital surplus, earned surplus, preferred share dividend reserve, and investment reserve accounts.

x The above write-downs were recorded on the books of American Founders Corp. during this period and are in addition to write-downs of its holdings in subsidiary companies previously recorded.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31 1935

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets (Cash, Investments, etc.), Liabilities (Securities purchased, etc.), and Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liab. & par value of pref. stocks.

x The market basis column includes, (a) the amount of investment securities and holdings in General Investment Corp., preferred shares based on market quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935; (b) holdings in subsidiary investment companies and holdings in Founders Associates preferred shares at their respective asset values on a market basis; (c) the other miscellaneous securities with no amounts assigned thereto, and, (d) stock of American Founders Office Building, Inc., calculated as below:

Table showing appraisal of real estate made by Horace S. Ely & Co., dated June 26 1935, and other financial details.

—V. 141, p. 2726.

American Hide & Leather Co.—Hearing Adjourned—

The hearing before Vice-Chancellor James F. Fielder at Jersey City, N. J., on an order to show cause why the company should not be restrained from putting into effect a plan of recapitalization, has been adjourned until Nov. 4. Action was brought by Edmund J. Fixman and others as holders of small amounts of preferred stock. Adjournment was taken at the instance of the attorneys for Mr. Fixman.

Table showing earnings for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

—V. 141, p. 2579.

American Ice Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

—V. 141, p. 2108.

American Water Works & Electric Co.—Weekly Output

Output of electric energy for the week ended Oct. 26 1935 totaled 42,949,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 26.1% over the output of 34,057,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1934.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Table comparing weekly output of electric energy for the years 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, and 1931.

American Yvette Co., Inc.—Delisting Hearing—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that a hearing has been called at the office of the Commission in Washington, D. C., for Nov. 8 1935 on the application by the company to withdraw from listing and registration on the Chicago Stock Exchange 468,215 shares of its common stock, (\$100 par), and convertible cumulative preference stock (no par), in the amounts of 36,357 shares issued and 181,785 shares authorized for addition to list upon notice of issuance.

—V. 140, p. 632.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. (& Subs.)—

Table showing earnings for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

Arizona Power Co.—Successor—

See Arizona Power Corp. below.—V. 140, p. 632.

Arizona Power Corp.—To Pay Past Due Coupons and Sinking Fund on Prescott Bonds—

Fred B. Hoff, President, in a notice dated Oct. 29 to holders of Prescott Gas & Electric Co. 1st mtge. 6% bonds due July 1 1940, states:

The plan of reorganization dated July 24 1934, for Arizona Power Co. was confirmed by the U. S. District Court for the District of Arizona on July 8 1935, and under date of Sept. 30 1935, that Court entered a further order to put the plan of reorganization into effect.

In accordance with the provisions of the plan of reorganization and court orders, the Arizona Power Corp., has agreed to assume, perform and discharge all obligations of the Arizona Power Co. with respect to the bonds of Prescott Gas & Electric Co. dated July 1 1910, including the payment of the principal of the bonds on July 1 1940, and the payment of all unpaid interest coupons appurtenant thereto as and when due.

The corporation has deposited with the Irving Trust Co., New York, as successor trustee, funds for overdue sinking fund payments and also for the payment of coupons due July 1 1933, to July 1 1935, inclusive, appurtenant to such bonds. Such coupons may now be presented for payment in the usual manner.

Arkansas Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends, z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935, amounted to \$1,186,586, after giving effect to dividends of \$1.75 a share on \$7 pref. stock and \$1.50 a share on \$6 pref. stock, declared for payment on Oct. 1 1935. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 141, p. 2268.

Artloom Corp.—Accumulated Preferred Dividend Declared—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15. This payment represents the dividend due March 1 1935. Similar distributions were made each quarter since and including June 1 1933; as against \$1.50 per share on March 1 1933, \$1 per share on March 1 and Nov. 18 1932 and \$1.75 per share previously each quarter to and incl. Dec. 1 1931.—V. 141, p. 737.

Arundel Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for the 3 months ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, and 1933.

Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$2,944,139 and current liabilities were \$400,577 comparing with \$2,928,969 and \$730,165, respectively on Sept. 30 1934.—V. 141, p. 1925.

Associated Apparel Industries, Inc.—Out of Bankruptcy

The company has been discharged from bankruptcy with all obligations paid in full, according to letter to stockholders of the reorganized company by R. C. Stirton, President.

Mr. Stirton stated a financial report, the first since the one issued for the year ended Nov. 30 1932, will be sent to stockholders with the call for the annual meeting.—V. 140, p. 3885.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Reduces Total Active Companies—

In the process of simplification of the Associated System, the following three companies, not heretofore listed, became inactive in 1929. The assets of these companies were acquired by and made a part of New York State Electric & Gas Corp. in that year: The Mooers Electric Light Co., Inc.; Silver Creek Electric Co.; Vestal Lighting Co.

During 1935, two companies in the Associated System were rendered inactive through the sale of their assets to other system units. These are

Associated Gas & Electric Securities Co., Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation, and the Associated Utilities Investing Corp., incorporated in Connecticut. With the disposition of these units, the total of companies eliminated from active use in the system has reached 311 from 1922 to the present. See also V. 141, p. 2727.

Consolidated Income Account Year Ended June 30 1935	
Gross earnings.....	\$1,337,031
Operations.....	459,284
Maintenance.....	177,370
Taxes.....	112,782
Net earnings from operations.....	\$587,595
Non-operating revenue.....	14,652
Gross corporate income.....	\$602,247
Interest deductions.....	388,337
Federal taxes.....	19,888
Depreciation.....	193,354
Amortization of bond discount and expense.....	1,004
Withholding taxes.....	4,812
Net loss.....	\$5,148

Assets—		Liabilities—	
a Prop., plant & equipment.....	\$10,556,964	Funded debt.....	\$6,867,000
Telep. instruments in stock.....	105,264	Notes payable.....	14,665
Investment in com. stock of		Accounts payable.....	47,316
Dominquez Water Co.....	1,661	Accrued int. on funded debt.....	59,274
Spec. depos. & sink fund.....	65,667	Accrued int. on unfunded dt.....	876
Cash (incl. working funds).....	180,487	Accrued taxes.....	87,520
Notes receivable.....	24,355	Accrued dividends.....	446
Accounts receivable.....	175,189	Adv., billing & payments.....	69,285
Materials and supplies.....	83,321	Other curr. & accrued liab.....	12,173
Accrued interest receivable.....	763	Subs'cribers service-consumers'	
Unbilled revenue.....	242	water & main exten. depos.....	50,027
Miscell. current assets.....	210	Reserves.....	37,832
Due from affil. companies.....	110,690	7% cum. pref. stock.....	51,025
Prepaid & def. charges.....	44,254	b Com. stock & surplus.....	4,051,628
Total.....	\$11,349,069	Total.....	\$11,349,069

a After depreciation of \$1,258,057. b Equity for 100,000 shares, no par.—V. 140, p. 2521.

Earnings for the Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 1935	
Gross income from operations.....	\$4,282,459
Salaries.....	464,225
Branch office expenses.....	783,645
Provision for losses on receivables (incl. provision for collision, confiscation and conversion losses).....	441,840
Other operating expenses.....	333,123
Net income from operations.....	\$2,259,624
Other income credit.....	20,756
Gross income.....	\$2,280,381
Income charges.....	576,097
Net income.....	\$1,704,283
Preferred dividends.....	99,700
Common dividends.....	240,000
Surplus.....	\$1,364,583

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash.....	\$6,214,082	Collateral trust notes pay'le.....	\$20,491,500
Notes receivable.....	28,064,856	Accounts payable.....	191,646
Repossessed automobiles.....	39,177	Accrued Federal, State and local taxes (est.).....	343,920
Accounts receivable—sundry.....	11,826	Funds withheld from automobile dealers.....	439,423
Office furniture & equipment—depreciated value.....	63,782	Reserve for losses.....	934,254
Capital stock of Associates Building Co., a subsidiary.....	250,000	Unearned income.....	1,983,907
repaid interest on collateral trust notes, &c.....	55,583	Pref. capital stock, 7% cum.....	3,000,000
		Common capital stock.....	x2,261,213
		Earned surplus.....	5,053,443
Total.....	\$34,699,309	Total.....	\$34,699,309

x Represented by 400,000 no-par shares.—V. 141, p. 1925.

Incl. Atch. Top. & S. F. Ry., Gulf Col. & S. F. Ry., Panhandle & S. F. Ry.	Period End, Sept. 30—		1935—9 Mos.—		1934—9 Mos.—	
	1935—Month	1934—Month	1935—9 Mos.	1934—9 Mos.	1935—9 Mos.	1934—9 Mos.
Railway oper. revenues.....	\$11,427,430	\$11,377,050	\$97,398,869	\$96,160,342		
Railway oper. expenses.....	9,320,333	8,496,996	79,439,123	75,107,600		
Railway tax accruals.....	850,583	827,071	7,671,232	8,235,617		
Other debits.....	1,761	22,600	236,060	343,084		
Net ry. oper. income.....	\$1,274,751	\$2,030,381	\$10,052,452	\$12,474,038		
Average miles operated.....	13,260	13,315	13,293	13,323		

—V. 141, p. 2109.

September—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$241,930	\$190,469	\$190,964	\$180,991
Net from railway.....	15,082	def37,330	def22,523	def50,308
Net after rents.....	def2,550	def54,373	def39,474	def65,500
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	2,250,586	2,135,297	1,964,338	1,834,489
Net from railway.....	161,670	def20,111	30,928	def469,123
Net after rents.....	def72,174	def215,347	def182,481	def688,655

—V. 141, p. 2268.

September—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$144,119	\$111,822	\$105,076	\$115,407
Net from railway.....	25,783	4,783	def1,837	8,963
Net after rents.....	5,593	def6,840	def29,474	def13,825
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	1,144,619	1,044,818	957,111	972,832
Net from railway.....	109,140	41,340	17,780	def44,130
Net after rents.....	def61,480	def117,316	def169,286	def238,085

—V. 141, p. 2269.

September—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$2,732,749	\$2,564,971	\$2,279,541	\$2,211,839
Net from railway.....	295,465	243,620	def132,136	12,271
Net after rents.....	212,880	146,168	def188,860	def129,787
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	29,869,455	30,310,980	29,085,762	29,013,698
Net from railway.....	5,502,063	6,968,911	7,226,322	3,883,930
Net after rents.....	1,631,486	3,160,489	3,208,975	def396,243

—V. 141, p. 2581.

Period End, Aug. 31—	1935—3 Mos.—		1934—9 Mos.—	
	1935	1934	1935—9 Mos.	1934
Net loss after deprec., taxes, minority int., &c.....	\$933,923	\$679,066	\$1,796,410	\$2,324,532

The August 1935 quarter net loss includes extraordinary charges representing a write-down of patterns, dies, tools and fixtures amounting to \$123,218, write-down of inventories in the amount of \$326,997 and bad debt charged off totaling \$71,289. Current assets as of Aug. 31 1935, including cash of \$449,841 amounted to \$4,390,894 and current liabilities were \$759,745. This compares with cash of \$1,112,541, current assets of \$5,681,304 and current liabilities of \$649,078 on Nov. 30 1934.—V. 141, p. 424.

9 Mos. End, Sept. 30—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Net sales.....	\$9,606,832	\$9,556,342	\$6,919,619	\$6,368,646
Cost of goods sold, delivery and other exps.....	8,833,385	8,544,455	6,487,313	6,567,785
Net operating profit.....	\$773,446	\$1,011,887	\$432,306	loss\$199,139
Other income.....	x183,104	73,937	95,688	120,638
Gross income.....	\$956,551	\$1,085,824	\$527,994	loss\$78,500
Federal income tax.....	136,692	160,208	90,954	
Net income.....	\$819,858	\$925,616	\$437,040	loss\$78,500
Surplus begin. of year.....	4,188,198	4,063,867	3,878,845	4,564,487
Total surplus.....	\$5,008,056	\$4,989,483	\$4,315,885	\$4,485,987
Preferred dividends.....	354,993	377,916	396,354	408,536
Common dividends.....	374,946	372,525		188,621
Surplus, Sept. 30.....	\$4,278,117	\$4,239,042	\$3,919,531	\$3,893,830
Earnings per sh. on com.stk.....	\$1.86	\$2.19	\$0.17	Nil

x Includes profit from sale of securities \$60,317.

Assets—	1935—		1934—	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash.....	2,515,966	2,774,818	Accounts payable.....	z570,995
U. S. Govt. secur.....	1,257,000	1,397,000	Fed. income taxes accrued.....	170,563
Other mark. secs.....	218,160	970,572	Dividend accrued on prof. stock.....	68,599
Accts. & notes rec.....	2,481,402	2,386,481	Res. for deprec., uncollectible ac- counts & conting.....	7,597,161
Inventories.....	2,468,419	2,651,084	Preferred stock.....	9,860,900
y Other invest'mts.....	3,243,797	1,579,360	x Common stock.....	8,714,625
Plant, prop. & eq.....	13,721,585	13,615,988	Surplus.....	4,278,117
G'd-will, pat., &c.....	4,052,998	4,052,964	Total.....	31,260,960
Secur. of affiliated cos. at cost.....	1,281,794	1,432,133	Total.....	30,936,402
Deferred items.....	19,838	76,002	x Represented by 261,439 no par shares. y Includes 30,010 shares of preferred in 1935 (14,844 shares in 1934) and 11,471 shares common in 1935 and 11,400 shares common in 1934. z Includes notes payable.—V. 141, p. 2728.	

Baldwin Locomotive Works—Hearing on Plan—
A public hearing on the reorganization of the company will be held by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Nov. 8, at the regional office of the Commission in New York. The hearing is part of the investigation of protective committees and reorganizations being conducted by the Commission pursuant to direction by Congress.—V. 141, p. 2728.

September—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$12,522,763	\$11,005,089	\$13,356,708	\$10,050,961
Net from railway.....	3,654,568	3,549,549	4,416,623	3,316,048
Net after rents.....	2,519,549	2,415,238	3,379,018	2,276,391
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	104,221,570	103,671,596	97,592,905	94,519,333
Net from railway.....	26,515,263	27,671,860	32,482,443	24,169,298
Net after rents.....	17,343,634	18,306,556	22,679,436	15,119,547

—V. 141, p. 2728.

Period End, Sept. 30—	1935—Month—		1934—Month—		1935—9 Mos.—		1934—9 Mos.—	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
Gross oper. revenues.....	\$291,017	\$291,388	\$4,617,071	\$4,407,460				
Oper. expenses.....	311,048	281,037	3,045,423	2,967,381				
Tax accruals.....	20,972	22,604	392,819	360,744				
Operating income.....	def\$41,003	def\$12,253	\$1,178,829	\$1,079,335				
Other income.....	33,026	21,278	39,938	33,822				
Gross income.....	def\$7,977	\$9,025	\$1,218,767	\$1,113,157				
Deductions.....	61,196	64,606	578,619	587,635				
Net income.....	def\$69,173	def\$55,581	\$640,148	\$525,522				

—V. 141, p. 2728.

Period End, Sept. 30—	1935—Month—		1934—Month—		1935—9 Mos.—		1934—9 Mos.—	
	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934
Gross earnings from oper.....	9,935,028	9,437,489	89,776,134	86,081,242				
Operating expenses.....	3,371,568	3,409,709	32,854,511	31,049,534				
Net earnings.....	6,563,460	6,027,780	56,921,623	55,031,708				

—V. 141, p. 2269.

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Value of production, less freight and realization.....	\$174,765	\$296,968		
Cost of production, incl. development, mining, milling, administration and general expenses.....	129,590	202,875		
Estimated profit before depreciation.....	\$45,176	\$94,093		
Estimated reserve for depreciation.....		28,462		
Estimated net profit before reserve for taxes and deferred development.....	\$45,176	\$65,631		

A statement issued Oct. 23 advises stockholders that "the board has determined to suspend milling operations in the near future because of lack of available ore, and to proceed with more extensive exploration."—V. 141, p. 584.

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash.....	\$899	Reserve for taxes.....	\$2,100
a Securities at cost.....	588,651	Reserve for losses.....	282,459
Market value of collateral held in so-called joint account.....	3,000	Reserve for litigation expense.....	6,699
		Notes payable.....	50,000
		Suspense account.....	6,890
		Accounts payable.....	1,236
		b Class A partic. pref. stock.....	706,564
		c Class B partic. pref. stock.....	499,000
		d Common stock.....	1,000
		Deficit.....	963,399
Total.....	\$592,550	Total.....	\$592,550

a Market value, \$408,422. b Represented by 34,378 shares outstanding after deducting 65,622 shares held in treasury at \$1,193,435. c Represented by 25,000 shares. d Represented by 25,000 shares.—V. 141, p. 1587.

September—	1935—		1934—	
	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$136,420	\$118,953	\$95,928	\$110,415
Net from railway.....	29,733	14,327	def46	\$4,964
Net after rents.....	def7,129	def23,686	def38,606	def6,689
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	1,267,864	1,293,986	1,011,638	1,267,563
Net from railway.....	298,684	316,784	222,891	321,933
Net after rents.....	def73			

25 cents per share on Nov. 15, Aug. 15 and Feb. 15 1931; 75 cents paid on Nov. 15 and Aug. 15 1930, and \$1.50 per share distributed in each quarter of 1929.—V. 140, p. 1139.

Bendix Aviation Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Net profit after deprec., int., Fed. taxes, &c.—	\$347,927	\$227,257	\$1,959,110	\$1,742,439
Earns. per sh. on 2,097,663 shs. cap. stk. (\$5 par)-----	\$0.16	\$0.11	\$0.93	\$0.83

—V. 141, p. 585.

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Net income after int., amort., minority int. and Federal taxes—	\$1,420,294	\$1,179,895	\$3,917,837	\$3,608,860
Shares com. stk. outst.—	2,092,444	2,092,444	2,092,444	2,092,444
Earnings per share—	\$0.59	\$0.47	\$1.60	\$1.45

—V. 141, p. 738.

Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.—Pays Up All Accruals—
 The company paid a dividend of \$18 per share on account of accruals on the 8% cumulative first preferred stock, par \$100, on Aug. 26 last. This payment cleared up all accumulations on the issue.
 Regular quarterly dividends of \$2 per share had been distributed on July 1, April 1, Jan. 1 1935, and July 1 1934, prior to which no payments had been made since April 1 1932 when the regular quarterly dividend was paid.—V. 141, p. 268.

Berland Shoe Stores, Inc.—\$1.75 Preferred Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. conv. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 25. A similar payment was made in each of the four preceding quarters, and compares with \$3.50 per share distributed on Aug. 1 and May 1 1934. The last regular quarterly payment of \$1.75 per share was made on Feb. 1 1932.—V. 141, p. 585.

Bessemer & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway—	\$1,024,247	\$836,082	\$1,026,132	\$383,645
Net from railway—	477,392	274,070	450,254	19,884
Net after rents—	403,978	255,745	393,771	def9,700
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway—	7,333,210	6,640,278	5,152,016	2,700,312
Net from railway—	2,481,251	1,443,693	1,770,814	def639,574
Net after rents—	2,165,932	1,282,890	1,602,009	def830,368

—V. 141, p. 2270.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Accumulated Pref. Dividend—
 The directors on Oct. 31 declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 6. A similar payment was made on Oct. 1 last, and on Oct. 1 1934, this latter being the first dividend paid on the preferred stock since July 1 1932 when the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was distributed.
 Accruals after the payment of the current dividend will remain at \$19.25 per share.

Consolidated Balance Sheet (Incl. Sub. Cos.)

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Total income—	\$6,419,842	\$2,662,202	\$18,085,999	\$15,426,621
Interest charges—	1,952,608	1,671,845	5,172,987	5,059,513
Prov. for deprec., obsolescence & depletion—	3,765,618	3,390,483	11,017,785	10,227,636
Net profit—	\$701,616	loss\$2400126	\$1,895,227	\$139,472
Earns. per share on pref.—	\$0.75	Nil	\$2.03	\$0.15

Conditions are ripe for good business in this country for a long time to come, provided the public's confidence is maintained, Eugene G. Grace, President, said Oct. 31 in issuing the company's quarterly report.
 Mr. Grace said the company's steel production was at 37.8% of capacity in the third quarter, compared with 38.6% in the previous quarter, and with 22.8% in the third quarter of last year. At present, the company is operating at 46% of capacity, and it should continue at substantially the same rate for the rest of this year, he said.
 Discussing the improved outlook for the industry, Mr. Grace said he could see signs of improvement in the demand for heavy steel. The railroads, he said, are having difficulty in supplying certain types of cars. Any improvement in general business would necessitate car buying by the railroads, he added.
 "There is some improvement in general building," Mr. Grace said. "Some of this represents Government work and some is private construction."
 Bethlehem's current quarter should be substantially better than the third quarter, Mr. Grace said, although operations probably would not rise above the present rate.
 Discussing the general outlook, Mr. Grace said the people of the country were optimistic, but that it was hard to say how long the optimism would be retained.
 The estimated value of Bethlehem's orders on hand Sept. 30 was \$63,576,027, compared with \$49,589,474 at the end of the previous quarter, and \$58,476,986 on Sept. 30 1934, Mr. Grace said. The increase in unfilled orders, he explained, was caused entirely by the receipt of contracts for the construction of naval vessels. Two destroyers, he said, would be constructed by a subsidiary at San Francisco. This will mark the first construction on the Pacific Coast in several years, he said.
 On the completion of the refinancing operations, the funded debt, Mr. Grace said, would be cut to about \$99,000,000, compared with \$171,000,000 on the completion of the recent sale of the \$55,000,000 issue.
 The corporation will retire \$53,000,000 of bonds next year, part in March and part in July, he said. In addition, \$19,000,000 of miscellaneous outstanding issues of subsidiaries would be redeemed, including those of the Pacific Coast Steel Corp. and the McClintock-Marshall Construction Co.
 The company's new continuous sheet, strip and plate mill at Lackawanna, N. Y., which will triple the company's capacity for sheet and strip, will be completed by Dec. 1, while the new Sparrows Point plant will be in full operation in March 1936.
 Prices of steel are firm, with an upward tendency, Mr. Grace said.

Sued in Test of Gold Premium Payment—
 Two suits which, it is said, may ultimately determine whether American corporations must pay their bonded indebtedness to foreign creditors at the gold premium rate were filed in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, Oct. 31, against the Bethlehem Steel Corp.
 The suits involve payment of the coupons on Bethlehem's 30-year gold bonds due Nov. 1 1934, when the 62.25 guilders provided by the bond agreement was payable at Amsterdam equaled \$42.12 as comparable to the \$25 in gold the company was obligated to pay at New York. The claimants are N. V. Anglo-Continental Trust Maatschappij of Rotterdam, which sues for \$16,257 on 412 coupons and the Mondiale Handels-und Derwaltungs A. G. of Liechtenstein.
 In view of the U. S. Supreme Court gold clause decision, prohibiting payment of American debts in gold, counsel for the foreign claimants stated that they were not demanding gold, but only the full amount of guilders called for by the coupons.—V. 141, p. 2581.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Offered—
 An underwriting group headed jointly by Estabrook & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and including The First Boston Corp.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc., and Kidder, Peabody & Co., is offering a new issue of \$7,300,000 mtge. & coll. trust bonds, series C, 4%. The bonds are offered at 102½% and interest. A prospectus dated Oct. 30 affords the following:
 Dated Nov. 1 1935; due Nov. 1 1965. Int. payable M. & N. Principal and interest payable in legal tender at the principal office of State Street Trust Co., trustee, Boston, or, at option of bearer of coupons, interest will be paid at office or agency of company in cities of New York or Chicago.

Coupon bonds in the denom. of \$1,000, registerable as to principal only. Redeemable, as a whole at any time or as a part at any interest date on 30 days' notice, at 108 up to and incl. Nov. 1 1940; thereafter at 107 up to and incl. May 1 1942; thereafter with successive reductions in redemption price of ½ of 1% of such principal amount effective during each successive 18 months' period after May 1 1942 up to and incl. Nov. 1 1948; and thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of ¼ of 1% of such principal amount effective during each successive 12 months' period after Nov. 1 1948 up to and incl. Nov. 1 1960; and thereafter until maturity at such principal amount; together in any case with accrued int. thereon to the date of redemption.

Capitalization

	Authorized	As of Aug 31 '35	Outstanding— Upon Completion of Financing
1st & gen. mtge. gold 5s, 1939—	\$5,000,000	\$4,158,000	\$4,158,000
Mtge. & coll. trust series A 5s, 1951—	Unlimited	3,938,000	None
Mtge. & coll. trust series B 5s, 1952—	Unlimited	2,000,000	None
Pawtucket El. Co. cons. m. 5s, 1938—	2,000,000	176,000	None
Mtge. & coll. tr. ser. C 4s (this issue)—	7,300,000	None	7,300,000
6% pref stock (\$100 par)—	13,500 shs	12,942 shs.	12,942 shs.
Common stock (\$50 par)—	233,000 shs.	173,234 shs.	173,234 shs.

a Closed. \$842,000 retired through sinking fund.

Earnings for Calendar Years
 [Includes former subsidiary companies, Pawtucket Gas Co. of N. J. and Pawtucket Gas Co. Rhode Island.]

	1934	1933	1932
Operating revenues—	\$5,494,969	\$5,509,903	\$5,544,826
Oper. exps., maint., taxes (other than Fed. income taxes) and depreciation—	\$3,740,952	\$3,547,454	\$3,586,926
Net operating income—	\$1,754,017	\$1,962,448	\$1,957,899
Other income—	13,587	13,602	13,196

Balance avail. for int., amort. and Federal income taxes—
 \$1,767,604 \$1,976,051 \$1,971,095
 Annual interest charges on funded debt upon the redemption of the bonds presently being called and upon issue of the series C bonds—
 \$499,900
 Ratio on basis of 1934 earnings between above balance available for interest, amort. and Federal income taxes and such annual interest charges:
 Before provision for depreciation—Over 4.5 times
 After provision for depreciation—Over 3.4 times
 x Provision for Federal income taxes— \$170,145 \$178,778 \$181,259
 Provision for deprecia'n incl. was— 541,616 541,616 539,885
 y For 12 months ending Aug. 31 1935, \$5,675,345. z For 12 months ending Aug. 31 1935, \$1,725,919.
 Purpose—All of the net proceeds of this issue of series C bonds, to be received by the company on or about Nov. 30 1935 (upon delivery of the bonds for exchange for the interim certificates), in the estimated amount of \$7,246,250, will be applied by the company: \$6,116,140 to the redemption by the company in legal tender of the United States of all of its series A and series B mortgage and collateral trust gold bonds, \$184,800 to the similar redemption on Jan. 1 1936 of all of the Pawtucket Electric Co. consol. mtge. 5% bonds (assumed), and \$953,310 to reimburse the company for a portion of the purchase price of the assets of its former subsidiary, Pawtucket Gas Co. of N. J., acquired as a step in the acquisition by the company of the assets of its former operating subsidiary, Pawtucket Gas Co. (R. I.).

Security—The indenture creates a lien, subject to the lien securing the \$4, 58,000 of company's 1st & gen. mtge. gold bonds, 5%, due Jan. 1 1939, upon all the property and franchises of the company, including those recently acquired by the company from its former operating subsidiary, Pawtucket Gas Co. (Rhode Island), excepting, however, property expressly excepted in the detailed description thereof contained in the indenture, stocks, securities and debt not expressly pledged, current assets and certain non-utility physical property, but including the stock of, debt from, and contract with, Montaup Electric Co. Until the redemption of the \$176,000 Pawtucket Electric Co. consol. 5s (assumed), the lien securing the series C bonds is junior to the lien securing such consol. bonds on a part of the company's property.

The indenture contains an "after acquired property clause," covering all property acquired by the company other than that of the nature excepted as above set forth.

History and Business—The general character of the business done and intended to be done by the company is as follows:
 The company is engaged in the generation, purchase and transmission of electrical energy and in its distribution and sale for light, heat and power purposes (and the incidental sale and financing of electrical appliances), throughout the entire Blackstone Valley district or Rhode Island, consisting of the cities of Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Central Falls and the towns of Cumberland, Lincoln and other adjacent towns. Is also engaged in the distribution of gas for domestic and industrial purposes (and the incidental sale and financing of gas appliances and coke) in the city of Woonsocket and adjacent territory. Through the recent acquisition of the assets of its former subsidiary, Pawtucket Gas Co. (R. I.), is also engaged in the manufacture of gas and its residuals and in their distribution and sale (and the incidental sale and financing of gas appliances) in the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls and the towns of Cumberland and Lincoln and part of North Providence.

Of the total consolidated operating revenue of the company and its former operating subsidiary, for the 12 months ending Aug. 31 1935, approximately 79% was derived from its electric business and 21% from its gas business. As of Aug. 31 1935 the number of electric customers of all classes was 46,578 and the number of gas customers of all classes was 33,409.
 When company was incorporated in 1912 it acquired the properties and businesses of Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Co., Woonsocket Gas Co. and Pawtucket Electric Co., all of which companies had been engaged in their respective businesses for some years prior to that date. The Pawtucket Gas Co., the former operating subsidiary, was formed in 1850 and has done business continuously since that date until the recent acquisition of its assets by the company.

Electricity is sold over an area estimated at approximately 147 square miles with an estimated population of approximately 187,000. Gas is furnished over an area estimated at 91 square miles with an estimated population of 186,000.

Management and Control—Company is a subsidiary of Eastern Utilities Associates, a Massachusetts association or trust, which owns 171,801 shares of the 173,234 shares of the company's outstanding common stock. This stock is entitled to one vote per share as against two votes per share for the outstanding 12,942 shares of the company's 6% preferred stock. Eastern Utilities Associates accordingly holds 86.28% of the voting power in the company.

Principal Underwriters—The names of the underwriters and the principal amount of bonds which each of them has agreed to purchase are as follows:
 Estabrook & Co., Boston, \$1,950,000
 Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Boston, 1,950,000
 The First Boston Corp., Boston, 1,000,000
 Blyth & Co., Inc., New York, 800,000
 Bonbright & Co., New York, 800,000
 Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, 800,000

Balance Sheets June 30 1935

Company Co. & Subs.		Company Co. & Subs.	
Assets—	\$	Liabilities—	\$
Total fixed assets—	14,974,738	Capital stock—	8,661,700
Total investments—	10,559,587	6% pref. stock—	1,294,200
Cash on hand and on deposit—	816,497	Pawtucket Gas Co. preferred—	990,000
Notes receivable—		Prem. on cap. stk. (common)—	12,390
transf.—	12,460	Funded debt—	10,272,000
receiv.—	847,111	Demand note pay.—	
Inventories—	221,229	to affiliate—	519,400
Other curr. assets—	4,812	Acc'ts pay.—trade—	106,238
Deferred charges—	400,041	Accrued liabilities—	354,887
Other assets—	122,495	Other curr. liab.—	244,433
		Total reserves—	3,892,883
		Misc. unadj. cred's—	7,566
		Earned surplus—	2,593,274
Total—	27,958,973	Total—	27,958,973

Series A and B issues Called—

All of the outstanding 5% mortgage and coll. trust gold bonds, series A, due April 1 1951, and series B, due 1952, have been called for redemption on Nov. 30 at 103 and interest. Payment will be made at the State Street Trust Co., trustee, Boston, Mass.—V. 141, p. 2729.

Blue Ribbon Corp., Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 6 1/2% cum. pref. stock, par \$50, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 29. The dividend is payable in Canadian funds and in the case of non-residents is subject to a 5% tax. Similar distributions were made in each of the 15 preceding quarters, prior to which regular quarterly disbursements of 8 1/4 cents per share were made.—V. 141, p. 1588.

Borg-Warner Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30, Profit after expenses, Total income, Depreciation, Interest, Federal tax, Minority interest, Net profit, Pref. divs. of constituent companies, Surplus after pref. div., and Earnings per share on 1,150,938 com. shs.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Balance sheet table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Assets (Prop. plant & eq., Cash, Marketable secur., Notes & accts. rec., Due fr. closed bks., Inventories, Prepayments & deferred charges, Investments, Good-will, patents, &c) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Bonds, Minority interest, Long-tr. notes pay., Accounts payable, Federal tax, &c, Special reserves, Appraisal and cap. surplus, Earned surplus).

Total 37,778,159 35,218,099. After depreciation, y Includes 79,925 shares of common and 896 shares of preferred stock (2,086 shares preferred in 1934) of Borg-Warner Corp.—V. 141, p. 2430.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, Operating income, Operating expenses, Local taxes, Federal income and sundry taxes, Net operating income, Total net income, Interest, Surplus available for dividends, and Earnings per share on \$100 par value com. stock.

Boston & Maine RR.—Bank Loans Extended—

The company has secured an agreement from the banks, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to extend all its bank loans to Feb. 1 1937, and has also obtained agreement for a similar extension of its Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

Table with columns for 1935-Month, 1934, 1935-9 Mos., and 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30, Operating revenues, Net oper. revenues, Net ry. oper. income, Other income, Gross income, Deductions, Net income.

Bridgeport Brass Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30, Net earnings after taxes, deprec., and all other charges, Shares outstanding, Earnings per share.

Briggs & Stratton Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, Net profit from operations before depreciation, Depreciation, Net profit from operations, Other income, Net profit before income taxes, Federal and State income taxes, Net profit, Earnings per sh. on 299,995 shs. of capital stock.

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.—

Table with columns for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-12 Mos., 1934. Rows include Sales of elec. energy, Kw hours, Operating revenues (From sales of electric energy, From miscell. sources), Total oper. revs., Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes (incl. prov. for Federal inc. tax), Operating income, Non-operating revenues, Non-oper. rev. deducts., Gross corp. income, Interest on long-term debt, Miscell. int., amortiz. of debt discount & exp. & miscell. deductions, Net income.

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Sales of electric energy—Kw hours, Operating revenues: From sales of elec. energy, From miscellaneous sources, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes (including prov. for Federal income tax).

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Operating income, Non-operating revenue, Non-operating revenue deductions.

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Gross corporate income, Interest on long-term debt, Miscell. int., amortiz. of debt discount & exp. & miscellaneous deductions, Net income.

Note—Results for periods shown are subject to final outcome of litigation now pending in New York State courts.—V. 141, p. 740.

Bridgeport Machine Co., Wichita, Kan.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30, Net inc., after exp., depr. and other charges, Earnings per share on 150,000 common shares.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935-9 Mos., 1934, 1935-12 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30, Gross revenues, Exp., deprec., taxes, &c., Interest, &c., Net income excluding revenue in suspense, Revenues in suspense, Int. accr. on rev. in susp., Net income, Exclusive of revenues in suspense.

Note—These figures include amounts held in suspense pending the final determination of the validity of an order of Public Service Commission dated March 5 1934, which directed a temporary reduction of 5% in rates of tariff schedule.—V. 141, p. 2730.

Brown Co.—New Hampshire and Maine Savings Banks' Representatives Join Bond Committee—

Willard D. Rand and Edgar C. Hirst, President and Executive Secretary, respectively, of the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association, have joined the Brown Co. bondholders' committee to represent the large holdings of the New Hampshire savings banks. Mr. Rand is former Bank Commissioner of the State of New Hampshire and is Vice-President of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, which is one of the large holders of Brown Co. bonds among the savings banks. Mr. Hirst is former Tax Commissioner of New Hampshire and as Executive Secretary of the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association was active in uniting the savings banks to protect their large interests in the Brown Co. bonds.

The important holdings of the savings banks in Maine will be represented by Alfred A. Montgomery, Treasurer of the Portland Savings Bank, also a large holder of Brown Co. bonds.

These additions complete the committee with a membership of 11. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Union Trust Co. and former Treasurer of Harvard College, is Chairman of the committee.

The committee was represented at the hearing before the Federal Court in Portland, Me., at which Rolland H. Spalding, former Governor of New Hampshire; Orton B. Brown, Treasurer and Manager of the company, and William B. Skelton, attorney of Lewiston, Me., were appointed as trustees to operate the property under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Although deposits of bonds have not been requested as yet, it is expected that bondholders will be asked at an early date to co-operate with the committee by depositing their bonds.—V. 141, p. 2270.

Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.—Dividend Increased—

The directors have declared an interim dividend of \$1.40 per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 12. This compares with \$1.20 paid on June 28, last; 90 cents per share on Dec. 31 1934, and 60 cents paid on June 30 1934 and Dec. 4 1933.—V. 141, p. 2582.

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935-Month, 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30, Oper. inc. incl. other income, but before income taxes, deprec., and depletion.

Burlington & Rock Island RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include September—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Burns Bros.—Reorganization Plan Filed—

A reorganization plan for the company under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act, filed Oct. 28 before Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson, has been referred to Special Master John E. Joyce.

Under the plan, holders of 7% cum. pref. stock would receive new common stock, share for share; each 10 shares of class A stock would receive one new common share, and each 50 shares of class B stock would receive one new common share.

Holders of general creditors' claims, as finally allowed, would receive for each \$100 of claims \$40 in 25-year series A debentures and one new common share if their claims did not exceed \$100,000, and \$30 in 25-year series B income debentures if the claims aggregated more than \$100,000.

Creditors must file written assents with the debtor at 500 Fifth Ave. if they wish to assent to the plan. Similar assents are required of stockholders.

Under the terms of the plan, the present coal-purchase contract between Burns Brothers and the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal and the Lehigh Valley Coal companies would be canceled and a new contract made, in consideration of which the two coal companies would purchase \$250,000 of 6% pref. stock and not less than \$1,000,000 nor more than \$1,500,000 of gen. mtge. 5% 15-year bonds.—V. 141, p. 2111.

Butler Brothers, Chicago.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Quarter Ended Sept. 30, Net profits after charges (estimated), Frank S. Cunningham, President, says.

From July 1 to date (Oct. 28 1935) volume has shown an increase of approximately 4% over the same period of 1934. October is registering a still better rate of gain. Prospects for the remainder of the year are encouraging.

The business outlook is good in each of our seven territories. Higher prices for farm commodities, plus generous contributions from Federal sources, are giving the consumer more money to spend.

Primary markets are firm. Some prices are tending upward, and practically none downward.

Expectation is widespread that the general level of volume during the final weeks of the year will exceed the level of last year. We share that expectation.—V. 141, p. 910.

California Water Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: 1935, 1934. Rows: 12 Months Ended Sept. 30, Gross revenue, Net earns. before deprec. & Fed. income taxes.

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.—Earnings

Table with 4 columns: 3 Months Sept. 30 '35, 3 Months June 30 '35, 3 Months Mar. 31 '35, 9 Months Sept. 30 '35. Rows: Rev. from copper and oxide sales, Operating gain, Total income, Depreciation, Depletion, Other charges, Net loss.

Cambria & Indiana RR.—Bonds Called—

All of the outstanding 1st mtg. 4 3/4% gold bonds, due 1968, have been called for redemption on Nov. 25 at 105 and int. Payment will be made at Girard Trust Co., trustee, Philadelphia, Pa.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Canadian National Lines in New England.—Earnings.

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Canadian National Rys. System.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revenue.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net profits, Earnings of System for Third Week of October, Gross earnings.

Canadian Utilities, Ltd.—To Issue \$2,450,000 Bonds—

The company has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering \$2,450,000 5% first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1955.

The application states that the \$2,450,000 5% bonds already have been issued to the parent company, Dominion Gas & Electric Co., in connection with the acquisition of the property of Union Power Co., Ltd.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Larger Extra Dividend—

The directors on Oct. 25 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, both payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 15.

Central Arizona Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from oper., Other income, Gross corp. income, Int. & other deductions, Balance, Property retirement reserve appropriations, Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance.

Central Illinois Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Total gross earnings, Operation, Power purchased, Gas purchased, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, State, local, & taxes, Federal 3% elec. tax, Federal income taxes, Net earns. from oper., Other income (net), Net earns. before int., Funded debt interest, General interest, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Amort. of pref. stock sell. comm. & exp., Net income before pref. dividends, Figures for the three and nine-months periods ended Sept. 30 1934 reflect adjustments made subsequent thereto but applicable to such periods.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Central RR. of New Jersey.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Central States Edison, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

(Includes consolidated earnings for periods prior to March 1, 1935 of Central States Edison Co., its receivers, and subsidiaries acquired by Central States Edison, Inc., at date of organization with the exception that the charges created by the reorganization have been substituted for the charges of Central States Edison Co.)

Table with 2 columns: 1935, 1934. Rows: Twelve Months Ended Sept. 30, Gross operating revenues, Operating expenses, Maintenance, Taxes (other than Federal income taxes), Depreciation, Net operating income, Non-operating income of subsidiaries, Total income, Gross income of Central States Edison, Inc., Total gross income, Charges of subsidiary companies, Interest, Federal income taxes, Balance, Fixed charges of Central States Edison, Inc., Int. on 15-year collateral trust bonds, Balance available for common stock and surplus, Includes Central States Service Co., Central States Edison Co. and receivers of Central States Edison Co. (exclusive of receivers' fees) for periods prior to March 1 1935.

Champlain Oil Products, Ltd.—Prof. Stock Redeemed—

All of the outstanding (500,000 shares) no par preferred stock was redeemed on Oct. 31 at \$7.50 per share plus accumulated dividends of 15 cents per share. Payment was made at the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Canada.

Funds for the above redemption were received by the issuance of 500,000 additional no par common shares.—V. 139, p. 3803.

Charleston & Western Carolina Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Great Western RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Chicago Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co.—Prof. Div.

A dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on account of accumulations on the 6% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 25. A like distribution was made on Aug. 1 last, this latter being the first payment made on the pref. stock since Nov. 1 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share was distributed.—V. 141, p. 743.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—Seek Trusteeship—

Henry A. Scandrett, President of the road; Walter J. Cummings, Chairman Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, and George H. Haight, Chicago lawyer, on Oct. 25 filed formal applications with the Interstate Commerce Commission for ratification of their appointments as trustees.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$9,170,705	\$8,347,632	\$7,995,720	\$8,490,291
Net from railway	1,792,080	1,920,301	2,020,192	2,530,311
Net after rents	806,938	943,826	960,277	1,470,477
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	66,566,406	65,666,189	64,260,152	63,053,973
Net from railway	9,334,608	13,813,302	16,111,897	7,771,512
Net after rents	741,945	4,851,442	6,440,115	df2,396,614

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$7,391,152	\$7,060,094	\$7,111,648	\$6,625,516
Net from railway	1,587,222	1,734,588	2,037,479	1,855,950
Net after rents	859,941	898,707	1,275,382	991,721
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	56,625,907	57,477,761	54,976,502	54,607,791
Net from railway	7,684,723	10,378,103	11,528,204	8,225,964
Net after rents	1,132,321	3,575,245	4,243,525	194,743

Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$308,091	\$282,906	\$234,663	\$278,475
Net from railway	72,163	39,487	6,322	68,299
Net after rents	3,227	24,173	def78,377	7,669
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	2,883,297	2,725,010	2,430,713	3,087,848
Net from railway	774,291	660,993	567,854	1,030,564
Net after rents	1,764	def31,744	def314,672	355,663

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$5,583,037	\$5,635,944	\$5,434,440	\$5,927,078
Net from railway	838,446	932,498	980,464	1,620,585
Net after rents	274,048	321,939	376,589	840,393
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	46,334,776	48,069,642	46,059,013	51,126,199
Net from railway	4,475,618	7,488,320	9,239,399	10,524,301
Net after rents	def1,277,609	1,347,794	2,750,067	2,856,971

Earnings of System

Period End.	1935—Month	1934—	1935—9 Mos.	1934—
Railway oper. revenue	\$5,891,127	\$5,918,850	\$49,218,073	\$50,794,652
Railway oper. expenses	4,980,519	4,946,864	43,968,165	42,646,239
Railway tax accruals	325,000	350,000	3,360,000	3,795,000
Uncoll. railway revenue	671	3,213	25,537	18,602
Equipment rents	226,103	226,381	2,331,486	2,228,071
Joint facility rents	81,559	94,625	808,731	790,689
Net ry. oper. income.	\$277,275	\$297,767	df\$1,275,846	\$1,316,051

a Includes 4% contribution required by Railroad Retirement Act 1934, amount \$118,127.—V. 141, p. 2272.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Earnings.

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$1,611,331	\$1,425,892	\$1,388,844	\$1,470,232
Net from railway	401,071	291,033	408,911	340,494
Net after rents	170,933	132,415	240,810	186,152
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	11,084,731	11,110,578	10,983,367	11,206,892
Net from railway	1,340,860	2,012,301	2,558,678	1,111,602
Net after rents	def171,405	693,035	1,198,717	def270,562

Chicago South Shore & South Bend RR.—ICC

Ratifies Appointment of Trustees—
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 30 conditionally ratified the appointment of John N. Shannahan and Claude J. Jackson as trustees of the property.
The appointment of John N. Shannahan is ratified "upon the condition that while he serves as such trustee he shall receive no salary or compensation as an officer or employee of the debtor and that his only compensation from the estate of the debtor shall be that allowed to him as trustee by the judge within maximum limits to be approved by us as reasonable."—V. 140, p. 4230.

Chippewa Power Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$21,000 1st mtg. gold bonds, series A, due June 1 1947, have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 105 and int. Payment will be made at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, trustee, Boston, Mass.—V. 122, p. 1308.

Chrysler Corp.—Triples Regular Quarterly Dividends—

The directors on Oct. 31 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 2. This compares with 25 cents per share paid each quarter from March 31 1934 to and including Sept. 30 last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 31 and Sept. 15 1933; 25 cents quarterly from Jan. 2 1931 to Dec. 31 1932 inclusive, and 75 cents per share paid each three months from April 2 1926 to and including Sept. 30 1930. In addition extra dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed on Sept. 30 and June 29 last, and on June 30 1934.

(To Pay \$5,000,000 Bank Loans—

Following the meeting of the finance committee on Oct. 31, B. E. Hutchinson, Chairman of the committee, stated:
"Chrysler Corp. decided to pay off in anticipation of maturity \$5,000,000, (due April 25 1938) of the \$25,000,000 loan arranged last spring with certain of its depository banks in connection with the retirement on May 1 last of the then outstanding \$30,150,500, 6% debentures of Dodge Brothers, Inc.
"The loan was arranged by the company's treasury department on one, two, three, four and five year notes distributed equally between the five maturities at an average interest rate effecting a saving of approximately \$1,200,000 a year after the first year.
"Since this loan was arranged the corporation has already anticipated payment of \$10,000,000 of it, comprising the \$5,000,000 of five year notes, due April 25 1940, which bore the highest interest rate of the five maturities, and the \$5,000,000 of four year notes due April 25 1939, which bore the next highest interest rate. To-day's action contemplates payment of the three year notes due April 25 1938. The first year notes due April 25 1936 are included in the current liabilities on the balance sheet of Sept. 30 1935.
"Thus, after giving effect to to-day's action the corporation will have outstanding only \$5,000,000 of debt other than current liabilities."

Comparative Consolidated Income Summary (Co. and Subsidiaries)

	1935	1934	1933	1932
<i>9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—</i>				
Sales	366,711,178	311,780,091	202,061,415	110,555,859
x Cost of sales	308,623,581	274,353,667	169,780,625	99,878,659
Gross profit	58,087,597	37,426,423	32,280,790	10,677,199
Int. & miscell. income	876,893	1,571,510	760,836	1,122,460
Total income	58,964,490	38,997,933	33,041,627	11,799,660
Adm., engineering, selling, adv. service and general expenses	28,792,790	25,605,084	14,937,029	15,775,275
Int. paid and accrued	2,341,797	2,323,854	3,871,186	2,181,288
Prov. for income taxes of U. S. & other countries	4,645,445	1,646,169	2,295,728	69,675
Net profit	23,184,457	9,422,826	11,937,682	loss6,226,578
Shares common stock outstanding (par \$5)	4,332,326	4,345,788	4,305,209	4,380,280
Earnings per share	\$5.35	\$2.17	\$2.77	Nil
x Deprec. & amort. have been charged to cost of sales & exp. in amt. of \$14,618,282	\$14,618,282	\$10,119,823	\$11,137,649	\$9,168,284
y Includes premium of \$1,507,525 on debentures called.				z Includes additions to reserves.

Plymouth 1936 Prices—

The Plymouth Motor Corp. has announced prices on its 1936 model cars showing slight reductions or unchanged prices on its de luxe line, and increases up to \$20 on the business or standard group.
The new prices, compared with prices on corresponding 1935 models, follow:
De luxe four-door touring sedan, \$680—down \$5.
De luxe two-door touring sedan, \$645—down \$5.
De luxe rumble-seat coupe, \$620—down \$10.
De luxe coupe, \$580—up \$5.
Business four-door sedan, \$590—up \$20.
Business two-door sedan, \$545—up \$10.
De luxe four-door sedan, \$660—unchanged.
De luxe two-door sedan, \$625—unchanged.
Business coupe, \$510—unchanged.

Dodge 1936 Prices Lower—

Prices on the 1936 passenger car models of the company's Dodge division, show reductions on various models ranging up to \$21.50 in comparison with prices on the 1935 line. The base list factory price for the Dodge 1936 line is \$640 compared with a base price of \$645 on the 1935 line.

1936 De Soto Prices Lower—

Prices on new 1936 Airstream De Soto cars were announced by Byron C. Foy, President of the De Soto Motor Corp. on Nov. 1, as the new models went on display at the New York Automobile Show and in dealer show-rooms. The new prices, as compared with prices on corresponding 1935 models, show reductions up to \$15.
"De Soto is introducing the Airstream line in two series—a De Luxe series and a Custom series," Mr. Foy said.
The new plan also provides insurance protection. It is available through the National facilities of the Commercial Credit Co.
List prices on the 1936 De Soto Airstream models are: De Luxe Business Coupe, \$695; De Luxe Touring Brougham, \$770; De Luxe Touring Sedan, \$810; Custom Business Coupe, \$745; Custom Rumble Seat Coupe, \$795; Custom Touring Brougham, \$825, and Custom Touring Sedan, \$865.—V. 141, p. 2584.

Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.—Earnings.

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$1,116,987	\$906,298	\$1,076,882	\$802,014
Net from railway	694,078	234,706	463,042	221,050
Net after rents	329,797	140,648	320,931	185,715
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	9,919,830	9,448,572	8,967,167	7,668,891
Net from railway	6,509,134	3,580,711	3,665,571	1,545,565
Net after rents	2,531,527	2,556,600	2,730,542	1,124,865

Cities Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1935	1934
<i>Nine Months Ended Sept. 30—</i>		
Gross operating revenue	133,066,284	128,007,662
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	90,238,612	87,091,052
Net operating revenue	42,827,671	40,916,610
Other income	4,354,963	4,343,394
Total income	47,182,634	45,260,004
Subsidiary deductions:		
Interest charges and amortization of discount	13,506,194	13,924,284
Preferred dividends paid and accrued	5,473,872	5,492,774
Earnings applicable to minority interests	447,118	206,767
Cities Service Co.—Int. charges & amort. of disc't	8,032,094	8,448,137
Reserves for depletion and depreciation	16,874,116	16,587,913
Net income	2,849,237	600,127

—V. 141, p. 2732.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—

New Director—

Robert S. Sinclair has been elected a director to succeed the late J. A. Kingan.—V. 139, p. 2826.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—Preferred Stock Offered—

Public offering was made Tuesday of 235,225.4 shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, through an underwriting group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. The shares were priced at \$102.75 plus accrued dividends from Oct. 1 to date of delivery. Associated with Dillon, Read & Co. in the offering were The First Boston Corp.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Hayden, Miller & Co., and W. E. Hutton & Co. The offering consisted of 152,817 shares to be purchased from the company and 82,408.4 shares from North American Edison Co., a parent organization, which became the holder of these shares as a result of the recent reclassification of the common shares of the company. To the extent of these 82,408.4 shares, the offering does not represent financing on the part of the company.
A prospectus dated Oct. 29 affords the following:

*Purpose of Issue—*Company intends to apply the total proceeds from the sale by it of the 152,817 shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, amounting to \$15,396,312 (exclusive of accrued dividends and before deducting expenses, estimated at \$99,090, payable by the company in connection with this issue, but after deducting the underwriting commission) together with other treasury funds in the amount of \$1,413,557, to redeem on Dec. 1 1935 the 152,817 shares of preferred stock, authorized 1923, now outstanding, at the redemption price of \$110 per share (the quarterly dividend to Dec. 1 1935, and payable on that date, having already been declared payable to holders of record on Nov. 15 1935). The total redemption price of the 152,817 outstanding shares of preferred stock, authorized 1923, exclusive of accrued dividends, is \$16,809,870.

*Preferential Opportunity to Be Afforded Holders of Preferred Stock, Authorized 1923—*Company has effected arrangements with the principal underwriters for affording to holders of the company's outstanding preferred stock, authorized 1923 (which the company intends to call for redemption on Dec. 1 1935), a preferential opportunity to purchase the new preferred stock, \$4.50 series. Any holder of such outstanding stock may purchase shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, on the basis of one share of such new stock for each share of such outstanding stock held by him, by causing an order for the shares of such new preferred stock, \$4.50 series, which he desires to purchase, to be placed with the syndicate manager prior to Oct. 30 1935, through any principal underwriter or any member of the syndicate. After such order shall have been so placed, stock certificates for a like number of shares of preferred stock, authorized 1923, should, prior to Nov. 4 1935, be deposited either with Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., New York, redemption agent for said stock, or with National City Bank of Cleveland, or First National Bank of Cincinnati, sub-agents, accompanied by a letter of transmittal duly executed by such stockholder.
*History and Business—*Company is engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electrical energy for light, heat and power purposes in the City of Cleveland, O., and in adjacent industrial, suburban and rural territory extending nearly 100 miles along the south shore of Lake Erie, and in the production, distribution and sale of steam for heating and other purposes in the City of Cleveland.

The company was incorporated in Ohio in 1892, as Cleveland General Electric Co. In 1894, name was changed to present title.
Upon its incorporation in 1892, the company acquired the properties and businesses of Brush Electric Light & Power Co. and Cleveland Electric Light Co., which companies had been in the business of producing and selling electricity since 1881 and 1884, respectively.
The more important acquisitions of electric properties by the company since its incorporation have been as follows: It acquired substantially

all the properties of Cuyahoga Light & Power Co. in 1911, of Cleveland Painesville & Eastern R.R., and its subsidiary in 1926, and certain properties of Lake Erie Power & Light Co. in 1926. It acquired the municipal electric plant of the City of Conneaut, O., in 1926, and of the City of Ashtabula, O., in 1928. Company has also from time to time acquired electric properties of a number of other private companies and municipalities, located principally in the eastern part of the territory in which it is now operating.

Of the total electric customers numbering 309,290 as of Aug. 31 1935, the company classified 275,885 as residential, 31,430 as general commercial and small industrial, 1,513 as large commercial and industrial and 462 as miscellaneous.

For the 12 months ended Aug. 31 1935, approximately 93.8% of the company's operating revenues were derived from the sale of electrical energy and approximately 6.2% from the sale of steam.

The territory served, as of Aug. 31 1935, comprised approximately 1,700 square miles, covering the major portions of Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula counties, and a small part of Lorain County, O., and included 15 cities, 67 villages and 51 townships.

The company estimates that its kilowatt hour sales in the City of Cleveland, in 1934, were approximately 85% of the total kilowatt hour sales of the company and others in the City of Cleveland during that period, and that its kilowatt hour sales in the entire territory served by it were approximately 88% of the total of such sales in such territory. Substantially all of the electrical energy sold by the company is generated in its own plants.

The company has been engaged in the sale of steam for heating and other purposes since 1906. As of Dec. 31 1934, the company was supplying steam to 590 customers in the downtown business section of Cleveland. Practically all of the large office buildings in this section are supplied by the company.

Subsidiaries—Company has four wholly-owned subsidiaries, none of which is a public utility. The Power & Light Building Co. owns and manages a 15-story office building at 75 Public Square, Cleveland. This building is leased to the company and the company's principal executive offices are located therein. The assets of the other subsidiaries of the company are not significant and their businesses are of minor importance: Ceico Service Co. owns, sells and services electric motors; The Power Construction Co. from time to time acquires title to parcels of real estate for use in the business of the company; The Illuminating Securities Co., for the convenience of stockholders, occasionally buys and resells small amounts of preferred stock of the company at current market prices without solicitation.

Funded Debt—As at Aug. 31 1935, the funded debt of the company (exclusive of funded debt since redeemed) consisted of \$40,000,000 general mortgage bonds, 3 3/4 % series due 1965. These bonds are now outstanding in temporary form and will, before Jan. 1 1936, be replaced by definitive bonds designated as "first mortgage bonds, 3 3/4 % series due 1965." \$18,500,000 principal amount of additional bonds are issuable, without restrictions, under the mortgage and deed of trust dated July 1 1935 under which such bonds were issued. Said mortgage and the indentures supplemental thereto also permit the issuance from time to time of additional bonds thereunder under the restrictions and upon the conditions contained therein, without limitation as to aggregate amount, except as may be provided by law.

As at Aug. 31 1935 the company also had outstanding \$18,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 5%, due April 1 1939, and \$10,000,000 general mortgage bonds, 5%, series B, due Oct. 1 1961, but these bonds had been called for redemption on Oct. 1 1935 and funds sufficient for their redemption were on Aug. 31 1935 on deposit with the trustees of the mortgages under which such bonds were issued. Said mortgages have been canceled and discharged of record and the bonds of the 3 3/4 % series due 1965 are now the only mortgage indebtedness of the company.

Capital Stock—After giving effect, as of Aug. 31 1935, to the reclassification of stock, the issue and sale by the company of the additional 152,817 shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, and the redemption and cancellation of the 152,817 shares of preferred stock, authorized 1923, the capital stock will be as follows:

Title of Issue—	Authorized	Outstanding
Serial pref. stock, no par value (entitled to cumulative dividends).....	500,000 shs.	
Pref. stock, \$4.50 series, (the initial series of the serial pref. stock).....		254,995.8 shs.
Common stock (no par).....	5,000,000 shs.	2,324,567.7 shs.

Recent Changes in Capital Stock—On Oct. 24 1935, by amendment to the articles of incorporation of the company, with the approval of the P. U. Commission of Ohio, the 2,554,470 common shares of the company then outstanding were changed into 2,324,567.7 shares of a new class of common stock (no par) and 102,178.8 shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series (no par), (being a part of the initial series of a new class of pref. stock); each outstanding common share being changed into 91-100ths of a share of new common stock and 4-100ths of a share of pref. stock, \$4.50 series, certificates for fractional shares of both the new common stock and the pref. stock, \$4.50 series, being deliverable upon such change. The foregoing change was effected without any change in the stated capital of the company, and accordingly, the 2,324,567.7 shares of common stock and the 102,178.8 shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, have the same stated capital, viz., \$51,089,400, as the 2,554,470 common shares of the company previously outstanding.

The certificate of amendment to the articles of incorporation effecting such reclassification also provided for an authorized capital stock of the company consisting of:

152,817 shares of pref. stock, authorized 1923, par \$100 (being the pref. stock, authorized 1923, now outstanding, all of which the company intends to call for redemption on Dec. 1 1935 and after such redemption to cancel); 500,000 shares of serial pref. stock, without par value, of which the pref. stock, \$4.50 series, is the initial series; and

5,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value.

After redemption of the outstanding 152,817 shares of pref. stock, authorized 1923, the company intends further to amend its articles of incorporation to eliminate therefrom the terms and provisions relative to such stock and all references thereto.

The company is advised that North American Edison Co. proposes to make an offer whereby each common shareholder of the company who received new preferred stock, \$4.50 series, upon such reclassification, may sell to North American Edison Co. his shares of new pref. stock (or fractions thereof) and use the proceeds to purchase from North American Edison Co. shares of the new com. stock (or fractions thereof) upon the basis of a sales price per share of such new pref. stock (free from transfer taxes) equal to the purchase price of 2 1/4 shares of new common stock.

The 235,225.4 shares of pref. stock, \$4.50 series, being offered by this prospectus consist of 152,817 shares proposed to be issued and sold to the principal underwriters by the company and 82,408.4 shares held by North American Edison Co., a parent of the company, as a result of the reclassification of stock above described, which North American Edison Co. proposes to sell to the principal underwriters. The balance of 19,770.4 shares resulting from such reclassification is not included in the present offering.

Preferred Stock, \$4.50 Series—Preferred stock, \$4.50 series, of which 235,225.4 shares are being offered hereby, and of which 254,995.8 shares are presently to be outstanding, is the initial series of a total authorized amount of 500,000 shares of serial preferred stock of the company. The serial preferred stock is issuable as shares of preferred stock, \$4.50 series, for as shares of one or more other series, with such distinctive serial designations as shall be expressed in the amendment or amendments providing or the issue of such stock from time to time adopted by the directors.

Before any dividends on the common stock shall be paid or declared, preferred stock, \$4.50 series, is entitled to cumulative dividends at rate of \$4.50 per share per annum (and no more) payable Q.-J. (accruing as to the preferred stock offered hereby from Oct. 1 1935).

All right to vote and all voting power shall be solely vested in the serial preferred stock, including the pref. stock, \$4.50 series, and in the com. stock, each share of which shall be entitled to one vote, except that the serial pref. stock has no right to vote on amending the articles of incorporation to eliminate the terms and provisions of the pref. stock, authorized 1923, after the redemption thereof.

The preferred stock, \$4.50 series, is entitled, in the event of any involuntary liquidation, to \$100 per share in cash, plus divs., and, in the event of voluntary liquidation, to \$105 per share, plus divs., before any distribution shall be made on the com. stock.

Preferred stock, \$4.50 series, is redeemable at any time, at the option of the company, in whole or in part (by lot or in such other manner as the directors may determine) on not less than 30 days' and not more than 60 days' notice, at \$107 per share plus divs.

Principal Underwriters—The principal underwriters and the number of shares of pref. stock, \$4.50 series, which they severally have agreed to purchase, are as follows:

Principal Underwriters—	No. of Shares to Be Purchased from Company	No. of Shares to Be Purchased from No. Amer. Edison Co.
Dillon, Read & Co., New York.....	61,128	32,963.4
The First Boston Corp., New York.....	18,338	9,889.0
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., New York.....	18,338	9,889.0
Spencer Trask & Co., New York.....	18,338	9,889.0
Blyth & Co., Inc., New York.....	9,169	4,944.0
Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., N. Y.....	7,641	4,121.0
Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York.....	7,641	4,121.0
Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston.....	4,584	2,472.0
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland.....	4,584	2,472.0
W. E. Hutton & Co., New York.....	3,056	1,648.0

Operating revenues—Electric.....	\$15,055,997
Heating.....	1,034,708
Total.....	\$16,088,705
Operating expenses.....	10,808,233
Net operating revenues.....	\$5,280,471
Non-operating revenues.....	82,752

Gross income.....	\$5,363,223
Interest on funded debt.....	1,270,833
Amortization of bond discount and expense.....	34,195
Other interest charges.....	17,475
Provision for Federal income taxes.....	375,520
Net income transferred to surplus.....	\$3,665,199
Balance at beginning of period, Jan. 1.....	15,342,097
Prem. rec'd on sale of gen. mtge. bonds, 3 3/4 % series due 1965.....	200,000
Total.....	\$19,207,297

Relief and pension expense.....	59,000
Prem. on redemption of 1st mtge. & gen. mtge. bonds.....	2,039,792
Unauthorized bond discount and expense.....	516,231
Expenses (paid to Aug. 31 1935) of issue of gen. mtge. bonds, 3 3/4 % series due 1965.....	204,445
Preferred dividends.....	457,176
Common dividends.....	2,554,323
Balance at close of period.....	\$13,376,329

Assets—	Company	Consolidated	Liabilities—	Company	Consolidated
Utility props.....	\$130,751,060	\$130,753,581	6% pref. stock.....	\$15,281,700	\$15,281,700
Other props.....	1,120,039	1,120,039	Common stock.....	(2,554,470 shs)	(2,554,470 shs)
Cash & secs.....			no par.....	51,089,400	51,089,400
deposits with trustees.....	165,053	165,653	Gen. mtge. bds., 3 3/4 % series.....	40,000,000	40,000,000
Invs., at cost.....	795,740	308,693	Accts. payable.....	344,616	344,629
Cash on hand & in banks.....	2,405,300	2,567,982	Payroll accrued.....	235,058	235,058
Time deposits.....	2,560,000	2,560,000	Taxes accrued.....	3,119,720	3,144,561
U. S. Govt. secs. at cost.....	2,024,235	2,024,235	Interest accrued.....	382,010	382,010
Notes & accts. rec., trade.....	2,867,652	2,868,096	Pref. div. acer.....	229,226	229,226
Other accts. & notes receivable.....	35,072	36,071	Consumers' dep.....	670,888	670,888
Deposits for pay. of mat'd int., &c.....	10,337	10,337	Other curr. & accrued liab.....	46,115	47,221
Inventories.....	3,357,574	3,357,574	Res. for deprec. & retirement of prop. & plant.....	21,415,312	21,598,590
Bal. in closed banks (net).....	479,795	557,840	Other reserves.....	300,041	300,041
Deferred charges.....	378,190	379,552	Surplus.....	12,705,924	13,376,330
Total.....	\$145,820,010	\$146,699,653	Total.....	\$145,820,010	\$146,699,653

V. 141, p. 2585

Cleveland Tractor Co.—Plans Debenture Issue

The stockholders will vote Nov. 14 on approving the issuance and sale of \$1,250,000 10-year 5% convertible sinking fund debentures, proceeds to be used for additional working capital made necessary by the company's increasing business and to retire existing bank loans.

President W. King White states that dollar sales for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 1935 were 76% greater than for the previous fiscal year and that net profit, after all charges and Federal taxes, for the fiscal year just ended was \$289,445, as compared with a net profit of \$77,510 for the previous fiscal year. Such net earnings for the 1935 fiscal year were equivalent to \$1.31 per share on the company's common stock outstanding in the amount of 220,000 shares and compares with 35 cents a share for the previous fiscal year.

The major portion of the bank indebtedness to be retired was incurred, a letter states, to obtain necessary working capital and additional equipment to meet the company's requirements.

The proposed issue of debentures will be convertible into common stock up to and incl. Jan. 15 1937 at \$16 2-3 per sh.; thereafter up to and incl. Jan. 15 1938 at \$18 per sh.; thereafter up to and incl. Jan. 15 1940 at \$20 per sh.; thereafter up to and incl. Jan. 15 1942 at \$22 per sh.; thereafter up to and incl. Jan. 15 1944 at \$25 per sh., and thereafter up to and incl. the fifth day prior to maturity at \$28 per share.

Annual sinking fund payments beginning Jan. 1 1937, equal to \$25,000 plus 20% of the annual net earnings of the company, will be provided.

V. 139, p. 4123.

Clinchfield RR.—Earnings

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$446,667	\$368,057	\$451,540	\$345,414
Net from railway.....	194,220	125,662	192,804	145,387
Net after rents.....	180,643	112,983	213,001	102,764
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	3,807,093	3,934,047	3,624,026	2,922,804
Net from railway.....	1,476,637	1,686,513	1,634,891	861,885
Net after rents.....	1,328,093	1,556,609	1,354,292	403,815

V. 141, p. 2272.

Coca-Cola Co.—Stock Split-Up Approved

The stockholders on Oct. 28 approved an amendment to the certificate of incorporation providing for an increase in the number of common stock shares from 1,000,000 to 4,000,000. The stock will be distributed to shareholders on a three-for-one basis on a date to be fixed by the directors.

V. 141, p. 2272.

Collins & Aikman Corp.—Resumes Common Dividend

The directors on Oct. 30 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share of the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15. This payment will mark the resumption of dividends on the common stock, the last previous payment being the \$1 dividend distributed on March 1 1928.

V. 141, p. 2432.

Colorado & Southern Ry.—Earnings

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway.....	\$575,470	\$542,034	\$553,991	\$506,976
Net from railway.....	140,498	137,539	166,545	139,093
Net after rents.....	52,882	57,938	92,683	71,683
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	4,301,294	4,044,274	3,675,987	3,953,947
Net from railway.....	538,181	648,279	558,899	382,089
Net after rents.....	def116,696	def15,127	def99,231	def332,437

V. 141, p. 2272.

Columbian Carbon Co.—40-Cent Special Dividend

The directors have declared a special dividend of 40 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common (v. t. c.) stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 14. A special dividend of 20 cents was distributed on Dec. 24 1934 while on March 1 1934 a special dividend of 25 cents was paid.

V. 141, p. 2732.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.—Receipts—

Table with 4 columns: 9 Months Ended Sept. 30—, 1935, 1934, Total receipts. Values: \$12,098,925, \$9,716,198.

Columbus & Greenville Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: September—, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Columbus Ry., Power & Light Co.—\$26,000,000 Bonds Offered—As part of a refunding operation to simplify its debt structure, public offering of \$26,000,000 1st mtg. & coll. trust bonds, 4% series due 1965, was made Wednesday through an underwriting group headed by The First Boston Corp. and Dillon, Read & Co.

Dated Nov. 1 1935; due Nov. 1 1935. Chase National Bank, New York trustee. Issuance of bonds authorized by P. U. Commission of Ohio. Interest payable (M. & N.) at agency of company in New York.

Special Trust Fund—Supplemental indenture will provide that the company will, so long as any of the bonds of the 4% series due 1965 are outstanding, deposit in a special trust fund with the trustee, on or before Aug. 1 1936, an amount in cash equal to 2 7/16% and on or before Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in each year thereafter an amount in cash equal to 1 1/2% of the aggregate principal amount of (a) all bonds of all series at the time outstanding under the trust indenture and (b) all "prior lien bonds" which shall then be outstanding (not including prior lien bonds held by the company or a pledged subsidiary) and not at the time held by the trustee under the lien securing such prior lien bonds.

Purpose—Upon the issue and sale of the bonds the company will apply, or cause to be applied, the total net proceeds of the issue, \$25,675,861, to the following purposes:

- (1) To redeem in lawful money of the United States of America: (a) On or before Jan. 1 1936 the \$2,342,000 first consolidated mortgage 40-year 4% gold bonds of Columbus Railway (assumed by the company), at the redemption price of 105 and which, exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption, will require the sum of \$2,459,100. (b) On Jan. 1 1936 the \$13,000,000 1st & ref. mtg. gold bonds, series A 4 1/4%, due July 1 1957, at the redemption price of 105, which, exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption, will require the sum of 13,650,000.

Total. \$25,675,861 a The proceeds of the \$4,200,000 2 1/2 year 2-4% secured promissory notes which are to be paid together with treasury funds of the company, were used by the company to redeem on Oct. 1 1935 its 1st & ref. mtg. gold bonds, series B 5%, due April 1 1962.

b This amount will partially reimburse the company for treasury funds used, on Oct. 1 1935, in the amount of approximately \$768,000, to pay the redemption price of its 10-year 5 1/2% secured convertible gold bonds and of its 1st & ref. mtg. gold bonds, series B 5%.

Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiaries)

Table with 5 columns: Years Ended Dec. 31—, 1932, 1933, 1934, 12 Mos. End. July 31 1935. Rows include Operating Revenues, Total oper. revenues, Operation expenses, Net earnings.

The annual interest requirements on the \$26,000,000 1st mtg. & coll. trust bonds, 4% series due 1965, to be outstanding excluding any provision for amortization of discount and expense relating to such bonds or other debt, will amount to \$1,040,000.

* Income accounts of subsidiaries acquired in 1932 included only since dates of acquisition.

Capitalization—Upon the issue and sale of the \$26,000,000 bonds, and the application of the proceeds thereof, the entire present funded debt of the company and the entire present funded debt and preferred stock of subsidiaries will be retired and the capitalization, tabulated as of July 31 1935, but reflecting the present financing, will be as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Authorized, Outstanding. Rows include 1st mtg. and coll. trust bonds, 4% series due 1965, 1st pref. stock (\$100 par) 6% cum. series, Series B preferred 6 1/2% (cumul.) stock.

* Additional bonds issuable only in compliance with the restrictions imposed by the terms of the trust indenture. y Includes 48,132 shares subject to exchange upon surrender of certificates for 45.84 shares of former series A 6% preferred stock. z Includes 57 shares subject to exchange upon surrender of certificates of 57 shares of former series B 5% preferred stock.

History and Business—Company was incorp. in Ohio on Dec. 26 1906 as Columbus Traction Co. Name changed to present title Feb. 11 1913.

Company is engaged in the generation and transmission of electric energy and in the distribution and sale thereof in a territory which includes the City of Columbus, Ohio (population 290,564) and suburbs, and portions of Franklin, Delaware, Knox, Licking, Pickaway, Fayette, Madison and Union Counties, Ohio. Company is also engaged in the operation of a transportation system, including street cars, electric trolley coaches and motor buses, in Columbus, certain suburbs and adjacent territory.

The company owns the entire voting stocks of a number of subsidiaries. Active subsidiaries are as follows:

Southern Ohio Electric Co., incorp. in Ohio in 1923, is engaged in the purchase, generation and transmission of electric energy and in the distribution and sale thereof in certain municipalities in Ohio. It is also engaged in the production and sale of manufactured gas in the municipality of Hillsboro, Ohio, and of steam and hot water for heating in the municipality of Delaware, Ohio.

Adams County Power & Light Co., incorp. in Ohio in 1923, is engaged in the purchase and transmission of electric energy and in the distribution and sale thereof in certain municipalities and rural territories in Adams, Brown, Highland and Scioto Counties, Ohio.

Point Pleasant Water & Light Co., incorp. in West Virginia in 1899, is engaged in the purchase and transmission of electric energy and in the distribution and sale thereof in Point Pleasant, W. Va., and in certain rural territories in Mason and Jackson Counties, W. Va.; also in the manufacture and sale of ice and in supplying water in Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Hillsboro Ice & Coal Co., incorp. in Ohio in 1911, manufactures and sells ice in Hillsboro, Ohio.

Peebles Power Co. is a name under which a small electric distribution property in and about the village of Peebles, Ohio, is operated.

More than 70% of the electric operating revenues of the company and its subsidiaries in 1934 (exclusive of intercompany sales) represented revenues of the company, and the balance represented revenues of its subsidiaries.

Substantially all of the electric energy sold by the company is generated in its own plants.

Company sells to Southern Ohio Electric Co. a substantial portion (approximately 73% in 1934) of the electric power requirements of the latter company, which in turn supplies the other subsidiaries with substantially all of their entire electric power requirements.

Control—The records of the company show that Continental Gas & Electric Corp., a parent of the company, owns of record 99.08% of the voting stock of the company. Continental Gas & Electric Corp. has informed the company that 99.42% of its voting stock is owned by United Light & Railways, which latter company has informed the company that all of its voting stock is owned by United Light & Power Co. The company has been informed by Chase National Bank, New York that it owns 42.01% of the voting stock of United Light & Power Co.; by Koppers Co., that it owns through subsidiaries 23.11% of such stock; by United States & International Securities Corp., that it owns 9.99% of such stock; by C. S. McCain, R. B. Brown, John S. Brooks Jr., Glenn R. Chamberlain, B. J. Denman and R. B. MacDonald, that they as trustees under a trust for the benefit of the subscribers to a trust agreement hold 5.62% of such stock, and by Wm. Chamberlain, J. F. Porter and C. O. Smith, as trustees under a similar trust agreement, that they hold 0.74% of such stock. Company is further informed by such trustees that a majority of the trustees under each trust is empowered to vote the stock standing in the names of the trustees and that the stock is held for the benefit of the subscribers to the trust agreements, which include certain of the trustees and other officers and employees of United Light & Power Co. and affiliated companies.

In addition, the company is informed by United Light & Power Co. that an officer of Chase National Bank, New York and an officer of Koppers Co. are directors of Continental Gas & Electric Corp. and United Light & Railways Co.; and that an officer of Chase National Bank, New York and two officers and one director of Koppers Co. are directors of United Light & Power Co.

Underwriters—The name of each principal underwriter, and the respective amounts severally underwritten by each, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name and Address, Amount. Rows include The First Boston Corp., Mellon Securities Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Field, Glore & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Otis & Co., Riter & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., BancOhio Securities Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., New York.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31 1935

Table with 3 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Total. Rows include Property, plant and equip., Investments (at cost), Special deposits, Deferred charges and prepaid accounts, Cash, Certificate of deposit, Marketable securities, Notes and accounts receiv., Misc. accounts receivable, Interest receivable, Materials and supplies.

Total. \$66,452,516 x Represented by 150,136 shares (no par).—V. 141, p. 2585.

Commercial Credit Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30—, 1935—3 Mos.—, 1934, 1935—9 Mos.—, 1934. Rows include Gross purchase receiv., Net income after charges and Federal taxes, Net for com. after pref. divs. & minority ints., Earns. per sh. on com.

x On average number of common shares outstanding. Had the present capital structure prevailed during the nine months' period of 1935, after allowing for the reduction in preferred dividends and increase in the number of shares of common stock under the recent recapitalization plan, consolidated net income on the common stock outstanding at the end of the period would have been \$4.05 per share.

The company has just closed a contract with a large manufacturer which should produce a volume of current open accounts receivable business for the company in excess of \$16,000,000 during the next 12 months.

In a recent statement A. E. Duncan, Chairman of the board, had the following to say about the downward trend of financing rates:

"We recently have been asked what may be the probable effect on the earnings of Commercial Credit Co. of the 6% plan announced by Genera

Motors Acceptance Corp. for financing the retail time sales of General Motors new cars. During the past year in several territories the financing rates of Commercial Credit Co. were less than 6%, plus regular conference rates for fire, theft and collision insurance prevailing in such territories, the cost of which was included in the retail financing rate. Commercial Credit Co. has never actively competed for and now has very little instalment paper arising from the sale of new cars of General Motors.

"Commercial Credit does not anticipate any great difficulty in making necessary readjustments in its financing rates on the retail sale of new automobiles, which have been under consideration for some time, so that they will be reasonably competitive and without seriously affecting its earnings. Less than 25% of its volume and less than 50% of its receivables outstanding are represented by instalment paper covering the sale of new automobiles.

"During the depression Commercial Credit has progressively reduced the financing rate it receives on instalment paper, but the amount of such reduction has been more than offset by its increased volume and by reduced losses, expenses and low rates on borrowed money."—V. 141, p. 1592.

Commercial Banking Corp.—To Register \$700,000 Debs.

The corporation has announced that it has signed a contract with a banking group headed by Herrick, Heinzelmann & Ripley to distribute a new issue of \$700,000 15-year 5 1/2% convertible sinking fund debentures to be dated Nov. 1 1935 and due Nov. 1 1950. The company plans to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The purpose of the issue is to retire certain maturing bank loans and to expand its credit resources.

In the past the company, which was formed in 1919, has financed its operations only from capital and surplus and from bank borrowings. The new issue will constitute the corporation's entire funded debt. In addition, there are outstanding 24,158 shares of 7% (\$20 par) preferred stock and 49,013 shares of (no par) common stock.

Commonwealth Edison Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Net income after int., deprec., taxes, &c.	\$1,644,003	\$1,848,851
Shares outstanding at end of period	1,607,093	1,608,885
Earnings per share	\$1.02	\$1.15

Adjusted Income Statement for Calendar Years

[Including Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., a Subsidiary]

The company has furnished us with the following adjusted income statement for the calendar year 1934 and 1933:

	1934	1933
Gross earnings:	As adjust'd	As adjust'd
Electric light and power revenue	\$75,427,923	\$72,074,812
Other operating revenues (net)	501,715	477,349
Total gross earnings	\$75,929,638	\$72,552,161
Operating expenses and taxes:		
Power purchased	12,374,671	11,878,310
Operation	24,485,422	23,897,685
Maintenance	3,438,798	3,637,342
Taxes—State, local, munic., compensation, &c.	6,921,080	7,718,958
Federal 3% tax on electricity	1,481,786	490,160
Provision for depreciation	1,643,577	709,131
	8,079,527	8,000,000
Total operating expenses and taxes	\$58,424,861	\$56,331,586
Net earnings from operations	\$17,504,777	\$16,220,575
Other income—Dividends	822,046	1,295,216
Interest on bonds, notes, &c.	1,147,973	888,697
Miscellaneous	367,969	317,973
Total other income	\$2,337,988	\$2,501,886
Net earnings	\$19,842,765	\$18,722,461
Interest and other deductions:		
Interest on funded debt	8,068,370	8,908,436
Interest on unfunded debt	161,890	167,598
Amortization of debt discount and expense	647,730	700,000
Total interest and other deductions	\$9,677,990	\$9,776,042
Net income	\$10,164,775	\$8,946,419
Dividends	6,465,076	7,288,185
Shares outstanding at end of year	1,609,065	1,623,464
Per share earnings	\$6.32	\$5.51

—V. 141, p. 2585.

Community Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Operating revenues	\$325,135	\$335,450
Operation	161,177	161,514
Maintenance	16,451	14,433
Taxes	27,176	25,325
Net oper. revenues	\$120,300	\$134,177
Non-oper. income—Net	2,661	1,336
Balance	\$122,961	\$135,514
Retirement accruals	25,341	28,545
Interest, amort., &c.	71,409	72,303
Net income	\$26,210	\$34,665

—V. 141, p. 2585.

Coniaurum Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Period Ended—	3 Months		9 Mos.	
Sept. 30 '35	June 30 '35	Sept. 30 '34	Sept. 30 '34	Sept. 30 '35
Oper. inc. before deprec., taxes & def. develop. expenses	\$35,884	\$65,105	\$60,402	\$161,391

—V. 137, p. 3332.

Community Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—5 Mos.—1934	1934—12 Mos.—1934
Total oper. revenues	\$714,576	\$709,396
Oper. (incl. reversion and trusteeship exps. during predecessor operation)	329,944	394,946
Maintenance	35,852	44,435
Taxes (other than Federal income)	46,952	45,539
Net income from oper.	\$301,826	\$224,474
Net from merch. & other miscell. operations	7,033	6,512
Balance avail. for int., prov. for renewals & replacements, &c.	\$308,859	\$230,987
Interest on bonds	90,000	
Sundry interest paid public & inter-company interest	1,740	1,527
Prov. for renewals and replacements	78,252	69,468
Predecessor earnings		159,991
Net earnings avail. for divs. and Federal income tax	\$138,866	Nil
Accrued divs. on pref. stock	5,285	
Balance available for surplus and Federal income tax	\$133,581	Nil

—V. 141, p. 2585.

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—5 Mos.—1934	1934—12 Mos.—1934
Total oper. revenues	\$2,313,298	\$2,398,448
Oper. (incl. reversion and trusteeship exps. during predecessor operation)	1,217,773	1,217,773
Maintenance	144,175	144,175
Taxes (other than Federal income)	181,050	181,050
Net income from oper.	\$855,449	\$855,449
Net from merch. & other miscell. operations	39,537	39,537
Balance avail. for int., prov. for renewals & replacements, &c.	\$894,986	\$894,986
Interest on bonds	270,000	270,000
Sundry interest paid public & inter-company interest	6,601	6,601
Prov. for renewals and replacements	229,320	229,320
Predecessor earnings	134,080	134,080
Net earnings avail. for divs. and Federal income tax	\$254,985	\$254,985
Accrued divs. on pref. stock	15,855	15,855
Balance available for surplus and Federal income tax	\$239,130	\$239,130

x Predecessor earnings. y Includes nine months operation by company and three months predecessor operations.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1933

Assets—	Liabilities—
Plant and property	1st mtge. 5% bonds series A due Jan. 1 1960
Investments in sub. cos.	Accounts payable
Miscellaneous investments	Accrued int. on funded debt
Bank deposits & cash on hand	Accrued int. on unfund. debt
Notes receivable	Accrued insur., wages, taxes (other than Fed. inc. tax)
Accounts receivable	Consumers' deposits
Insurance and other deposits	Consumers' line exten. dep.
Letter of credit for material and supplies	Unredeemed ice coupons
Inventory of material and supplies	Reserves
Deferred items	Preferred stock
	Common stock
	Earned surplus
Total	Total

x After reserve for retirements of \$2,868,028. y After reserve for uncollectible accounts of \$46,844.—V. 141, p. 2733.

Connecticut Co.—Files Bankruptcy Petition—

The company, a subsidiary of the New York New Haven & Hartford, on Oct. 31 petitioned the U. S. District Court at New Haven for permission to reorganize pursuant to Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. The petition was signed by Howard S. Palmer, Vice-President of the company. Judge Hincks ordered a hearing on Nov. 15 for the appointment of a trustee.—V. 140, p. 2530.

Consolidated Cement Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for Period May 1 to Sept. 30 1935
Net profits after providing for bond and note interest and bond discount and expense amounting to \$54,297, and after charging off to depreciation and depletion \$54,607
On the basis required by the company's bond indenture for the purpose of computing profits available for interest on the company's bonds and notes, the earnings available for such purpose for the period May 1 1935 to Sept. 30 1935 are
On Aug. 1 1935 the first interest coupons on both the bonds and notes were paid, amounting to

Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1935

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash, demand deposits and working funds	Prov. for fees & exps. incident to reorganization (est.)
Receivables	Accounts payable, trade
Inventories	Accruals
Cash sur. value life insurance	Prov. for returnable sacks
Bonds and stocks	15-yr. 1st mtge. 6% cum. income bonds
Notes and acct's receivable	15-year 6% cum. income notes
Deposits in closed banks	z Class A stock (no par value)
Claims receivable	Class B stock, no par value (a)
Plants, prop. & quarry lands	Capital surplus
Prepaid exps. & deferred chgs.	Net profit for 5 mos. ending Sept. 30 1935
Total	Total

x After reserve for bad debts of \$8,870 and reserve for cash discount of \$3,977. y After reserve for depreciation and depletion of \$1,414,466. z To be represented by voting trust certificates. Authorized, 100,653 shs.; issued in reorganization, 100,617 5-100 shs., having a stated value of \$1 per sh. a To be represented by voting trust certificates (warrants to be issued representing the right to purchase 55,712 shs. at \$4 per sh. prior to Jan. 1 1940); issued to date, 41,996.—V. 141, p. 1433.

Consolidated Cigar Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Net profit after interest, deprec. & Federal tax	\$99,878	\$303,420

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—Earnings—

[Including Affiliated Companies]

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Sales of gas—M. cubic ft.	7,669,797	7,759,249
Sales of elec. energy—M. kwh.	1,114,098	1,064,541
Sales of steam—M. lbs.	885,636	863,324
Operating revenues:		
From sales of gas	\$8,823,623	\$9,094,035
From sales of electric energy	40,149,128	38,924,337
From sales of steam	801,621	784,231
From miscell. sources	191,737	184,467
Total oper. revenues	\$49,966,110	\$48,987,071
Operating expenses	25,754,072	26,168,836
Retirement expense	4,133,084	3,329,489
Taxes (incl. prov. for Federal income tax)	11,234,174	10,492,465
Operating income	\$8,844,779	\$8,996,278
Non-operating revenues	87,919	64,811
Non-oper. rev. deduct'ns	Dr137,065	Dr62,370
Gross corporate inc.	\$8,795,634	\$8,998,719
Int. on long term debt	4,990,091	4,994,802
Misc. int. amortiz. of debt disc. & exp. & misc. deduct'ns	548,071	429,994
Divs. on pref. stock of affil. cos. held by the public	160,604	161,743
Net income	\$3,096,866	\$3,412,178
\$5 cum. pref. stock of Consol. Gas Co. of New York		10,496,245
Com. stocks of affil. cos. held by minority stk. holders		170,470
Balance avail. for divs. on com. stk. of Consolidated Gas Co.		\$23,836,575

x Includes the interest of minority stockholders.

Consolidated Income Statement for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

	1935	1934
Sales of gas—M. cubic feet	27,971,037	29,400,006
Sales of electric energy—M. kwh	3,389,080	3,279,612
Sales of steam—M. pounds	8,135,588	8,771,948
Operating revenues:		
From sales of gas	31,517,696	33,506,666
From sales of electric energy	132,483,784	123,621,252
From sales of steam	7,687,380	8,067,752
From miscellaneous sources	476,286	638,622
Total operating revenues	172,165,148	165,834,294
Operating expenses	80,925,727	80,104,433
Retirement expense	14,110,509	11,375,126
Taxes (incl. provision for Federal income tax)	31,992,111	31,332,471
Operating income	42,136,800	43,022,262
Non-operating revenues	237,405	190,710
Non-operating revenue deductions	Dr346,201	Dr185,514
Gross corporate income	42,028,004	43,027,458
Interest on long term debt	14,970,966	14,998,909
Miscellaneous interest, amortization of debt discount & expense & miscellaneous deductions	1,463,395	1,226,920
Divs. on pref. stock of affil. cos. held by the public	483,565	485,264
Net income	25,110,077	26,316,364

x Includes the interest of minority stockholders.

Income Statement (Company Only)

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—	1934	1935—12 Mos.—	1934
Sales of gas—M. cu. ft.	3,551,257	3,569,462	18,011,093	18,693,921
Operating revenues:				
From sales of gas	\$3,809,386	\$3,910,703	\$19,182,879	\$20,204,489
From miscell. sources	480,438	509,418	1,760,823	2,224,811
Total oper. revs.	\$4,289,824	\$4,420,121	\$20,943,702	\$22,429,300
Operating expenses	3,078,905	3,117,252	13,500,572	13,288,412
Rent expense	195,000	211,144	963,211	1,306,476
Taxes	808,348	759,757	3,271,919	2,406,083
Operating income	\$207,569	\$331,967	\$3,207,998	\$5,428,328
Non-operating revenues	9,420,911	10,219,783	39,646,644	43,587,364
Non-oper. rev. deductns	Dr541,020	Dr291,833	Dr1,716,815	Dr1,901,069
Gross corporate inc.	\$9,087,460	\$10,259,917	\$41,137,827	\$47,114,623
Int. on long term debt	1,737,500	1,737,500	6,950,000	6,950,000
Misc. int. & amortiz. of debt discrt. & expense	118,871	93,551	469,241	539,444
Net income	\$7,231,089	\$8,428,865	\$33,718,585	\$39,625,178
Divs. declared on \$5 cum preferred stock			10,496,245	10,496,245
Bal. avail. for divs. on common stock			\$23,222,340	\$29,128,933

Income Statement for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30 (Company Only)

	1935	1934	1935	1934
Sales of gas—M. cubic feet	13,378,908	14,010,700		
Operating revenues:				
From sales of gas	\$14,173,950	\$15,120,896		
From miscellaneous sources	1,412,861	1,534,339		
Total operating revenues	\$15,586,811	\$16,655,229		
Operating expenses	9,784,416	9,833,311		
Retirement expense	748,510	831,573		
Taxes	2,507,440	2,325,312		
Operating income	\$2,546,444	\$3,665,032		
Non-operating revenues	29,268,688	34,151,988		
Non-operating revenue deductions	Dr1,539,131	Dr878,244		
Gross corporate income	\$30,276,001	\$36,938,776		
Interest on long term debt	5,212,500	5,212,500		
Miscellaneous interest & amortization of debt discount and expense	357,276	319,299		
Net income	\$24,706,224	\$31,406,977		

Note—Results for periods shown are subject to final outcome of litigation pending in New York State courts.—V. 141, p. 2733.

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—	1934	1935—12 Mos.—	1934
Revenue from elec. sales	\$5,210,532	\$4,658,339	\$20,396,473	\$18,783,071
Revenue from gas sales	1,814,431	1,783,508	8,874,980	8,849,295
Rev. from steam sales	55,832	43,773	687,552	663,016
Miscell. oper. revenue	100,367	100,655	312,372	367,778
Total oper. revenue	\$7,181,164	\$6,586,277	\$30,271,379	\$28,663,161
Operating expenses	3,761,622	3,407,511	15,415,574	14,002,711
Retirement expense	577,633	554,392	2,437,680	2,391,030
Taxes	869,113	795,312	3,635,911	3,733,960
Operating income	\$1,972,794	\$1,829,061	\$8,782,213	\$8,535,458
Non-operating income	57,540	40,475	297,480	164,581
Gross income	\$2,030,334	\$1,869,537	\$9,079,693	\$8,700,040
Income deductions	736,719	718,851	2,979,314	2,905,679
Net income	\$1,293,615	\$1,150,685	\$6,100,379	\$5,794,360
Preferred dividends	285,781	289,785	1,155,897	1,158,810
Common dividends	1,050,657	1,050,655	4,202,629	4,202,577
Balance deficit	\$42,823	\$189,756	sur\$741,852	sur\$432,973
Earns. per sh. on 1,167,397 com. shs. (no par)	\$0.86	\$0.74	\$4.24	\$3.97

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Acquisition

President J. F. Warren announced on Oct. 29 that this company had purchased the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co.'s properties at Anxox, B. C., but would not operate the mine. The smelting plant would be used, he said, to supplement those of his company. In Vancouver, B. C., Charles Bocking, President of Granby, said the new owners would take possession immediately. Granby ceased operation on July 31.—V. 141, p. 2733.

Continental Motors Corp.—Par Value Changed

The stockholders on Sept. 12 changed the par value of the common stock from no par to \$1. The old no par shares may be exchanged for new \$1 par shares at the office of the company, 12801 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., or at the transfer agent, New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 141, p. 2432.

Continental Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—	1934	1935—9 Mos.—	1934
Net prof. after intangible devel. costs, deplet., deprec., min. int. & Federal taxes	\$2,435,106	\$2,055,282	\$5,568,802	\$4,432,594
Earns. per sh. on 4,682,668 shs. (par \$5) cap. stock	\$0.52	\$0.43	\$1.19	\$0.93

Crosley Radio Corp.—Earnings

6 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Sales	\$10,696,724	\$8,401,651	\$4,633,578	\$1,999,333
Costs, royalties, taxes, depreciation, &c.	10,298,620	7,944,887	4,437,882	2,267,894
Other deductions	33,697	43,822	25,891	32,139
Net profit	\$364,407	\$412,942	\$169,805	loss\$300,700
Earns. per sh. on 545,800 shs. cap. stk. (no par)	\$0.67	\$0.75	\$0.31	Nil

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 1935 net profit was \$184,194 after charges and taxes, equal to 34 cents a share, comparing with \$72,274 or 13 cents a share in Sept. 30 1934 quarter. Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935, including \$955,457 cash and Government securities, amounted to \$4,258,052 and current liabilities were \$956,557 comparing with cash and Government securities of \$987,108, current assets of \$3,527,021 and current liabilities of \$640,231 on Sept. 30 1934.—V. 141, p. 746.

Crown Drug Co.—Accumulated Dividend

The directors have declared two dividends of 43½ cents per share each on the 7% cumulative conv. pref. stock, par \$25, both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 11. One dividend is the regular quarterly dividend ordinarily due at this time and the other is the dividend that should have been paid on Aug. 15 1934.—V. 141, p. 2586.

Crown Zellerbach Corp.—Accumulated Dividends

The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents cents per share on account of accumulations on the series A and series B \$6 cumulative preference stocks, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 13. Similar payments were made in each of the four preceding quarters, while dividends of 37½ cents per share were paid in each quarter from Dec. 1 1931 to Sept. 1 1934 inclusive. In addition a dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Nov. 1 last.—V. 141, p. 2273.

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.—Earnings

[Including Domestic Subsidiaries]				
Net sales	1935	1934	1933	1932
9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	\$11,242,725	\$8,828,898	\$7,851,838	\$5,853,248
Cost of sales, exp., &c.	8,610,788	6,664,161	6,076,880	4,977,288
Operating profit	\$2,631,937	\$2,164,737	\$1,774,958	\$875,960
Interest, &c.	233,122	222,310	253,215	197,589
Depreciation	408,300	400,307	391,361	384,825
Federal taxes	278,943	215,563	158,984	46,000
Net profit	\$1,711,572	\$1,326,557	\$971,398	\$247,546
Preferred dividends	293,631	293,631	293,001	291,358
Common dividends	277,961	92,659	—	223,748
Surplus	\$1,139,980	\$940,267	\$678,397	def\$267,560

—V. 141, p. 2734.

Dallas Power & Light Co.—Earnings

[Electric Power & Light Corp. Subsidiary]				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—	1934	1935—12 Mos.—	1934
Operating revenues	\$482,533	\$447,445	\$5,361,701	\$5,183,803
Operating expenses	246,127	217,543	2,760,277	2,547,591
Net rev. from oper.	\$236,406	\$229,902	\$2,601,424	\$2,636,212
Other income (net)	Dr710	Dr464	\$8,311	464
Gross corp. income	\$235,696	\$229,438	\$2,593,113	\$2,636,676
Int. & other deductions	63,184	63,184	760,935	761,014
Balance	\$172,512	\$166,254	\$1,832,178	\$1,875,662
Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid			507,386	507,349
z Balance			\$1,324,792	\$1,368,313
x Before transfers to replacement requisition and before dividends.				
y Regular dividends on 7% and \$6 pref. stocks were paid on Aug. 1 1935. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. z Before transfers (aggregating \$432,257 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 1935) made to maintenance and depreciation and surplus reserves in accordance with franchise provisions, and (or) to replacement requisition.—V. 141, p. 2273.				

Dallas Railway & Terminal Co.—Earnings

[Electric Power & Light Corp. Subsidiary]				
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—	1934	1935—12 Mos.—	1934
Operating revenues	\$184,658	\$184,556	\$2,289,158	\$2,288,199
Operating expenses	132,453	120,939	1,586,842	1,569,208
Rent for leased property	15,505	15,505	186,763	186,063
Balance	\$36,700	\$48,112	\$516,253	\$532,928
Other income	1,458	1,458	17,500	17,560
Gross corp. income	\$38,158	\$49,570	\$533,753	\$550,488
Interest & other deduc'ns	25,874	26,737	316,928	326,333
Balance	\$12,284	\$22,833	\$216,825	\$224,155
Dividends applicable to preferred stock for period, whether paid or unpaid			103,901	103,901
z Balance			\$112,924	\$120,254
x Before repair, maintenance and depreciation reserve and surplus reserve transfers and before dividends. y Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$199,144. Latest dividend, amounting to \$1.75 a share on 7% pref. stock, was paid on Nov. 1 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative. z Before repair, maintenance and depreciation reserve and surplus reserve transfers.				
Note—This statement includes only actual current income for the periods shown. By reason of the fact that the company did not earn the full return permitted by the franchise during the last 12 months, \$43,349 was transferred during that period from certain reserves and taken to account for corporate purposes under the terms of the franchise and was therefore available to the company for return in addition to the current income shown. After such transfers there was a deficiency for the year ended Sept. 30 1935, of \$81,500 in the return permitted by the franchise for such period. At Sept. 30 1935 there was \$39,508 in the company's surplus reserve (a special reserve provided for by the franchise to equalize operations) and the company had corporate surplus of \$1,356,790.—V. 141, p. 2273.				

Decca Record Co.—Grants Rights

London press dispatch states: Arrangements have been concluded whereby this company has granted Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd., exclusive rights to its recordings, together with those of its American subsidiary, Decca Record, Inc., for certain territories in the Far East, including India, Australia and New Zealand, and also for Chile, Argentina and Brazil. Decca obtains exclusive rights in the United States and Canada to recordings of certain companies in the EMI group, namely Carl Lindstrom Co., Berlin, Parlaphone Co. of London and N. V. Oceanic Trading Co. of Amsterdam. Decca officials state that business, including subs., continues to make satisfactory progress.—V. 136, p. 3169.

Deere & Co.—35-Cent Preferred Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$20, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15. A like amount was paid on Sept. 3 last, and compares with 20 cents paid on June 1 and March 1 1935; 10 cents on Dec. 1 and Sept. 1 1934; 5 cents per share distributed in each of the six preceding quarters; 10 cents paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and June 1 1932, and regular quarterly dividends of 35 cents per share previously each three months. Accruals on the preferred stock, after the payment of the current dividend, will amount to \$3.35 per share.—V. 141, p. 746.

Delaware & Hudson RR.—Earnings

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$1,967,505	\$1,767,366	\$2,269,575	\$1,966,628
Net from railway	286,329	56,987	558,205	149,438
Net after rents	180,027	def10,010	475,709	52,957
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	17,199,800	17,580,321	16,266,109	17,367,998
Net from railway	1,906,317	1,687,676	1,105,703	593,388
Net after rents	1,167,960	1,155,128	394,319	def240,396

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Earnings

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$3,803,335	\$3,514,103	\$4,009,949	\$3,874,822
Net from railway	922,406	658,631	999,549	979,296
Net after rents	542,235	300,137	558,131	481,733
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	33,190,850	33,781,776	32,309,303	34,933,044
Net from railway	5,175,586	6,891,318	6,630,196	6,727,513
Net after rents	2,000,836	3,531,098	2,614,567	2,705,348

Denver & Rio Grande Western RR.—Directors Authorize Company to File Under Section 77

The company announced Oct. 30 that it would file an application for re-organization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. L. W. Baldwin, Chairman of the board, made the announcement after a meeting of the board, which followed a conference between the company's officials and representatives of bondholding insurance companies on Oct. 29. The statement follows: "At a meeting of the board of directors, held to-day (Oct. 30), the filing in the United States District Court at Denver of a petition under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act was authorized as a preliminary step to a readjustment of the capital structure of the railroad company. "A number of different plans of reorganization have been considered at protracted conferences attended by L. W. Baldwin, T. M. Schumacher and other representatives of the railroad company (which is jointly controlled through stock ownership by the Missouri Pacific RR. and the Western Pacific RR. Corp.) and by J. F. B. Mitchell of Wood, Low & Co.; Henry W. Anderson and George D. Gibson of Richmond, Va., representing

a group of institutional holders of large amounts of the bonds of the railroad company.

"While progress has been necessarily slow and has been further retarded by uncertainty growing out of the enactment by Congress of the Social Security Act and the Railroad Retirement Act, the several interests have made substantial progress toward agreeing to a plan of reorganization, and it is hoped to submit the plan of reorganization to the Court, the Interstate Commerce Commission and security holders in the very near future."

Earnings for September and Year to Date

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935, Month-1934, 1935-9 Mos., and 1934. Rows include Operating revenues, Net revenue, Net ry. oper. income, Available for interest, Interest, and Net deficit.

Denver & Salt Lake Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Denver Tramway Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 9 Mos. End, Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Total oper. revenue, Oper. exp. (incl. deprec.), Taxes, Net operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on bonds, Amort. of disc. on fd. dt., and Balance deficit.

Depositors & Distributors Corp.—To Terminate Trust—

The Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York has notified holders of the certificates for Trust Fund Shares (issued under agreement dated April 1 1930) that it will terminate the trust effective as of Nov. 30 1935.

Derby Gas & Electric Corp.—Smaller Preferred Dividends

The directors have declared a dividend of 70 cents per share on the \$6.50 cumulative preferred stock, and a dividend of 75 cents per share on the \$7 cumulative preferred stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 28.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Diamond Match Co.—Complaint Filed—

The company has been served by the Federal Trade Commission with a complaint charging unfair competition through misrepresentation of matches sold in inter-State commerce.

Matches known as "Strike Anywhere Matches" were sold as "Safety First Diamond Matches," according to the complaint. This is alleged to have been unfair competition with manufacturers of "safety matches," which can be lighted only upon the friction surface of the box thereof, as well as unfair competition with other manufacturers of "strike anywhere matches," which can be lighted on any friction surface.

Friday, Nov. 29, is designated for the respondent to show cause why the Commission should not issue an order to cease and desist from the practices alleged in the complaint.

Distilled Liquors Corp.—New Director—

Walter M. Van Sant has been elected to the board of directors. Stock Issue Registered— For details see under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

Domestic & Foreign Investors Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Earnings for the 3 Months Ended Sept. 30 1935. Rows include Dividends and interest received, General expenses, Interest paid on loans, Net profit, Deficit, June 30 1935, Profit on securities sold, Increase in market value of securities, and Balance deficit, Sept. 30 1935.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1935

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Rows include Cash on deposit, Investments, Account receivable, Accrued interest receivable, Acrued int. on loans payable, loans payable—secured by coll., 20-yr. 5 1/2% debs. due Aug. 1 1947, \$6 cum. pref. stock, Com. stock—no par value, and Deficit.

Total \$1,482,477. x Represented by 5,000 no par shares. y Represented by 75,000 no par shares of which 25,000 shares are held on the company's treasury to be delivered to holders of warrants attached to the 20-year 5 1/2% debentures.

(S. R.) Dresser Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Net profit after deprec., taxes, &c., Shares class A stock (no par), and Earnings per share.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Sept. 30 1935 shows total current assets of \$2,024,924 and total current liabilities of \$167,424—a current ratio of 12 to 1. Of the total current assets, \$864,912, or 43%, is represented by cash in bank and on hand.

Duluth Missabe & Northern Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Duluth Winnipeg & Pacific Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Net deficit.

Durham Duplex Razor Co.—20-Cent Pref. Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$4 cum. prior preference stock, no par value, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 26. Similar distributions have been made each quarter since and incl. March 1 1933, as against 25 cents per share in each of the three preceding quarters and 50 cents per share previously.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates—Earnings—

Table with columns for 12 Mos. End, Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Total income, Deprec. and depletion, Int., debt, discount and expense, Federal taxes, minority interest, Net income, Divs. paid on 4 1/2% prior pref. stock, Divs. paid on 6% pref. stk., excl. of divs. on stock owned by East'n Gas & Fuel Associates, Surplus, and Earnings per share on 1,987,762 shs. common stock.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Sale of Chelsea Division Approved—

Representatives of cities and towns in the Metropolitan Council on Oct. 29 approved the proposed sale of the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. to the Boston Elevated Ry. Under the law a two-thirds vote was required, calling for 24 of the 36 votes. There were 25 present, all in favor, as follows: Belmont, 1; Chelsea, 1; Everett, 1; Newton, 2; Revere, 1; Boston, 19. Not represented at the meeting were Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Malden, Medford, Milton, Somerville and Watertown.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935, Month-1934, 1935-9 Mos., and 1934. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, Railway oper. expenses, Taxes, Balance, Other income, Gross corp. income, Interest on funded debt, rents, &c., Deprec. and equalization, Net loss, and Surplus Account Sept. 30 1935.

Eastern Rolling Mill Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., and 1934. Rows include Operating loss, Depreciation, and Net loss.

Electric Auto-Lite Co.—Changes Unit's Name—

The company has announced the changing of the name of the recently acquired Central Brass & Fixture Co. in Springfield, Ill., to Buckeye Bumpers, Inc. C. M. Adams is President.

Electric Bond & Share Co.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Oct. 24 the kilowatt system input of subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp. and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1934, was as follows:

Table with columns for American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp., and National Power & Light Co. for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Amount and % change.

Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd.—Gets Decca Rights

See Decca Record Co. above.

Electric Power & Light Corp.—To Reduce Directorate—

The stockholders at their annual meeting to be held on Nov. 6, will consider a proposal to decrease the number of directors from 12 to 9 and to amend by the by-laws so that the affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board consisting of nine directors.

Electric Ry. Equipment Securities Corp.—Clfs. Called

All of the outstanding equipment trust gold certificates dated Dec. 1 1927 have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at par and accrued dividends. Payment will be made at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Emerson Bromo-Seltzer, Inc.—Obituary—

Joseph F. Hindes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Emerson Drug Co. and President of this company, died on Oct. 29.

Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Engineers Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, and Balance.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934. Rows include Net profit after depreciation, Federal taxes, &c., and Before Federal taxes.

Evans Products Co.—Earnings—

The consolidated income account for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935 follows: Gross profit from sales, \$827,360; expenses, \$466,509; operating profit, \$360,851; interest and discount, \$20,336; provision for contingencies, \$18,000; miscellaneous deductions, \$21,478; profit, \$301,037; other income, \$47,320; total income, \$348,357; estimated income tax, \$54,020; net profit, \$294,337.—V. 141, p. 2736.

Fajardo Sugar Co.—5 for 1 Stock Split-Up—

The Executive Committee of the board of directors, subject to the approval of the full board of directors, have voted to recommend to stockholders at the next annual meeting to be held on Feb. 3 1936, to reduce the par value of the common capital stock from \$100 to \$20 a share, thereby splitting the stock five for one.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Tons treated, Nickel in matte produced, Copper in matte produced, Refined nickel produced, Refined copper produced, Gross operating profit, Provision for taxes, Deprec. & def. develop., and Net profit.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.—Sales—

Table with columns for Period End Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Row includes Net sales.

Fidelity Fund, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Net income from divs. & int., after expenses, and various sub-items.

(Marshall) Field & Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Net sales, Net profit after taxes, and Earn. per sh. on 296,190 shs. 7% pref. stock.

Fisk Rubber Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross sales, Manufacturing cost of sales, Commercial expenses, Balance, Other income, Operating loss, Provision for Federal income tax, and Net loss for the period.

Export Accounts in Liquidation

Table with columns for Net sales, Cost of sales, Gross profit, Expenses, Loss, Loss on exchange, Profit on sale of subsidiary company, and Net loss transferred to reserve.

Fitz Simmons & Connell Dredge & Dock Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common

stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20. Similar distributions were made on Sept. 1 last.—V. 141, p. 594.

Florida East Coast Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Florida Power Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Maintenance, Other oper. expenses, Taxes, Renewals & replacements, Net earnings, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, Other int. & deduc'ns, Net inc. before special items, Special items (net), and Net income.

Florida Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from oper., Other income, Gross corp. income, Interest & other deduct's, Balance, Property retirement reserve appropriations, z Dividends applicable to pref. stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid, and Balance.

Food Machinery Corp.—Preferred Stock Called—To Split Common—

The company has called for redemption all its 7,500 shares of 6½% pref. stock (par \$100) at 107½ and accrued dividends on Dec. 30 and has announced plans for selling a new issue of 20,000 shares (\$100 par) pref. stock before the end of the year and of splitting its com. stock by exchanging two new shares for each share of common now outstanding.

Ford Motor Co. (A.G.), Germany—Exchange of Shares—

The company in a letter dated Oct. 11 1935 addressed to shareholders domiciled in the United States says: Though several advertisements in various American newspapers called our shareholders' attention to the reorganization of our stocks decided upon in last year's general meeting, this information might—by any chance—not have come across your way.

Fort Smith & Western Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Fort Worth Belt Ry.—Director—

George A. Tomlinson has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to serve as a director of the company.—V. 135, p. 2651.

Frankfort Distilleries, Inc.—New Vice-President—

Jay Gould has been elected Vice-President and will take charge of the central division of the company, with headquarters in Chicago, starting next month, it was announced on Oct. 28.—V. 141, p. 275.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-periods.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-periods.

Gabriel Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934-3 Mos., 1935-9 Mos., 1934-9 Mos. Rows include Net loss after interest, deprec., taxes, &c.

(Robert) Gair Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period, 3 Mos. End, 3 Mos. End, 3 Mos. End, Total 9 Months. Rows include Profit for period, Provision for deprec'n., Int. on bonds of sub. co., Div. on pt. stk. of sub. co., Profit for period., Prov. for int. on income notes & inc. ne taxes (approximately).

Gas Service Co.—Acts to Obey Utility Law—

B. C. Adams, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, holding company for properties of Cities Service Co. in the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri, announced Oct. 28 that his company would assume outright control and operation of the properties in conformity with requirements of the new Public Utility Act.

All of the operating companies, now functioning under the holding company, will be dissolved, each becoming a unit in the Gas Service Co., which will operate under that name.—V. 127, p. 2365.

General Asphalt Corp.—Resumes Common Dividend—

The directors on Oct. 29 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 17 to holders of record Nov. 26. This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since June 15, 1932 when a like payment was made.

On March 15, 1932, 25 cents was paid and compares with 50 cents on Dec. 15 and Sept. 15, 1931; 75 cents per share quarterly from Dec. 15, 1930 to and incl. June 15, 1931, and \$1 per share quarterly from Dec. 17, 1929 to and incl. Sept. 15, 1930.

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with 5 columns: Volume of business, Net profit after depreciation, taxes, &c., 1935, 1934. Rows include Volume of business, Net profit after depreciation, taxes, &c.

General Cigar Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934-3 Mos., 1935-9 Mos., 1934-9 Mos. Rows include Net profit after charges & Federal taxes, Earns. per sh. on 472,982 shs. com. stk. (no par).

General Motors Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934-3 Mos., 1935-9 Mos., 1934-9 Mos. Rows include Net sales, Net profit after taxes depreciation, int., &c., Preferred dividends, Balance, Earns. per sh. on avge. com. shs. outstanding.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President, states in part: Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities at Sept. 30, 1935 amounted to \$219,802,942, compared with \$207,963,581 at Sept. 30, 1934 and \$186,966,609 at Dec. 31, 1934.

There results a gain of 10.1% in net sales for the quarter under review and for the first nine months period, a gain of 13.2%.

Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and production from foreign sources, during the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1935 amounted to 331,622 cars and trucks, compared with 315,490 cars and trucks in the third quarter of 1934—a gain of 16,132 units, or 5.1%.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935 total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales, overseas shipments and production from foreign sources, amounted to 1,220,182 cars and trucks, compared with 1,065,766 cars and trucks in the corresponding period of 1934—a gain of 154,416 units, or 14.5%.

General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 302,538 cars and trucks during the third quarter of 1935, compared with 259,149 cars and trucks in the corresponding quarter of 1934—a gain of 43,389 units, or 16.7%.

To Build Los Angeles Plant—

Plans for the construction of a \$2,500,000 automobile assembly plant in Los Angeles, which will be ready for operation about April 1, 1936, were announced on Oct. 29.

The corporation said the plant would be used for the assembly of Pontiac, Oldsmobile and Buick motor cars with an initial capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 cars a year and that about 1,500 workers would be employed at the start.

Pontiac Production—

Production of 1936 Pontiacs is running at 800 a day, with 18,907 already produced out of a proposed output of 48,000 of the new cars before Jan. 1. Pontiac has built 144,040 cars, including both 1935 and 1936, thus far this year.

Sales and deliveries are keeping pace with production, according to A. W. L. Gilpin, sales manager. Company has orders on hand for approximately 35,000 cars with value to purchasers of \$28,000,000 to be delivered within first month.

Buick Retail Deliveries Up—

Retail deliveries of the Buick Motor Co. for the second ten days of October amounted to 4,367, compared with 4,168 for the first ten days of the month and were the largest for any ten-day period in the last 4 1/2 years.

General Public Utilities, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935—Month, 1934—Month, 1935—12 Mos., 1934—12 Mos. Rows include Gross operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net oper. income, Non-operating income, Total, Exps. & taxes of general Pub. Util., Inc. (excl. Florida Ice operations), Charges of subs. cos., Fixed charges of General Public Utilities, Inc., Divs. on General Public Util., Inc. \$5 pref. stk.

Balance avail. for com. stock and surplus \$31,007 \$39,063 \$265,500 \$250,494—V. 141, p. 2116.

General Rayon Co., Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Net sales, Net profit before interest charges, &c., Interest on debentures, Amortization of discount on debentures, Other interest, &c., net. Rows include Net sales, Cost of sales, administrative and general expenses, &c. (incl. amortization of first establishment expenses of prior year, \$73,791), Net profit before interest charges, &c., Interest on debentures, Amortization of discount on debentures, Other interest, &c., net, Net loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1934 (Expressed in United States dollars)

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash on hand and in banks, Notes and accounts receiv., Inventories, Long term receivables, supply inventories, miscell. investments, &c., Investments in assoc. cos. a Plant and equipment, Deferred charges, &c., Directors' guaranty deposits.

Note—The above statements have been prepared on the basis of consolidating with the accounts of General Rayon Co., Ltd. the accounts of Societa Generale Italiana della Viscosa and subsidiary companies expressed in United States dollars as shown by the report of Societa Anonyme Fiduciaire Suisse (accountants and auditors), wherein they were converted at the rate of 11.71 lire per dollar (approximate current rate of exchange at Dec. 31, 1934).

a After reserves for depreciation and revaluation of \$18,912,414. b Represented by shares of \$100 par. c Class A stock, no par, authorized and issued \$400,000, less \$2,835 held in treasury, giving an outstanding amount of \$397,165 as the stated value. Class B stock, no par, authorized and outstanding, \$100,000 stated value.—V. 141, p. 750.

General Refractories Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934-3 Mos., 1935-9 Mos., 1934-9 Mos. Rows include Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Depreciation & depletion, Federal taxes, &c., Bond discount & expense, Int. on floating debt, Interest on bonded debt, Net profit, Shs. cap. stk. outstand'g, Earnings per share.

Current assets as of Sept. 30, 1935, including \$734,034 cash and marketable securities, amounted to \$3,515,707 and current liabilities were \$488,561. This compares with cash and marketable securities of \$781,524, current assets of \$3,470,162 and current liabilities of \$341,063 on Sept. 30 a year ago.

Treasury Stock Retired—

The stockholders at special meeting held Oct. 26 approved a proposal to reduce the stated capital stock of the company to \$11,647,565 from \$13,996,095 by the cancellation of 54,399 shares of treasury stock, with an aggregated stated value of \$2,348,531.

The stockholders also approved a mortgage dated July 1, 1935, and issuance of company's \$3,000,000 1st mtge. 4 1/2% sinking fund bonds which were used to refund five-year 6% 1st mtge. income bonds.—V. 141, p. 2276.

General Tire & Rubber Co.—Additional Group Insurance

The company announced on Oct. 28 that it had arranged additional group insurance policies for employees with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The cost is shared by the management and the employees.

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End, Sept. 30, 1935—Month, 1934—Month, 1935-9 Mos., 1934-9 Mos. Rows include Railway oper. revenue, Net rev. from ry. oper., Net ry. oper. income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Deductions, Surplus applic. to int., Period, Gross earnings.

Georgia RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Globe Indemnity Co.—Financial Statement Sept. 30 1935

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash in office and banks, Reserve for claims, Reserve for unearned premiums, etc.

* Representing difference between total values carried in assets for all bonds and stocks owned and total values based on Sept. 30 1935 market quotations.—V. 140, p. 3043.

Good Hope Steel & Iron Works—Bonds Canceled—

The Boston Stock Exchange has been informed of the cancellation as of Oct. 21 1935 of \$969,500 20-year sinking fund mortgage 7% gold bonds, due Oct. 15 1945.—V. 140, p. 1487.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—\$1 Preferred Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the \$7 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Jan. 2 1936 to holders of record Nov. 30. Similar distributions were made on this issue in each of the seven preceding quarters, prior to which 50 cents per share was distributed in each of the four preceding three-months' periods. A disbursement of \$2 per share was also made on the pref. stock on March 1 1934 on account of accumulations.

After the payment of the Jan. 2 dividend, accruals on the above issue will amount to \$9 per share.—V. 141, p. 2277.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Calif.—Accum. Div.—

A dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, on Oct. 1 last. Similar payments were made on July 1 and May 1 last, prior to which no dividends had been paid since April 1 1932 when a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was distributed.—V. 140, p. 3548.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd.—Sale—

See Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., above.—V. 141, p. 2737.

Grand Trunk Western RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Grand Union Co.—Dividend Date Correction—

The dividend of 37½ cents recently declared on the \$3 cum. conv. pref. stock will be paid Dec. 1 (not Nov. 20 as previously stated).—V. 141, p. 2737.

Great Northern Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Green Bay & Western RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corp.—Two Preferred Dividends—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the \$6 conv. pref. stock, no par value, that was paid on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 31, and another dividend of 50 cents per share payable Jan. 6 to holders of record Dec. 16. A dividend of 75 cents was paid on Aug. 1 last, while on May 1 1935 an initial distribution of 50 cents per share was made.—V. 141, p. 598.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

For comparative purposes operations of New Orleans Great Northern RR. are included, beginning July 1932.—V. 141, p. 2737.

Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Hancock Oil Co. of Calif.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30 Gross operating income, Costs, oper. & gen. exps., etc.

—V. 141, p. 1770.

Havana Electric Ry. Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934, 1935—9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30 Operating revenue, Oper. exp., incl. taxes, Net operating revenue, etc.

Deficit (before deducting depreciation) \$134,076 \$125,183 \$451,790 \$389,960

* Includes interest accrued for period on 5½% gold debentures, series of 1926, interest on which has not been paid subsequent to March 1 1931.—V. 141, p. 921.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934, 1935—9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30 Gross mfg. profit, Depreciation & depletion, etc.

Total income \$1,739,409 \$1,257,201 \$4,873,743 \$3,936,709

Surplus \$236,306 \$21,105 \$535,514 \$60,491

Earns. per sh. on 434,474 sh. cap. stk. (par \$25) \$1.79 \$1.29 \$4.98 \$3.88

—V. 141, p. 752.

(R.) Hoe & Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934. Rows include 10 Months Ended July 31— Net loss after expenses taxes and charges, etc.

—V. 141, p. 2738.

Holland Furnace Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934, 1935—6 Mos., 1934. Rows include Period End. Sept. 30 Net profit after interest, Federal taxes, etc.

—V. 141, p. 753.

(Walter E.) Heller & Co.—Preferred Stock Offered—

Public offering was made recently by F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., of an issue of 40,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock (carrying warrants to purchase 40,000 shares of common stock) and of 20,000 shares of common stock. The preferred stock with warrants is being offered at \$26 per share plus accrued dividends and the common shares at \$6.50 per share. A prospectus affords the following:

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, transfer agent. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, registrar.

The preferred stock (\$25 par) is part of an authorized amount of 150,000 shares, of which 40,000 shares (with warrants) are being publicly offered by the underwriter, and 25,645 shares without warrants are issuable in exchange for a like number of shares of \$25 par value preferred stock now outstanding. Redeemable in whole or in part, at the option of the company, on any dividend date at the following prices, in each case with accrued dividends; prior to Oct. 1 1937 at \$30 per share; thereafter and prior to Oct. 1 1941 at \$27.50 per share; and thereafter at \$26.50 per share. Cumulative dividends, at rate of 7% per annum, payable Q.-M. Preferred as to dividends, and as to assets to the extent of \$26.50 per share in voluntary liquidation and \$25 per share in involuntary liquidation, in each case with accrued dividends.

The common stock (\$2 par) is part of an authorized amount of 600,000 shares, of which 20,000 shares are being publicly offered by the underwriter, and 214,094 shares are issuable in exchange for 107,047 shares of \$4 par value common stock now outstanding.

Holders of certificates for 7% cumulative preferred stock having warrants attached are entitled to purchase one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock evidenced by such certificates, during the following periods and at the following prices: Jan. 1 1936 to Dec. 31 1937, incl., \$6.25 per sh.; Jan. 1 1938 to Dec. 31 1939, incl., \$7.50 per sh.; Jan. 1 1940 to Dec. 31 1941, incl., \$8.75 per sh.

Business—Organized in November 1919 and engaged principally in financing manufacturers, distributors, dealers and merchants by purchasing or making advances on instalment obligations and other receivables arising from sales made by them. Company's assets consist almost entirely of cash and current receivables.

Dividend Record—Dividends on preferred stock from time to time outstanding have been paid quarterly at the rate of 7% per annum, without interruption, since the original issuance of that stock in 1925. Dividends on common stock from time to time outstanding have been paid quarterly at varying rates, without interruption, since their initiation in March 1921. Dividends aggregating \$0.40 per share were paid on the common stock during the 12 months ended June 30 1935, equivalent to \$0.20 per share on the amount of \$2 par value common stock issuable in exchange for the common stock now outstanding.

Listing—Company has agreed to apply in due course for listing of the 7% cumulative preferred stock (with and without warrants) and of the common stock upon the New York Curb Exchange or the Chicago Stock Exchange, or both, as may be requested by the underwriter.

Underwriter—The underwriter, F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., 39 Broadway, New York, has made no firm commitment to purchase or to find purchasers for all or any part of the 40,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock (with warrants) or the 20,000 shares of common stock offered for sale, but under an underwriting agreement dated Sept. 12 1935, entered into with the company, the underwriter has the exclusive right to purchase from the company all or any part of such preferred stock (with warrants) at a price of \$23.50 per share and accrued dividends (based on an original public offering price not to exceed \$26 per share, plus accrued divs.), and all or any part of such common stock at a price of \$5.12½ per share, such right as to the preferred stock extending for 120 days, and as to the common stock for seven months, from the effective date of registration of such securities. The underwriter may purchase up to 5,000 shares of common stock before purchasing any preferred stock, but thereafter common stock may not be purchased in a ratio greater than three shares of common stock for each eight shares of preferred stock purchased. The underwriter in offering, selling or marketing the securities does so as an independent dealer and not as agent of the company.

F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc., has not underwritten, nor does it have any connection with the exchange of securities with the company's existing stockholders, its only relationship with the company being that of underwriter of the 40,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred stock (with warrants) and the 20,000 shares of common stock offered for sale.

Income Statement for Stated Periods

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30 '35, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Total income, Total expenses, Net, Other income, Total income, Int. & debt disc. & exp., Prov. for Federal income taxes (est.), Net income available for dividends, etc.

Balance Sheet as at June 30 1935 (Before Giving Effect to Present Financing)

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash on hand and demand, deposits, Receivables, etc. Liabilities include Short-term coll. trust notes, Notes due individuals, etc.

-V. 141, p. 2436.

Hercules Powder Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Hercules Powder Co. for 9 months ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Gross receipts, Net earnings from all sources, Net profit for period, etc.

x After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sale, ordinary and extraordinary repairs, maintenance of plants, accidents, depreciation, &c. y Average number of shares. z Includes other income of \$375,902.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table showing balance sheet for Hercules Powder Co. as of Sept. 30, 1935 and 1934. Assets include Property, Good-will, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.

x Represented by 608,234 no par shares. y After depreciation reserve of \$14,508,678 in 1935 (\$13,438,168 in 1934). z Includes 8,706 shares pref. and 22,595 shares common (22,705 shares common in 1934). a Includes accrued accounts.—V. 141, p. 2738.

Heywood-Wakefield Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Heywood-Wakefield Co. for 9 months ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Shows Net loss after all charges.

Consolidated Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table showing consolidated comparative balance sheet for Heywood-Wakefield Co. as of Sept. 30, 1935 and 1934. Assets include Cash and temporary cash investments, etc. Liabilities include Accounts payable, etc.

x Cumulative dividends amounting to \$267,306 (\$38.50 per share) on the first pref. stock and \$936,558 (\$42 per share) on the 2d pref. stock were in arrears Sept. 30 1935.—V. 141, p. 753.

Hickok Oil Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Hickok Oil Corp. for years ended June 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Net sales, Material cost of sales, Operating expenses, etc.

Balance \$867,611 \$1,114,457 \$713,334
Minority int. in profits of sub. cos. Dr139 Cr210 Cr1,508
Proportionate share of net profit of controlled companies 70,635 49,979 220,870
Combined earnings \$938,107 \$1,164,645 \$935,712

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table showing consolidated balance sheet for Hickok Oil Corp. as of June 30, 1935 and 1934. Assets include Cash, Notes & accounts receivable, etc. Liabilities include Notes payable, etc.

Total 10,624,260 10,699,801
x After depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$2,950,954 in 1935 and \$2,784,531 in 1934. y Includes real estate of \$1,802,161.—V. 140, p. 477.

Hoskins Manufacturing Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Hoskins Manufacturing Co. for 9 months ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Shows Net profit after charges, etc.

-V. 141, p. 1439.

Holyoke Water Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Holyoke Water Power Co. for years ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Gross income, Net profit, etc.

Surplus, Sept. 30 \$4,129,472 \$4,215,835 \$4,255,720 \$4,295,077
Shs. capital stock outstanding (par \$100) 24,000 24,000 24,000 24,000
Earnings per share \$12.27 \$12.11 \$11.65 \$12.58

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table showing condensed balance sheet for Holyoke Water Power Co. as of Sept. 30, 1935 and 1934. Assets include Property, Investments, etc. Liabilities include Res. for Fed. inc. taxes, etc.

Total \$7,430,995 \$7,489,758
x Unimproved real estate owned prior to 1913 is valued on the basis of assessed values April 1 1913; other property at cost. y After deducting \$1,547,737 reserve for depreciation in 1935 and \$1,479,684 in 1934.—V. 139, p. 3156.

Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Ltd. for period ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Gross rev. from transp., Operating expenses, etc.

-V. 141, p. 2117.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp.—Earnings—

The consolidated earnings statement for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935, follows: Gross profit from sales \$3,399,289; selling and general expenses, \$575,353; operating profit, \$2,823,936; other income, \$19,995; total income, \$2,843,931; depreciation, \$486,338; provision for doubtful accounts, idle property expense, &c., \$51,718; provision for Federal taxes, \$326,012; minority interest, \$37,099; net profit, \$1,942,764.—V. 141, p. 2738.

Idaho Power Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Idaho Power Co. for period ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Operating revenues, Operating expenses, etc.

Balance \$170,015 \$152,247 \$1,391,666 \$1,351,337
Property retirement reserve appropriations 418,500 427,500
z Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid 414,342 414,345
Balance 558,824 \$509,492
y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends, z Regular dividends on 7% and \$6 preferred stocks were paid on Aug. 1 1935. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date.—V. 141, p. 2279.

Illinois Central RR.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Illinois Central RR. for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

-V. 141, p. 2738.

Illinois Terminal Co.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Illinois Terminal Co. for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

-V. 141, p. 2279.

Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Indiana Associated Telephone Corp. for period ending Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Includes Operating revenues, Operating expenses, etc.

-V. 141, p. 2118.

Illinois Water Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Operating revenues, Amortization of rate case expense, Net earnings from operation, Gross corporate income, and Dividends on preferred stock.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30. Assets: Plant, property, equipment, Special deposits, Cash, Debt disc. & exp., Unamortized rate case expense, Comm. on cap. stk., Unbilled revenue, Accts. receivable, Mat'l & supplies, Def'd charges & prepaid accounts. Liabilities: Funded debt, Misc. def. liab. & unadjusted cred., Due affil. cos., Accounts payable, Accrued items, 6% cum. pt. stock, z Common stock, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

Inland Steel Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Rows include Net after expenses, Depreciation & deplet'n, Interest, Estimated Federal taxes, Net profit, Shares capital stock (no par) outstanding, Earnings per share.

Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15. Similar payments were made on Sept. 3, last.—V. 141, p. 2589.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—No Manipulation in Securities, Investigation Discloses—

Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, made the following statement Oct. 25: "The Committee on Business Conduct has completed its investigation into the trading in rapid transit securities. This investigation involved the examination of every transaction on the Exchange between July 1 and Sept. 11, 1935, in the following named securities, viz.: Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 6% bonds; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. stock voting trust certificates; Manhattan Ry. 4% bonds; Manhattan Ry. 7% guaranteed stock; Manhattan Ry. 5% modified guaranteed stock. "No evidence of manipulation was discovered. There was, likewise, no evidence of pool transactions. The trading was widely scattered and there was no indication of any single interest or group making purchases or sales in a manner calculated to increase or decrease the market price. Although unjustifiable rumors as to the progress of the unification agreements were current, principally in the latter part of August and early in September, no evidence was discovered tending to show that members of the Exchange or partners of their firms had circulated these rumors so as to facilitate transactions for their own account. "A non-member of the Exchange, who is an officer of the Manhattan Ry., and his personal holding company, and members of his family, purchased and sold substantial amounts of these securities, but there is no evidence that these transactions were calculated or intended to raise or depress the price of these securities. In three instances, involving an aggregate of nine Interborough Rapid Transit 6% bonds, orders to buy given by a non-member to one house met selling orders given by the same non-member to another house. The Committee on Business Conduct has directed that these transactions, which involved no change of ownership, shall be canceled."—V. 141, p. 2739.

International Great Northern RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for September, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

International Match Corp.—Referee to Pass on Payment

Oscar W. Ehrhorn, referee in bankruptcy for the Southern District Court of New York, has set Nov. 6 for a hearing on the proposal by the Irving Trust Co., trustee in bankruptcy for the corporation, to distribute an initial dividend of 5%, or about \$5,000,000, to creditors of the bankruptcy estate. At the same time, the trustee hopes to be in a position to report considerable headway made in compromising the claims and counter-claims between the bankruptcy estate and the Swedish Match Co. and the American and Swedish bankruptcy estates of The Kreuger & Toll Co. Exchanges of communications have been carried on continuously for months, and it is now hoped that the general agreement, approved in principle some months ago, can be consummated by the end of 1935.—V. 141, p. 2739.

International Rys. of Central America—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935—Month—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Gross revenues, Oper. exps. & taxes, Income applicable to fixed charges, Revenues and expenses earned or incurred in Salvadorian colones converted at rate of 2.5 colones for \$1 approximately current rate instead of at 2 colones for \$1 parity as in 1934.—V. 141, p. 2280.

International Silver Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net loss after deprec., taxes, &c.—V. 141, p. 1440.

International Securities Corp. of America—Earnings

Table with columns for Income Account 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935. Rows include Income—Interest, Dividends (including no stock dividends), Gross income, Operating expenses, Int. on indebtedness & amortization of discount.

Net inc. excl. net losses on sales of securities—\$52,542. Note—Preferred share dividends for the nine months ended Aug. 31 1935, cumulated but not declared or paid, amounted to \$201,312 on the 6% series and \$71,730 on the 6 1/2% series.

Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Aug. 31 1935

Table with columns for Total credit bals.—Aug. 31 1935, Deficit from net losses on sales of secs. not provided for by res.: Balance, Dec. 1 1934, Net losses on sales of secs. during the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935 (determined on the basis of average cost) --, Deficit—Representing excess of losses on sales of secs. over earned surplus & reserve accounts.—, Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935.

Assets: Cash on hand and in domestic banks, Investment securities, Securities sold—not delivered, Accrued income receivable, Unamortized discount on bonds & debts. Total: \$18,127,890. Liabilities: Securities purchased—not received, Interest accrued on bonds and debentures, Taxes accrued, Accrued investment service fee & sundry expenses, Secured serial gold bonds of International Securities Trust of America, 5% debentures due June 1 1947, Cum. pref. stock (par \$100), Class A common (par \$1), Class B common (par 10c.), Deficit, Add'l def. arising from deduction of: Unamort. disc't on bonds & debts, Unrealized deprec. from cost of secs., Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liab.—, Applicable to pref. stock.

Total: \$18,127,890. Note: The market basis column includes the amount of investment securities based on market quotations as of near Aug. 31 1935 and excludes the amount of unamortized discount on bonds and debentures, with the deficit increased on this basis applied to outstanding capital stock. The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation, investment securities being carried at cost. Securities with a cost of \$223,548 (market basis \$242,942) are pledged with trustee for serial gold bonds and securities with a cost of \$122,934 (market basis \$90,375) are pledged for bond interest reserve. Note—Cumulative dividends, not declared or paid on preferred shares: 6% series—45 months (equal to \$22.50 per share), 6 1/2% series—45 months (equal to \$24.375 per share).

—V. 141, p. 2739.

International Shoe Co.—Prices Advanced—

The company on Oct. 28 announced shoe price increases of 5 to 15 cents per pair.—V. 141, p. 117.

Iowa Southern Utilities Co.—To Issue \$5,000,000 Bonds

The company has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking to issue \$5,000,000 5 1/2% 1st & ref. mtge. bonds due 1950. Further details are given under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.—V. 141, p. 755.

Island Creek Coal Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net income after deprec., Federal taxes, &c., Earnings per sh. on 593,865 shs. com.stk. (par \$1).—V. 141, p. 2590.

(Byron) Jackson Co.—25-Cent Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 5.

Debentures Offered—Dulin & Co.; Schwabacher & Co.; Elworthy & Co., and Wm. Cavalier & Co., San Francisco,

are offering two issues of debentures (a) \$625,000 conv. debentures, series F 4 1/2%, dated Oct. 15 1935 and due Oct. 15 1945, and (b) \$375,000 serial debentures. Offering price, 100 and interest. The serial debentures mature as follows: \$75,000 series A, 2%, Oct. 15 1936; \$75,000 series B, 2 1/2%, Oct. 15 1937; \$75,000 series C, 3%, Oct. 15 1938; \$75,000 series D, 3 1/2%, Oct. 15 1939; \$75,000 series E, 4%, Oct. 15 1940.

Earnings for Three and Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with columns for Period, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net prof. aft. Fed'l taxes, depreciation, int., &c., Shares of capital stock outstanding (no par), Earnings per share.—After deducting a non-recurring expense of \$42,137 representing a premium paid on debentures retired July 1.—V. 141, p. 2590.

Kansas City Public Service Co.—Seeks Relief from Holding Company Act Provisions—

The company and its wholly owned subsidiary Wyandotte Railways have applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for an order declaring that neither of these companies is an electric utility company under the terms of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The application states that the Kansas City Public Service Co. "is essentially and primarily a local transportation company by street car and motorbus, and is only engaged incidentally and minutely in the sale of electrical energy." It further states that Wyandotte Railways is a corporation formed in 1926 "for the purpose of taking and holding title to the fixed physical portion of the street railway (car barns, tracks and appurtenant poles, wires and cables) located in Kansas City, Kan." The Wyandotte Rys. has never been actively engaged in business, the application states, but has always leased its property to the parent company, which owns all its stock and bonds, and "its purpose is merely to conform to

local requirements and policies that title to property in Kansas to be hld by a local company."

The application also states that the Kansas City Public Service Co. does not generate its electrical energy but purchases it from an unaffiliated company. The only energy the company sells, according to the application, is to three electric interurban companies and to several buildings for the operation of passenger and freight elevators. This business constitutes about 1/2 of 1% of the company's activities, it is stated.—V. 140, p. 3217.

Jamaica Water Supply Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years End, June 30, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenue, Gen. & oper. expenses, Maintenance, Uncollectible bills, Taxes, State & local, Operating income, Miscell. rent revenues, Miscell. int. revenue, Total revenue, Non-oper. rev. deduc'ns (rent revenues), Int. on long-term debt, Amort. of dt. disc. & exp., Refund of State tax to bondholders, Miscell. deduc'ns from gross corp. income, Miscell. int. deduc'ns, Retire.res've, incl. depre., Federal income taxes, Net income transferred to surplus.

Balance Sheet June 30

Balance Sheet June 30 with columns for 1935, 1934, 1935, 1934. Assets include Fixed assets, Cash, Notes receivable, Accts. receivable, Mat'l & supplies, Prepayments, Miscell. investm'ts, Miscell. spec. fds., Special deposits, Unamort. dt. disc. and expense, Jobbing accounts, Work in progress, Miscell. suspense, Reacquired secur. Liabilities include Common stock, 7 1/2% pref. stock, \$6 pref. stock, 1st mtge. 30-year series A, 5 1/2% gold bds., Notes payable, Accounts payable, Advance payments, Consumers' rev., Taxes accrued, Consumers' rev. (billed in adv.), Miscell. unadjust. credits, Retire.res've, incl. depreciation, Contrib. to ext'ns., Res. for conting., Contributed surp., x Segrega. of earn'd surplus, Earned surplus.

Total 14,638,554 14,835,998 Total 14,638,554 14,835,998 x Representing hydrant rentals billed to City of New York for period from Jan. 1 1934 to June 30 1935, in litigation.—V. 140, p. 3553.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

[American Power & Light Co. Subsidiary]

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935—Month—1934, 1935—12 Mos.—1934. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from oper., Other income, Gross corp. income, Int. & other deductions, Balance, Property retirement reserve appropriations, z Dividends applicable to preferred stock for period, whether paid or unpaid, Balance, y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends, z Regular dividends on 7% and \$6 pref. stocks were paid on July 1 1935. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividends on these stocks were declared for payment on Oct. 1 1935.—V. 141, p. 2119.

Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September—, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.—V. 141, p. 2119.

Kaynee Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ended June 30 1935

Table with columns for Net loss for year, Previous surplus, Miscellaneous items, net credit, Total surplus, Preferred dividend (7%), Surplus, June 30.

Balance Sheet June 30 1935

Balance Sheet June 30 1935 with columns for Assets—, Liabilities—. Assets include Cash funds and U. S. Govt. securities, y Customers' notes and accounts receivable, Merchandise inventory, Cash surrender value of life insurance, Personal and miscell. accounts receiv., advances, &c., incl. adv. to officers & directors, Officers' and employees' capital stock accounts, Salesmen's accounts, Claims against closed banks, Sundry securities owned, Pref. dividend guarantee fund, Land, z Buildings, mach. & equip., Good will, patents, trade marks, &c., Inventory of supplies and prepaid expenses. Liabilities include Notes payable, Accounts payable, Accrued taxes and pay roll, Pref. stock div. payable, 7% cumul. pref. stock, x Common stock, Unearned surplus, Profit and loss-surplus.

Total \$1,507,708 Total \$1,507,708 x Represented by 48,462 shares after deducting 1,538 shares in treasury at carrying value of \$12.076. y After reserve for doubtful discounts, &c. of \$24,888. z After reserve for depreciation.—V. 137, p. 3847.

(George E.) Keith Co.—Resumes Preferred Dividend—

A dividend of \$1 per share was paid on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative 1st preferred stock, par \$100 on Oct. 28 to holders on record Oct. 21. This was the first payment made on the issue since July 1 1931 when a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was distributed.—V. 139, p. 3967.

Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net loss after taxes, charges, &c., Company reported a deficit of \$100,794 before Federal taxes and a deficit of \$86,794 after crediting income with excess Federal taxes previously charged. y In addition to the above income from ordinary operations, the company realized, during the first six months, a non-recurring profit on the purchase of its own debentures (after provision for Federal income taxes on same) in the amount of \$503,301. Including this item, the total profit for the nine months' period ended Sept. 30 1935, after all charges, is \$1,437,225.—V. 141, p. 755.

(Spencer) Kellogg & Sons, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years Ended—, Aug. 31 '35, Sept. 1 1934, Sept. 2 1933, Aug. 27 '32. Rows include Net sales incl. gross inc. of domestic subsid., Cost of sales & services, net after divs. of foreign subsidiaries, Gross profit, Selling & general expense, Depreciation, Profit from operations, Other income (net), Total income, Idle mill expenses, Int. on disc. on debts, Other deductions, Losses on relat. to foreign subsidiaries, Federal taxes, Net profit, Previous surplus, Adjustment of reserve for compensation insur, Adjust. applic. prior yrs, Surplus bal. of for. subs., Total surplus, Dividends, Prior period items, Adjustment of acct. pay. to foreign subs., Capital stock adjust. of prior period trans. to capital surplus, Adj. of res. for deprec. applic. to prior years, Prov. for contingencies, Balance, Shares capital stock outstanding (no par), Earnings per share.

Comparative Balance Sheet

Comparative Balance Sheet with columns for Aug. 31 '35, Sept. 1 '34, Aug. 31 '35, Sept. 1 '34. Assets include x Plant & prop., Investments, Inventories, Cash, Accts. and notes receivable, Advances, Deferred charges. Liabilities include y Capital stock, Accounts payable, Acct. tax, int., &c., Fed. income tax., Div. payable, Reserves, Earned surplus, Capital surplus.

Total 19,715,918 19,620,661 Total 19,715,918 19,620,661 x After depreciation of \$6,115,691 in 1935 and \$5,846,551 in 1934. y Represented by 500,000 shares (no par).—V. 141, p. 2740.

Kimberly-Clark Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, Sept. 30, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net sales, Cost of sales, General and sell. exp., Profit from operation, Other income, Total income, Bond interest, Federal income tax (est.), Net loss of Wm. Bonifas Lumber Co., Net after taxes, Preferred dividends, Net profit for com., Shs. com. stk. (no par) outstanding, Earnings per share.—V. 141, p. 2740.

Lake Superior & Ishpeming RR.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September—, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, From Jan. 1—, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.—V. 141, p. 2281.

(P. T.) Legare Co., Ltd.—Statement of Affairs—

Table with columns for Assets—, Liabilities—. Assets include Cash, Special deposits, Accts. receivable, Security pledged, Deferred expenses, Invt. in subsids., Inventory, Land, buildings, Equipment, net., Good-will, Apparent deficit. Liabilities include Privileged creditors, Secured creditors, Mortgages payable, 1st mtge. bonds., Ordinary creditors, 6% deb. and int., Pref. stock, Common stock, Surplus.

Total \$3,778,512 \$5,921,383 Total \$3,778,512 \$5,921,383 a Approximate statement of affairs as at date of receiving order, drafted by George S. Currie, Montreal, trustee. b Balance sheet certified by LaRue & Trudel, chartered accountants, Quebec City, and signed April 18 1934, by directors. c After deducting \$1,000,760 depreciation reserve.—V. 141, p. 441.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
12 Mos. End. Sept. 30—				
Consol. net. incl. co.'s proportion of undistrib. earnings & losses of subs. whose stock is either owned or controlled, after int., depr., depletion & reserves—	\$367,220	\$1,630,036	\$1,054,565	\$1,163,808
Earnings per sh. on 1,930,065 shs. capital stock (no par)-----	\$0.19	\$0.84	\$0.54	\$0.60
Net inc. of the parent co. accruing from direct oper. & from RR. rentals, divs., &c. after taxes and charges—	\$1,715,792	\$1,802,814	\$1,895,977	\$2,264,558
Earnings per sh. on 1,930,065 shs. capital stock (no par)-----	\$0.89	\$0.93	\$0.98	\$1.17
—V. 141, p. 2740.				

Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$123,153	\$114,638	\$141,293	\$126,893
Net from railway-----	44,752	33,442	54,677	50,956
Net after rents-----	20,391	8,925	30,079	25,014
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	1,113,426	1,093,371	1,088,838	1,180,486
Net from railway-----	362,704	314,513	364,844	315,303
Net after rents-----	147,523	110,459	150,305	85,131
—V. 141, p. 2281.				

Lehigh & New England RR.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$287,435	\$271,743	\$312,467	\$267,435
Net from railway-----	67,763	53,125	122,835	80,138
Net after rents-----	62,436	53,602	109,052	82,022
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	2,589,570	2,644,926	2,262,742	2,430,210
Net from railway-----	663,798	670,400	550,385	547,096
Net after rents-----	667,721	602,097	517,379	539,167
—V. 141, p. 2119.				

Lehigh Valley Transit Co.—Files Under Section 77-B—
 The Lehigh Valley Transit Co. and the Easton Transit Co. have filed petitions in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia for reorganization of their businesses under Section 77-B of National Bankruptcy Act.
 The Lehigh Valley Transit Co., which is the parent corporation, states that it is unable at the present time to meet the obligations and has secured the consent of more than two-thirds of the holders of outstanding \$4,994,000 of 30-year first mortgage bonds due Dec. 1, next, to a 10-years' extension.
 Federal Judge Kirkpatrick allowed the corporations to remain in control of their business until Nov. 15 when he will determine whether he will make the position permanent or appoint trustees.—V. 141, p. 2120.

Lessings, Inc.—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Sales-----	\$260,240	\$248,734	\$263,046	\$295,431
Cost of sales, oper. and general expenses-----	263,040	258,799	257,240	279,955
Miscellaneous-----	Cr1,832	Cr2,559	Cr2,482	Cr3,009
Provision for Federal and State taxes-----	100	y100	1,645	3,161
Net loss from sale of securities-----	-----	463	-----	219
Loss on abandoned store fixtures-----	-----	3,925	-----	-----
Net loss-----	\$1,067	\$11,994	prof\$6,644	prof\$15,104
Dividends paid-----	-----	6,306	-----	27,255
Deficit-----	\$1,067	\$18,300	prof\$6,644	\$12,151
Balance Jan. 1-----	54,693	63,262	55,377	77,989
Additional reserves-----	-----	-----	-----	2,964
Prem. on cap. stock of Lessings, Inc., purch. and canceled-----	-----	-----	-----	Dr250
Transfer on account of reduction of par value of common stock-----	-----	-----	63,158	-----
Miscellaneous adjust-----	Cr2,280	Cr11,063	Dr65,311	-----
Profit & loss surplus-----	\$55,905	\$56,024	\$59,868	\$68,552
Shs. cap. stk. outstanding (par \$3)-----	30,744	31,432	31,532	x32,024
Earnings per share-----	Nil	Nil	\$0.21	\$0.47
x Par value \$5. y New York State franchise tax.				

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Cash-----	\$6,591	\$2,667	Accounts payable-----	\$10,322	\$11,548
Notes receivable-----	5,280	5,275	Accrued payroll-----	532	-----
Accts. & accr. int. rec.-----	1,687	1,875	Federal income and State franchise tax reserves-----	187	897
Inventories-----	13,989	13,183	Capital stock-----	92,232	94,296
Prepaid insurance, &c.-----	1,849	2,059	Surplus-----	55,905	56,024
Marketable securities-----	31,300	37,288			
x Fixed assets-----	99,628	99,874			
Deferred charges-----	539	830			
Good-will and leases-----	1	1			
Total-----	\$159,178	\$162,764	Total-----	\$159,178	\$162,764
x After reserve for depreciation of \$144,887 in 1935 and \$134,523 in 1934. y Represented by \$3 value shares.—V. 141, p. 924.					

Link-Belt Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month	1934	1935—9 Mos.—	1934
Sales to customers-----	\$1,127,164	\$873,401	\$10,380,527	\$7,664,528
x Cost of sales-----	1,063,707	\$36,759	9,581,659	7,195,092
Net profit on sales-----	\$63,456	\$36,642	\$798,868	\$469,436
Other income-----	21,519	20,504	208,361	218,815
Total income-----	\$84,975	\$57,146	\$1,007,229	\$688,251
Sundry chgs. to income-----	3,550	6,255	32,356	45,591
Federal tax (est.)-----	9,755	5,626	115,946	69,254
Net credit to surplus-----	\$71,670	\$45,266	\$858,927	\$573,406
x Includes depreciation of \$38,685 in September 1935 (\$41,622 in September 1934), \$346,905 in nine months ended Sept. 1935 (\$374,911 in nine months ended September 1934).				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Bldg., mach., land-----	5,453,006	5,487,658	Preferred stock a.-----	3,514,200	4,000,000
Dodge stock invest-----	172,600	172,600	Common stock a.-----	10,584,739	10,584,739
Int. in empl. stock purchase trust-----	255,152	370,053	Surplus-----	3,579,607	2,411,897
Deferred charges-----	107,217	97,669	Reserve-----	396,624	379,389
Cash-----	2,408,587	3,023,232	Current liabilities-----	941,472	669,054
Receivable-----	2,256,645	1,842,923			
Inventory-----	2,449,080	2,248,321			
Securities-----	b5,149,264	y3,665,056			
Accrued int. receiv.-----	48,397	51,838			
x Pref. stk. in treas.-----	134,284	498,294			
x Com. stk. in treas.-----	582,405	587,435			
Total-----	19,016,642	18,045,079	Total-----	19,016,642	18,045,079
x Represented by 1,128 shares of preferred stock in 1935 (4,858 shares in 1934). y At cost in Sept. 30 1933; at market Jan. 1 1934, less net changes to Sept. 30 1934. z Represented by 36,104 no par shares in 1935 (36,304 in 1934). a Includes treasury stock (see assets side). b Securities owned, at market values Dec. 31 1934, plus subsequent purchases at cost.—V. 141, p. 924.					

Lehn & Fink Products Co.—50-Cent Semi-Ann. Div.—
 The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 15. The company recently decided to change the dividend policy heretofore followed from a quarterly to a semi-annual basis. The last quarterly dividend (37½ cents per share) was paid on June 1 last. See V. 139, p. 2835 for detailed dividend record.—V. 141, p. 601.

Income Statement for 3 and 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30 (Incl. Subs.)

	1935—3 Mos.—	1934	1935—9 Mos.—	1934
Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, &c.-----	\$109,559	\$151,447	\$204,055	\$448,331
Shares cap. stock outstanding-----	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Earnings per share-----	\$0.27	\$0.37	\$0.51	\$1.12
—V. 141, p. 601.				

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—Orders—
 The company has received orders aggregating about \$500,000 for 10 "Electra" model planes, according to Pres. Robert E. Gross.
 The order comprises three for Pan American Airways Corp., three for Delta Air Corp. and four for Polish L. O. T. Lines.
 During the first 10 months of 1935 Lockheed has delivered 25 "Electras" of \$1,600,000 value and six private club planes, Mr. Gross said.—V. 141, p. 2741.

London Tin Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

Income Account for the 19 Months Ended April 30 1935	
Gross dividends on investments-----	£178,324
Sundry profits, less losses, incl. amounts written off investments-----	63,845
Total income-----	£242,169
Administrative, general and other expenses-----	32,385
Directors' fees-----	4,309
Interest and other finance charges less received-----	4,454
Income tax-----	21,050
Loans written off and reserved-----	128,775
Net profit-----	£51,196
Surplus, Sept. 30 1933-----	248,272
Total surplus-----	£299,468
Preference dividends-----	379,478
Deficit-----	£80,010

Balance Sheet April 30 1935

Assets—	£2,912,132	Liabilities—	£1,305,775
Investments-----	£2,912,132	7½% cum. partic. pref. shares-----	1,852,570
Properties, ventures, and expenditures thereon-----	64,164	Bank overdrafts-----	134,830
Loans-----	248,346	Loans-----	168,175
Stock of tin-----	166,985	Sundry creditors-----	63,729
Debtors and payments in adv.-----	52,394	Unclaimed dividends-----	6,695
Cash-----	7,203		
Deficit-----	80,010		
Total-----	£3,531,774	Total-----	£3,531,774
—V. 138, p. 3952.			

Long Island RR.—Collateral—
 The Chemical Bank & Trust Co., as trustee under the unified mortgage dated March 1 1899 has advised the New York Stock Exchange that they have received from the company a purchase money mortgage and bond of Wilmar Realty Corp. in the principal amount of \$1,500 dated April 2 1935, payable on or before April 1 1938 with interest at 6%, representing part of the consideration from the sale of certain property released from the lien of the mortgage, to be held by them as collateral thereunder.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$2,062,027	\$2,049,281	\$2,134,308	\$2,408,421
Net from railway-----	591,547	709,123	501,466	1,053,960
Net after rents-----	98,863	240,873	352,270	556,698
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	18,137,859	18,494,401	18,385,438	21,916,080
Net from railway-----	4,354,692	5,296,423	4,507,085	7,579,957
Net after rents-----	613,221	1,652,021	3,082,279	3,946,241
—V. 141, p. 2281.				

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corp.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934
Net income after taxes, deprec., interest, &c.-----	\$3,912,389	\$3,416,710
—V. 141, p. 2741.		

Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$1,387,536	\$1,379,165	\$1,296,110	\$1,319,330
Net from railway-----	476,397	587,222	504,809	466,879
Net after rents-----	256,602	356,196	247,262	182,615
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	12,339,577	12,211,203	10,046,922	11,575,914
Net from railway-----	4,354,692	5,296,423	3,077,399	3,702,780
Net after rents-----	1,906,997	2,360,965	918,758	1,216,514
—V. 141, p. 2282.				

Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$399,769	\$421,386	\$380,045	\$375,872
Net from railway-----	146,723	161,867	147,428	144,747
Net after rents-----	121,196	118,852	109,949	119,436
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	3,469,149	3,314,719	3,088,321	3,066,429
Net from railway-----	1,193,183	1,148,114	1,108,785	893,806
Net after rents-----	805,282	768,691	719,182	539,054
—V. 141, p. 2282.				

Louisiana Arkansas & Texas Ry.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway-----	\$79,183	\$77,519	\$88,215	\$81,586
Net from railway-----	18,858	12,386	28,071	29,918
Net after rents-----	4,692	def4,313	14,524	15,991
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway-----	710,601	720,247	615,637	466,989
Net from railway-----	150,260	159,530	101,926	40,026
Net after rents-----	21,561	7,420	def45,559	def45,158
—V. 141, p. 2282.				

Louisiana Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month	1934	1935—12 Mos.—	1934
Operating revenues-----	\$550,158	\$504,564	\$5,712,249	\$5,467,232
Operating expenses-----	325,500	300,884	3,609,969	3,264,784
Net revs. from oper'n.-----	\$224,658	\$203,680	\$2,102,280	\$2,202,448
Rent from leased property (net)-----	Dr674	297	Dr525	7,911
Other income (net)-----	14,719	1,560	31,695	27,920
Gross corp. income-----	\$238,703	\$205,537	\$2,133,450	\$2,238,279
Interest & other deduc'ns-----	77,394	78,292	924,876	931,835
Balance-----	y\$161,309	y\$127,245	\$1,208,574	\$1,306,444
Property retirement reserve appropriations-----	-----	-----	420,000	443,550
z Dividends applicable to preferred stock for period, whether paid or unpaid-----	-----	-----	356,535	356,525
Balance-----	-----	-----	\$432,039	\$506,369
y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. z Regular dividend on \$6 preferred stock was paid on Aug. 1 1935. After the payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date.—V. 141, p. 2282.				

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Earnings.—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$6,825,006	\$5,634,594	\$6,154,921	\$5,599,649
Net from railway	1,833,481	1,236,046	1,669,197	1,575,215
Net after rents	1,315,004	946,356	1,439,477	1,318,178
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	54,767,765	52,161,468	49,008,052	46,881,268
Net from railway	12,621,288	12,231,673	11,925,514	6,980,834
Net after rents	9,565,056	9,260,377	8,882,696	3,372,938

—V. 141, p. 2591.

Louisiana Steam Generating Co.—Tenders—

The Chase National Bank, Corporate Trust Department, is requesting tenders of first mortgage 6% gold bonds of sufficient to exhaust the sum of \$56,169 now held in the sinking fund, such bonds to be tendered at not to exceed 101½ of their principal amount and accrued interest. Sealed proposals will be received at the bank, 11 Broad Street, New York, up to noon, Nov. 13. Bonds tendered must bear interest coupons maturing on and after May 1 1936.—V. 141, p. 2439.

Ludlum Steel Co.—Earnings—

	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1934
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1934
Net sales	\$1,311,269	\$764,455	\$4,306,793	\$3,725,183
Cost, exp. & prov. for doubtful accounts	1,154,816	739,969	3,675,065	3,148,655
Depreciation	47,353	32,875	151,769	133,129
Ordinary taxes	9,079	13,478	30,355	44,116
Profit	\$100,021	\$21,867	\$449,604	\$399,283
Other income	20,127	30,610	77,355	49,396
Total income	\$120,148	\$8,743	\$526,959	\$448,679
Sundry deductions	1,948	1,173	8,139	6,243
Estimated Federal taxes	16,252	266	71,337	59,490
Net profit	\$101,948	\$7,304	\$447,483	\$382,946
Shs. com. stk. out. (\$1 par)	202,155	202,155	202,155	202,155
Earned per share	\$0.15	Nil	\$1.14	\$0.81
x Loss.—V. 141, p. 2741.				

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.—Net Sales—

Month—	1935	1934	1933
January	\$10,532,634	\$11,549,832	\$8,598,303
February	10,071,119	9,753,342	7,650,743
March	10,917,744	11,585,545	7,742,201
April	10,973,631	9,928,061	7,539,051
May	10,610,668	9,975,412	8,545,505
June	10,190,927	8,598,161	8,798,936
July	10,307,383	9,869,635	8,629,646
August	10,875,533	9,989,528	9,316,223
September	10,950,245	11,236,658	9,217,882
October		10,752,834	9,201,830
December		11,402,575	11,541,761
Total	\$1,311,269	\$1,244,562,631	\$1,049,961,034

—V. 141, p. 2120.

McLellan Stores Co.—To Increase Capital—

The New York Stock Exchange has been notified of a proposed increase and reclassification of capital stock so that there will be authorized 75,000 shares preferred stock, par value \$100 and 1,000,000 shares common stock, par value \$1; each share of present preferred stock, designated series A and series B to be exchanged for one share preferred stock, designated 6% and 1½ shares common stock, and each share of present common stock to be exchanged for one new share.—V. 141, p. 2591.

Maine Central RR.—Earnings—

	1935—Month—	1934	1935—9 Mos.—	1934
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—	1934	1935—9 Mos.—	1934
Operating revenues	\$872,457	\$879,238	\$8,444,406	\$8,112,713
Net operating revenues	213,467	263,848	2,096,487	1,936,982
Net ry. oper. income	119,140	194,459	1,207,345	1,134,260
Other income	43,911	39,215	384,362	233,267
Gross income	\$163,051	\$233,674	\$1,591,707	\$1,367,527
Deductions	180,996	181,823	1,633,991	1,600,362
Net income	def\$17,945	\$51,851	def\$42,284	def\$232,835

—V. 141, p. 2591.

Massachusetts Investors Trust—Report—

Statement of Principal—Three Months Ended Sept. 30 1935

Balance of principal June 30 1935	\$47,224,830
Credits to principal:	
Receipts for shares sold (\$8,233,901) less cost of shares repurchased and retired (\$101,852), on account of principal	8,132,049
Net income for the period (\$517,718), exclusive of realized and unrealized gains or losses on securities, plus \$58,226 (net) included as accrued dividends in the price of shares sold or repurchased	575,944
Realized net profit from sales of securities, less provision of \$38,000 for Federal income tax applicable to gains	318,148
Charges to principal:	
Distribution to shareholders	Dr\$78,081
Expenses of registration of additional shares under Securities Act of 1933	Dr\$8,830
Stamp taxes on new shares	Dr\$620
Balance of principal Sept. 30 1935 (on the basis of carrying securities at cost)	\$55,666,440

Note—Unrealized appreciation (or excess of quoted market over cost) of securities owned, less allowance for taxes on unrealized appreciation as explained on balance sheet, amounted to \$3,949,317 on June 30 1935 and \$6,990,808 on Sept. 30 1935; an increase of \$3,041,491 during the period.

Summary Statement of Net Assets

	June 30 '35	Sept. 30 '35
Balance of principal as above	\$47,224,829	\$55,666,440
Unrealized appreciation of securities less allowance for taxes thereon as explained on balance sheet	3,949,317	6,990,808
Net assets*	\$51,174,146	\$62,657,248
Shares outstanding	2,506,263	2,892,175
Net assets per share*	\$20.42	\$21.66

* Based on market quotations.

Balance Sheet as at Sept. 30 1935

Assets—	Liabilities
Securities, at cost (securities at market quotations, \$60,630,968 plus \$207,444 dividends declared on stocks selling ex-dividend receivable after Sept. 30 1935 and less \$900,000 allowance for estimated taxes on unrealized appreciation (note), amount to \$59,938,412)	Balance of principal on the basis of carrying securities at cost, represented by 2,892,175 shares of \$1 par value each
Cash in banks	Distribution payable Oct. 21 1935
Accounts receivable for sale of securities	Accounts payable for purchase of securities
Total	Reserve for Federal income and capital stock taxes
\$56,395,726	\$50,000
	Total
	\$56,395,726

Notes—The reserve for taxes includes \$12,000 provided out of earnings for Federal capital stock tax, which is subject to subsequent adjustment as the amount of the tax will not be finally determinable until declaration of capital value, under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1935, in July 1936.

The \$900,000 allowance for taxes on unrealized appreciation is the estimated Federal income tax at the current rate (13¾%) if the indicated appreciation be realized. No allowance is included for excess profits taxes inasmuch as the appreciation which may be realized in any one year may be less than the exemption allowed in computing the excess profits tax.—V. 141, p. 2741.

Massachusetts Plate Glass Insurance Co.—Initial Dividend—Directors—

The directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Jan. 2 1936. Irving Koppelman of Brookline has been elected a director.

Maytag Co.—Earnings—

[Excluding Wholly Owned Canadian Subsidiary]

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Net sales	\$4,377,346	\$2,807,376	\$12,564,947	\$11,692,097
Cost of sales & expenses	3,595,260	2,372,558	10,385,317	10,110,971
Operating profit	\$782,086	\$434,817	\$2,179,630	\$1,581,125
Int. & divs. received	28,947	43,320	83,319	118,623
Discts., royalties, &c.	40,155	13,238	144,130	83,287
Sundry income	10,218	—	21,126	—
Deduction in reserve for credit losses due to improvement in receivables during current year	20,000	60,000	20,000	120,000
Total profit	\$881,407	\$551,377	\$2,448,205	\$1,903,036
Sundry deductions—net	16,464	Cr\$3,301	53,855	16,379
Depreciation	62,498	62,858	187,494	188,263
Fed. & State inc. tax	—	—	—	—
est. prov. curr. period	110,500	53,000	307,500	211,000
Prov. for add'l Fed. inc. taxes for prior years—	—	—	—	—
in dispute	—	26,284	—	26,284
Profits on securs. sold	Cr\$3,888	Cr\$3,350	Cr\$28,646	Cr\$9,350
Net profit	\$695,832	\$423,885	\$1,928,001	\$1,470,459
Earns. per sh. on 1,617,922 com. shs. (after divs. on pref. stock)	\$0.24	\$0.07	\$0.63	\$0.35

Geo. M. Umbreit, Vice-President, says: During the nine months regular quarterly dividends were paid on the cum. \$6 1st pref. stock amounting to \$4.50 per share. Total dividends of \$3.75 per share were paid in this period on the cum. (\$3) preference stock, leaving dividends in arrears on this stock of \$5.25 per share at Sept. 30 1935. On Oct. 1 1935 the regular quarterly dividend was declared on the cum. \$6 1st pref. stock and \$3.75 per share dividend was declared on the cum. (\$3) preference stock, these dividends being payable Nov. 1. During the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935 the directors authorized a transfer of \$177,433 from surplus account to common stock capital account, being a re-statement of amounts allocated to capital in prior years on exercise of common stock purchase warrants.—V. 141, p. 2282.

Mengel Co.—Earnings—

	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Net sales	\$1,621,967	\$1,406,614	\$4,665,466	\$4,413,241
Cost of sales, &c., exps.	1,495,038	1,297,758	4,278,297	3,956,760
Depreciation	63,388	61,454	178,741	196,892
Depletion	11,615	—	46,520	—
Interest charges	46,670	51,776	148,981	155,758
Misc. P. & L. items (net)	994	23,998	36,544	40,608
Profit	\$4,263,100	\$28,372	loss\$23,617	\$63,223

The net loss after deducting \$6,296 for an adjustment of the estimated Federal taxes shown on reports for the first and second quarters of 1934 was \$22,076.

Wm. L. Loge, President, says:

The current financial position continues strong. As of Sept. 30 1935 the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 11.73 to 1. Cash balance on Sept. 30 1935 was \$525,634, with no bank loans. During the quarter the company reduced its funded indebtedness by purchase for the treasury and by redemption of bonds of a total principal amount of \$401,900, making the total reduction since the beginning of the year \$521,700. As of Sept. 30 1935 there were \$146,900 of extended bonds in the treasury and \$2,436,900 of extended bonds outstanding, all of which mature March 1 1939.

Unfilled orders were \$1,487,000 on Oct. 16 1935. The company purchased, on a "pay as cut" basis, all of the standing hardwood timber holdings of the Lamar Lumber Co. of Bogalusa, La., estimated to be about 50,000,000 feet.—V. 141, p. 926.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period—	Quarters Ended—			9 Mos. End.
	Mar. 31 '35	June 30 '35	Sept. 30 '35	Sept. 30 '35
Gross sales, less returns and allowances	\$6,930,459	\$8,700,410	\$9,757,960	\$25,388,830
Cost of sales (excl. depreciation & depletion)	5,170,936	5,849,028	6,678,464	17,698,429
Gross profit from sales	\$1,759,523	\$2,851,382	\$3,079,495	\$7,690,401
Selling (bulk and service station and other selling expenses)	1,109,379	1,152,639	1,149,975	3,411,994
Gen'l & admin. expenses	182,859	179,461	188,770	551,092
Net profit from sales	\$467,283	\$1,519,280	\$1,740,749	\$3,727,314
Other income credits	\$322,170	\$380,494	\$404,455	\$1,107,120
Gross income	\$789,454	\$1,899,775	\$2,145,204	\$4,834,434
Income charges	30,157	82,905	48,369	161,433
Provision for deprec'n.	599,362	569,446	660,913	1,829,722
Depletion	238,504	272,299	248,997	759,801
Leaseholds surrendered and abandoned	194,487	196,725	241,372	632,585
Net profit	loss\$273,057	\$778,397	\$945,551	\$1,450,891

Net profits for the third quarter of 1935 of \$945,551 is equivalent to approximately 51c. per share on the outstanding stock as compared with \$380,075, or 20c. per share in 1934. Net profit for first nine months of 1935 of \$1,450,891 is equivalent to over 78c. per share on the outstanding stock, as compared with \$1,481,964, or 80c. per share in 1934. Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935 were \$19,692,634, of which \$7,658,383 was in cash and short-term United States Treasury notes and current liabilities were \$2,484,651. At Dec. 31 1934, current assets were \$17,657,316, of which \$5,425,785 was in cash and short-term United States Treasury notes, and current liabilities were \$2,523,973.—V. 141, p. 2440.

Midland Steel Products Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Manufacturing profit	\$300,692	\$311,770	\$1,477,472	\$1,149,710
Expenses	96,044	98,108	290,747	390,854
Operating profit	\$204,648	\$213,662	\$1,186,725	\$758,856
Other deductions	10,967	53,403	54,193	9,700
Depreciation	89,552	106,642	270,722	315,075
Federal taxes	14,318	12,873	118,499	59,686
Net profit	\$89,811	\$80,744	\$743,311	\$374,395

—V. 141, p. 603.

Midland Valley RR.—Earnings—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$125,556	\$145,047	\$138,333	\$137,519
Net from railway	62,894	77,559	70,544	67,477
Net after rents	49,563	62,464	50,261	52,427
<i>From Jan. 1—</i>				
Gross from railway	947,106	959,582	1,010,918	1,112,210
Net from railway	401,057	394,669	455,465	432,967
Net after rents	271,690	274,876	307,554	278,621

—V. 141, p. 2121.

Milnor, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Net sales, Merchandise cost and expenses, Profit from operation, etc.

Balance Sheet May 31. Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Assets (Cash, Accts. rec., etc.) and Liabilities (Accr. sales payable, etc.).

Total. \$197,053 1935; \$177,711 1934; \$197,053 1933; \$177,711 1932.

x Represented by 100,000 shares no par stock.—V. 139, p. 1244.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

—V. 141, p. 2592.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Total revenues, Total expenses, etc.

—V. 141, p. 2283.

Minnesota Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from oper'n., etc.

z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935, amounted to \$805,441, after giving effect to dividends of \$1.75 a share on 7% pref. stock, etc.

Mission Dry Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934. Rows include Net earnings after depreciation and reserves.

—V. 138, p. 874.

Mississippi Central RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

—V. 141, p. 2283.

Mississippi Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net rev. from oper'n., etc.

z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$639,046. Latest dividend, amounting to 50 cents a share on \$6 pref. stock, was paid on Aug. 1 1935.

Missouri & Arkansas Ry.—Trackage Rights—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 14 issued a certificate authorizing the company to operate, under trackage rights, over a line of railroad between Seligman and Wayne, 8.96 miles, in Barry County, Mo.

north and west from Wayne to Neosho, Mo., 32.33 miles, formerly owned and operated by the old company. These lines are physically connected by a line of the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., and a through route from Helena to Joplin, Mo., has been in effect for many years through use by the old company, under trackage rights, of the part of the Frisco's line between Seligman and Wayne, and of part of a line of the Kansas City Southern Ry. between Neosho and Joplin, 18.951 miles.

An application pertaining to use by the company of the last-mentioned track is pending in another proceeding before the Commission.

Earnings for September and Year to Date. Table with 5 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

Missouri Illinois RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Interest Payments—

The interest due Nov. 1 1935 on the Missouri Pacific Ry. extended third mortgage 4% gold bonds, due 1938, was paid on that date. Interest of 2% was paid on Nov. 1 1935 on the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. River and Gulf Divisions 1st mtge. 4% 30-year gold bonds, due May 1 1933, upon presentation of bonds for endorsement of payment.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest 2% on Nov. 1 1935; that the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Nov. 1 1935, must be endorsed to show payment of the Nov. 1 1935 interest.

Further notice having been received that holders of record on Oct. 31 1935 of certificates of deposit for the bonds will be entitled to receive the interest payable Nov. 1 1935, the Committee on Securities rules that transactions in the certificates of deposit on Nov. 1 1935, shall be ex-int. 2%; that certificates of deposit delivered in settlement of contracts made Oct. 30 and 31 1935, must be accompanied by due bills for the above interest, and that due bills must be redeemed on Nov. 4 1935.

Reorganization Plan Criticized by Page Committee

The St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern bondholders protective committee in a brief submitted Oct. 30, to the Interstate Commerce Commission opposed the Missouri Pacific system reorganization plan on the grounds that it was inequitable, inconsistent and "prima facie impracticable."

The brief, signed by R. G. Page, Vice-President, Bankers Trust Co., New York, and chairman of the bondholders committee, set forth three grounds of opposition.

First, it contended the plan is based on the premise that contemplated new first mortgage bonds will be so amply protected by earnings as to be the substantial equivalent of cash, while records of earnings for 1935 establish that this premise cannot be accepted.

Second, the plan is "palpably inequitable" to holders of River and Gulf division bonds of St. L. I. M. & S., many of whom have expressed opposition on this ground.

Third, the so-called "yardstick" on which the plan purports to be based has not been applied consistently. If it had, the brief said, River and Gulf division bondholders would have been allotted \$3,474,814 of new convertible income general mortgage bonds, instead of \$8,367,000 as under the plan, also \$10,659,766 of new convertible notes, of which none are allotted under the plan, in addition to \$25,911,000 of first-mortgage bonds.

Monongahela Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 5 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, etc.

—V. 141, p. 2594.

Montana Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from oper'n., etc.

Note.—Income account includes full revenues without consideration of rate reduction in litigation for which a reserve has been provided by appropriations from surplus in amount of \$108,133 for the period from Feb. 1 1935 to date.—V. 141, p. 2121.

Motor Wheel Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross profit, Selling, adv., admin. exp., etc.

New Vice-Presidents

John E. Garlett has been made Vice-President in charge of manufacturing. G. Harold Hunt has been made Vice-President in charge of engineering, and M. F. Cotes has been made Vice-President in charge of the heater division.—V. 141, p. 759.

Monsanto Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 (Including Swan Corp. and its Subsidiaries)

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Net profit after charges and taxes	\$884,550	\$566,195	\$2,732,999	\$1,945,230
Shares common stock outstanding	987,876	864,000	987,876	864,000
Earnings per share—V. 141, p. 2742.	\$0.89	\$0.65	\$2.76	\$2.25

Morris Finance Co., South Bend, Ind.—Earnings—
 Earnings for Nine Months Ended Sept. 30 1935

Gross income from operations	\$466,885
Operating expenses	178,016
Net income from operations	\$288,868
Other income credits	10,605
Gross income	\$299,474
Income charges	88,347
Net income	\$211,127
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	23,156
Cash dividends paid on common stock	25,925
Net surplus	\$162,046

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1935

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash on deposit	Collateral trust notes payable
Notes receivable	Accounts payable
Repossessed automobiles and refrigerators	Accrued Fed. inc. taxes (est.)
Accounts receivable	Funds withheld from dealers
Prepaid int. on collateral trust notes, &c.	Reserve for losses
Prepaid commissions on receivables purchased	Unearned income
	7% preferred stock
	Common stock, cl. A (par \$50)
	Class B
	Capital surplus
	Earned surplus
Total	Total

x Represented by 10,000 no par shares.

Muirheads Cafeterias, Ltd.—Earnings—
 Years Ended—

	Feb. 28 '35	Feb. 28 '34	Feb. 28 '33	Feb. 29 '32
Net earnings	\$8,617	\$14,412	\$17,086	\$47,591
Prov. for depreciation	24,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Special repairs and replacements, &c.	3,449			
Net loss	\$18,833	\$15,588	\$12,914	sur\$17,591
Previous surplus	def15,123	def6,067	8,446	12,894
Miscell. adjustment		1,074	607	306
Workmen's compens'n assess't, prior periods		251		
Total loss	\$33,956	\$22,980	\$3,861	sur\$30,791
Preferred dividends			1,758	5,796
Common dividends				7,871
Miscell. adjustments		259	447	7,678
Prof. on sale of reval. securities	151	7,598		
Res. for Fed. inc. tax				1,000
Deficit	\$33,805	\$15,123	\$6,067	sur\$8,446
Shs. com. stk. out. (no par)	78,710	78,710	78,710	78,710
Earnings per share	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$0.15

Comparative Balance Sheet Feb. 28

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Cash	\$6,348	\$6,147	Accounts payable	\$12,084	\$11,328
Investments	35,696	83,250	Accr. expenses & prepd. revenue	7,339	5,903
Call loan		15,000	Preference shares	55,920	57,970
Accts receivable		259	y Common shares	480,205	480,205
Prepd. tax rectx	7,000	8,305	Capital surplus		4,913
Inventory	9,754		Deficit	33,805	15,123
Prepaid expenses & accrued revenue	9,754	13,088	Capital impair'mt account	67,978	
x Bldgs., impts., restaurant plant and equip., &c.	235,212	269,147			
Leases, tr. names, good-will, &c.	150,000	150,000			
Total	\$453,765	\$545,196	Total	\$453,765	\$545,196

x After depreciation of \$125,000 in 1935 and \$166,500 in 1934. y Represented by 78,710 no par shares.—V. 139, p. 1245.

Murray Corp. of America.—Bonds Called—
 All of the outstanding 1st mtge. 6 1/2% 10-year sinking fund gold bonds have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 104 and interest. Payment will be made at the Detroit Trust Co., trustee, Detroit, Mich., or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.
 Holders of these bonds have the right, until the close of business on Nov. 25, to convert them into common stock at the rate of one share of common stock for each \$10 principal amount of the bonds.—V. 141, p. 759.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.—Earnings—
 September—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$978,737	\$1,009,212	\$969,052	\$917,215
Net from railway	115,909	95,995	10,529	175,344
Net after rents	71,715	36,168	def42,033	126,717
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	9,120,878	9,667,686	9,331,543	8,539,546
Net from railway	785,361	1,406,937	1,366,989	833,568
Net after rents	262,828	824,986	879,511	381,935

—V. 141, p. 2284.

National Acme Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30—

	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Net profit after charges and taxes	\$34,834	loss\$1,709	\$121,262	\$148,890
Earns. per share on 500,000 shs. cap. stk. (par \$1)	\$0.06	Nil	\$0.24	\$0.29

—V. 141, p. 759.

Municipal Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Years Ended Dec. 31—

	1934	1933	1932
Operating revenues	\$3,821,284	\$4,026,106	\$6,627,872
Oper. expenses & taxes (incl. retire. appropriations)	2,715,320	2,779,888	4,573,974
Rent for lease of lines and plants (net)		6,554	11,348
Net operating income	\$1,105,964	\$1,239,663	\$2,042,550
x Divs. received from Scranton Bus Co.	46,500		
Non operating income	40,850	26,406	112,192
Gross income	\$1,193,314	\$1,266,069	\$2,154,742
Interest on funded debt	775,573	791,225	942,708
Other interest	228,913	241,238	550,600
Int. charged to construction			Cr1,868
Amort. of debt discount & expense	64,232	65,489	90,487
Prov. for loss on depts. in closed banks		6,209	
Misc. deductions from gross income			7,893
Divs. on stocks & proportion of undistributed earnings to outside holders	115,895	116,195	193,321
Net income	\$8,701	\$45,712	\$371,599
Dividends paid on preferred stock			107,056
Dividends paid on common stock			236,616
Balance, surplus	\$8,701	\$45,712	\$27,927

x A subsidiary sold in 1934.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1934

Assets—	Liabilities—
Fixed capital	30-yr. 6% s. f. coll. trust bds. due 1956
Cash in banks	Sub. cos. bonds, 5% 1st mtge.
a Note & accts. receivable	Notes payable
Unbilled revenue	Accounts payable
Interest receivable	Consumers' deposits
Materials & supplies	Divs. on pref. stocks of subs.
Prepayments	Sundry current liabilities
Note receivable (pledged)	Accrued liabilities
Investments	Retirement reserve
Due from cos. in bankruptcy or receivership (carried at managem'ts est. of recovery values)	Casualty & insur. reserve
Sinking fund cash	Contributions for extensions
Special deposits	Minority int. in subs.
Unamort. dt. disc't & exp.	b 6% cum. pref. stock
Reasq. pref. stocks, at cost	c Common stock
Treas. bonds of sub. co. pledged to secure performance of contractual obligs.	Deficit
Disc't. & exp. on pref. stocks	
Abandoned property	
Unadjusted debits & other deferred charges	
Total	Total

a After reserve for uncollectible note and accounts of \$42,204. b Represented by shares of \$100 par. c Represented by 622,673 no par shares.—V. 141, p. 2284.

Munson Steamship Lines (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 (Exclusive of Subsidiaries not Consolidated)

Income Account for the Period from June 13 1934 to June 30 1935

Operating revenues—Steamships	\$6,359,769
Operating and administrative and general expenses—Steamships	6,262,157
Net revenue	\$97,612
Profit on miscellaneous operations	37,764
Net operating profit	\$135,377
Non-operating income (incl. \$10,500 non-recurring income and dividends of \$15,300 from an affil. company)	43,075
Total income	\$178,452
Interest charges on notes for insurance premiums, &c.	6,097
Balance carried to surplus account	\$172,355

Consolidated Deficit Account

Balance, June 13 1934	\$234,967
Deduct—	
Surplus balances (net) of companies consolidated as at June 13 1934 in previous report but excluded from consolidation, as at that date, for the purpose of this report (after adjustments for minority interests, &c.)	868,600
Net credits in respect of adjustment of liabilities, reserves, &c., as at June 13 1934 (recorded subsequent to that date)—	
Accounts payable, reserves for personal injury claims, &c.	Cr52,845
Inventory of deck, engine and stewards' supplies	43,633
Deficit	\$624,421
Balance carried to surplus account	172,355
Deficit	\$452,066
Loss on disposition of property	139,467
Write-off of improvements to leased property, &c., in respect of leases disaffirmed by Munson Steamship Line, debtor	190,027
Write-down of book value of stevedoring equipment to value estimated by officials of the company	98,838
Balance, deficit, June 30 1935	x\$884,399

x Based on stated book values of investments in and amounts owing from subsidiary and affiliated companies, property and good-will, and subject to the adequacy of the accumulated reserves for depreciation, determination of amount of deferred repairs, disposition of contingent liabilities, &c.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(Exclusive of Subsidiaries not Consolidated)

Assets—	June 30 '35	June 13 '34
Cash	\$263,384	\$97,508
a Receivables	302,611	441,788
Stores and supplies	308,113	287,214
Prepaid insurance	50,593	239,502
Special deposits (at cost) and miscellaneous investments, &c. (less reserve)	103,219	76,604
Investments in and amounts owing from subsidiary and affiliated companies	4,941,151	4,949,050
b Property	11,770,955	12,266,014
Good-will, &c.	557,750	557,750
Deferred charges	223,645	241,203
Total	\$18,521,422	\$19,156,634
Liabilities—	June 30 '35	June 13 '34
Notes, drafts and accounts payable, accrued int., &c., applicable subsequent to June 13 1934	\$235,504	
Notes, drafts and accounts payable, accrued int., &c., applicable to June 13 1934	2,831,638	\$3,520,031
Reserves for personal injury claims, cargo claims, compensation insurance, &c.	250,864	229,276
Excess of revs. over exps. on voyages not completed	362,028	329,473
c Funded debt	9,772,039	9,777,084
Owing to subsidiary companies not consolidated	759,078	737,074
Other reserves	631,914	625,361
Minority stockholders' interest in capital stock and surplus of subsidiaries consolidated herein	1,007,254	1,007,254
6% cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par)	1,104,500	1,104,500
d Common stock (no par)	2,451,000	2,451,000
Deficit	884,399	624,421
Total	\$18,521,422	\$19,156,634

a After reserve for bad debts of \$130,408 in 1935 and \$152,550 in 1934. b After reserve for depreciation of \$6,013,688 in 1935 and \$6,123,363 in 1934. c Including past due maturities and maturities due within one year. d Issued and outstanding 125,100 shares at stated value.—V. 141, p. 121.

Natomas Co.—Earnings—
 Period End. Sept. 30—

	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934		
Net income after all chgs. incl. deprec., depl., corporate & Fed. taxes	\$260,984	\$241,302	\$782,034	\$696,083
Earns. per sh. on 995,820 shs. cap. stk. (no par)	\$0.26	\$0.24	\$0.79	\$0.70

—V. 141, p. 1776.

National Aviation Corp.—Earnings—
 Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30 1935

Profit on sale of securities (net)	\$132,865
Interest received	31,777
Dividends received	63,139
Other income	372
Total income	\$228,154
Estimated loss on invest. in N. Y. & Sub. Airlines, Inc.	14,500
Management & corporate expenses	37,999
Provision for 1935 Federal income tax	14,737
Net profit	\$161,007
Deficit from operations at Jan. 1 1935	2,642,135
Deficit from operations at Sept. 30 1935	\$2,481,127

Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1935

Assets— Cash-in banks & on hand \$624,165 Note receivable 3,000 Divs. & bond int. accrued 17,965 Investments (at cost) 5,334,946 Liabilities— Accrued expense \$38 Reserve for Federal taxes 25,504 Coll. agst. loan of secur. 7,600 Capital stock x2,386,760 Paid-in surplus 6,041,301 Deficit 2,481,127 Total \$5,980,077

Represented by 477,352 no par shares.—V. 141, p. 2743.

National Cash Register Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934 Sales \$8,393,637 \$7,916,099 \$24,452,966 \$22,647,947 Operating profit 385,301 311,489 1,297,759 1,164,415 Other inc. after deprec. 26,551 25,074 57,653 41,115 Total profit \$411,852 \$336,563 \$1,355,412 \$1,655,529 Federal taxes, &c. 116,011 109,759 361,658 425,778 Net profit \$295,841 \$226,804 \$993,754 \$1,229,751

Earns. per share on 1,628,000 shs. cap. stk \$0.18 1934 \$0.14 1933 \$0.16 1932 \$0.75 Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935, amounted to \$20,035,247 and current liabilities were \$2,922,255. This compares with current assets of \$19,833,380 and current liabilities of \$2,657,714 on Sept. 30 1934. Cash balance as of Sept. 30 1935, amounted to \$1,974,050 as compared with cash balance of \$2,359,471 on Jan. 1 1935.—V. 141, p. 2284.

National Fireproofing Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years— 1934 1933 1932 1931 Operating loss \$432,355 \$594,101 \$704,355 \$6,286 Depreciation & depletion 150,000 150,000 130,541 130,541 Total loss \$582,355 \$744,101 \$834,896 \$136,827

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets— 1934 1933 Real est., mineral lands & rights & plant & equip. 15,020,358 15,160,902 Pats. & good-will 2,952 3,994 Invest. in assoc. co. 180,000 180,000 Other assets 140,914 150,148 Inv. in co.'s debts 649,932 686,423 Sinking fund 87 87 Cash 11,252 13,250 Notes & accts. rec. 151,472 325,141 Inventories 640,362 822,816 Deferred charges 6,897 12,492 Liabilities— Preferred 6% cum. conv. stock 7,867,250 7,867,250 A common stock 449,455 449,455 20-year 5 1/2% sink. fund gold debts 2,541,000 2,582,000 1st mtg. 6% gold bonds 41,000 41,000 Purch. mon. mtg. 4,124 5,450 Deb. int. scrip 72,560 31,745 Accts. payable for purch., exp., &c. 200,168 193,539 Accounts receivable credit balances 787 --- Unpaid wages, bonus, comm., &c. 225,118 171,385 Unpaid taxes 345,593 268,343 Notes payable 409,817 368,435 Adv. billing on un-completed contr. billed to custom. 99,037 --- Acrued accounts 184,430 122,598 Unclaimed divs. 1,898 --- Contr's in process 5,117 --- Reserve 72,076 72,806 Capital surplus 29,925 29,925 Surplus 4,353,908 5,052,281 Total 16,804,228 17,355,253

Represented by 89,891 no par shares.—V. 140, p. 644.

National Steel Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934 Net profit after interest, deprec., depl., Fed'l taxes \$2,287,763 \$347,199 x\$8,603,758 \$4,582,896 Earns. per sh. on 2,155,777 shs. (par \$25) cap. stock \$1.06 \$0.16 \$3.99 \$2.12 x After deducting \$242,807 special non-recurring int. expense, incurred in June quarter.—V. 141, p. 2594.

Nebraska Power Co.—Earnings—

[American Power & Light Co. Subsidiary]

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934 1935—12 Mos.—1934 Operating revenues \$575,301 \$538,309 \$6,714,022 \$6,322,450 Operating expenses 295,162 283,171 3,495,352 3,336,629 Net revs. from oper. \$280,139 \$255,138 \$3,218,670 \$2,985,821 Other income (net) 4,876 9,303 260,736 206,610 Gross corp. income \$285,015 \$264,441 \$3,479,406 \$3,192,431 Interest & other deduct's 86,530 86,500 1,038,996 1,039,447 Balance y\$198,485 y\$177,941 \$2,440,410 \$2,152,984 Property retirement reserve appropriations 562,500 300,000 z Dividends applicable to pref. stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid 499,100 498,279 Balance \$1,378,810 \$1,354,705 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. z Regular dividends on 7% and 6% pref. stocks were paid on Sept. 3 1935. After the payment of these dividends there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date.—V. 141, p. 2123.

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934 1935—12 Mos.—1934 Gross oper. earnings \$429,885 \$406,234 \$5,224,771 \$5,196,841 Oper. & gen. exp. & taxes 185,780 238,133 2,673,867 2,736,814 Operating profits \$244,105 \$168,100 \$2,550,903 \$2,460,027 Non-oper. earnings (net) 4,101 8,458 118,074 81,119 Total income \$248,206 \$176,558 \$2,668,978 \$2,541,147 Interest 116,065 121,919 1,443,589 1,509,870 Depreciation 48,769 49,162 644,617 589,268 Disc't. & exp. on sec. sold 8,288 8,556 101,890 103,470 Profit arising from disc't. obtained in retire't of bonds and debentures --- --- 243,981 250,488 Other miscel. addit'ns and deductions 4,153 3,454 37,191 37,787 Surp. avall. for red. of bonds, divs., &c. \$70,929 def\$6,534 \$685,671 \$551,238 —V. 141, p. 2284.

New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$127,593 \$116,306 \$78,792 \$98,346 Net from railway 458 def3,298 def18,534 def2,350 Net after rents def1,893 13,482 def6,502 def20,635 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 1,277,347 1,292,301 950,897 1,203,112 Net from railway 280,394 317,354 78,817 186,322 Net after rents 338,119 439,259 214,009 262,542 Earnings of System Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934 Operating revenues \$625,359 \$663,614 \$7,283,367 \$7,547,933 Net ry. oper. income def130,662 def36,927 201,729 828,607 —V. 141, p. 1602, 2284.

Nevada Northern Ry.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$41,995 \$27,671 \$30,013 \$34,341 Net from railway 14,571 772 8,417 8,295 Net after rents 14,582 def4,791 7,147 4,330 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 281,451 256,839 200,798 254,938 Net from railway 63,600 52,102 def8,067 11,877 Net after rents 42,227 25,145 def33,508 def19,864 —V. 141, p. 2284.

New Orleans & Northeastern RR.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$221,847 \$180,864 \$197,194 \$162,454 Net from railway 141,473 38,897 74,987 15,818 Net after rents 43,085 2,260 32,468 def16,756 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 1,718,318 1,645,792 1,423,071 1,518,743 Net from railway 1,281,868 387,791 207,671 28,031 Net after rents 126,656 45,887 def212,721 def336,604 —V. 141, p. 2123.

New Orleans Public Service, Inc.—Earnings—

[Electric Power & Light Corp. Subsidiary]

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934 1935—12 Mos.—1934 Operating revenues \$1,204,625 \$1,180,941 \$15,188,391 \$15,000,028 Operating expenses 807,629 765,619 9,855,519 9,713,296 Net revs. from oper'n \$396,996 \$415,322 \$5,332,872 \$5,286,732 Other income (net) 6,936 1,551 37,828 28,939 Gros corp. income \$403,932 \$416,873 \$5,370,700 \$5,315,641 Int. & other deductions 240,949 238,568 2,895,257 2,924,955 Balance y\$162,983 y\$178,305 \$2,475,443 \$2,390,686 Property retirement reserve appropriations 2,124,000 z Dividends applicable to preferred stock for period, whether paid or unpaid 544,586 544,586 Deficit \$193,143 \$277,900 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$1,429,538. Latest dividend, amounting to 87 1/2 cents a share on \$7 pref. stock was paid Apr. 1 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.—V. 141, p. 2285.

Newport Industries, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934 Net sales \$839,653 \$679,122 \$2,481,291 \$2,147,726 Costs, expenses, ordinary taxes, &c. 735,830 624,808 2,114,288 1,812,851 Depreciation 44,775 53,607 128,274 156,345 Operating profit \$59,048 \$707 \$238,729 \$178,530 Other income 516 977 5,775 8,615 Total income \$59,564 \$1,684 \$244,504 \$187,145 Interest (net) 2,701 2,669 9,269 8,418 Federal taxes 8,275 Cr.146 34,375 24,575 Net profit \$48,588 x\$839 \$200,860 \$154,152 x Exclusive of proportion of losses of affiliated company amounting to \$24,336 charged to deficit account in 1934 and \$16,346 in 1933. The net profit for the September quarter of this year is exclusive of \$13,579 provision for reduction in investment in Armstrong-Newport Co. (60% interest) which is charged to deficit account and net loss in September quarter of 1934 excluded a similar charge of \$24,336. Net profit for the nine months of 1935 is exclusive of \$40,254 provision for reduction in investment in Armstrong-Newport Co., which is charged to deficit account, while the net profit for the first nine months of 1934 is exclusive of a similar charge of \$50,566.—V. 141, p. 761.

New York Central RR.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$26,750,528 \$23,240,016 \$26,615,050 \$23,998,513 Net from railway 7,211,600 4,839,300 7,735,671 7,261,659 Net after rents 3,810,178 2,138,319 4,358,929 3,437,805 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 226,039,732 222,599,596 211,377,943 220,962,675 Net from railway 52,857,062 55,472,890 58,675,868 48,650,609 Net after rents 24,061,602 23,455,934 25,785,796 13,359,142 —V. 141, p. 2442.

New York Connecting RR.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$231,280 \$203,852 \$199,946 \$238,250 Net from railway 184,447 154,986 166,407 190,122 Net after rents 116,646 82,707 98,160 118,069 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 2,025,559 2,018,713 2,104,445 1,759,489 Net from railway 1,549,357 1,589,383 1,679,440 1,332,596 Net after rents 935,044 929,634 1,030,369 652,696 —V. 141, p. 2123.

New York Dock Co.—Earnings—

[Including New York Dock Trade Facilities Corp.]

9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1935 1934 1933 Revenues \$2,153,381 \$2,236,996 \$2,006,115 Expenses 1,105,472 1,114,107 1,060,245 Taxes, interest, &c. 1,117,926 1,096,862 882,444 Net loss \$70,017 prof\$26,027 prof\$63,425 —V. 141, p. 604.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934 Net profit after charges and Federal taxes \$215,300 \$205,836 \$626,488 \$549,503 Earns. per share on 188,367 shs. (par \$10) capital stock \$1.14 \$1.09 \$3.32 \$2.91 —V. 141, p. 2442.

New York Edison Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30— x1935—3 Mos.—y1934 x1935—12 Mos.—y1934 Sales of electric energy 640,041,821 610,307,663 2648405,477 2557878,383 Operating Revenues— From sales of elec. energy \$21,722,208 \$20,353,054 \$95,294,906 \$86,850,803 From miscel. sources 793,148 769,017 3,141,425 3,107,968 Total oper. revenues \$22,515,357 \$21,122,071 \$98,436,332 \$89,958,771 Operating expenses 12,446,273 12,158,999 49,749,529 48,715,053 Retirement expense 1,667,620 1,048,915 9,700,795 3,595,911 Taxes (incl. prov. for Federal income tax) 4,245,947 3,857,764 16,507,425 15,087,026 Operating income \$4,155,516 \$4,056,392 \$22,478,581 \$22,560,780 Non-oper. revenues 458,457 455,736 1,933,531 2,050,009 Non-oper. rev. deduct's Dr\$34,933 Dr\$250,559 Dr\$18,037 Gross corp. income \$4,510,365 \$4,477,194 \$24,161,553 \$24,392,752 Int. on long term debt 1,616,875 1,616,905 6,467,545 6,467,665 Miscel. int., amort. of debt discount & exp. and miscel. deduct's 114,377 93,387 430,738 320,830 Net income \$2,779,112 \$2,766,902 \$17,263,269 \$17,604,256 x Includes figures of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co. combined for the month and seven months ended July 1935. y The figures shown are those of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co. combined.

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Sales of electric energy, Operating Revenues, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating revenues, Gross corporate income, Interest on long term debt, Miscell. int., amort., of debt discount and expense, Net income, and Includes figures of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Nov. 1 Interest on Six Issues Not Paid—

Table listing interest on six issues not paid, including non-convertible debentures, Harlem River & Port Chester first mortgage, Housatonic RR. consolidated mortgage, Naugatuck RR. first 4s, and Providence Securities Co. guaranteed 4% debentures.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that beginning Oct. 31 1935 and until further notice the foregoing bonds shall be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery must carry the Nov. 1 1935 and subsequent coupons.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the U. S. District Court at New Haven on Oct. 31 ordered the road to withhold all payments due Nov. 1 until further order of the Court.—V. 141, p. 2744.

New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from Jan. 1, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Includes figures of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co.

New York Rys. Corp.—Special Master Says Plan Is Fair

The plan of readjustment and motorization is fair and equitable and does not discriminate unfairly in favor of any class of creditors and stockholders, and is feasible, says a report made Oct. 31 to the Federal Court by Van Vechten Veeder, special master in the matter of the company's petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act.

The report also finds that the corporation is insolvent, contrary to the contention of some opponents of the plan.

New York Steam Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1935-3 Mos., 1934-3 Mos., 1935-12 Mos., and 1934-12 Mos. Rows include Sales of steam, Operating revenues, Total oper. revenues, Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes, Operating loss, Non-operating revenues, Non-oper. rev. deducts., Gross corporate loss, Int. on long-term debt, Misc. int., amortiz. of debt discount & exp. & miscell. deductions, Net loss, Divs. declared on pref. stocks, Bal. available for divs. on common stock, and Profit.

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Sales of steam, Operating revenues, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Retirement expense, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating revenue, Non-operating revenue deductions, Gross corporate income, Interest on long-term debt, Miscell. int., amortiz. of debt discount & expense & miscell. deductions, Net income, and Note—The tax liability for the periods covered is subject to change, depending on the outcome of proceedings or litigation.—V. 141, p. 2286.

New York Westchester & Boston Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1935—Month, 1934—9 Mos., and 1933—9 Mos. Rows include Railway oper. revenue, Railway oper. expenses, Taxes, Operating deficit, Non-operating income, Gross deficit, Deductions, Net deficit, and Includes figures of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co.

Norfolk Southern RR.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, Gross from Jan. 1, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Includes figures of New York Edison Co. and United Electric Light & Power Co.

Niagara Share Corp. of Md.—To Segregate Investment Banking Firm of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy—Directors Propose to Transfer Voting Control to Niagara Share Corp. Common Stockholders—

The directors have adopted a plan to transfer control of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc. to the common stockholders of Niagara Share Corp. In view of the importance of this action, however, the board decided not to carry it through unless and until it was submitted to and approved by the stockholders of Niagara Share at a meeting which has been called by the board to be held at Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 7. Briefly, the plan provides for the separation of S. H. & P. from the control of Niagara Share, the managements of the two companies to be entirely independent of each other, and voting control to be transferred from Niagara Share to the holders of the class B common stock of Niagara Share.

The more important features of the plan are the following: The present capital stock of S. H. & P. will be increased to \$3,260,200, consisting of 32,300 shares of participating 5 1/2% cumulative non-voting preferred stock (par \$100) and 302,000 shares of common stock (par \$10c.) with full voting rights.

The present outstanding shares of S. H. & P., all of which are owned by Niagara Share will be reclassified into 30,000 shares of said preferred stock and the remaining authorized shares of preferred stock, to wit, 2,300 shares, will be issued to Niagara Share as a dividend, so that this corporation will own all of such preferred stock, being of the total par value of \$3,230,000, which sum is approximately the net value of the assets of S. H. & P. as of Sept. 30 1935.

301,400 shares of the common stock will be sold by S. H. & P. to Niagara Share for cash at par and immediately distributed as a dividend by Niagara Share to the holders of its class B common stock on the basis of one share of the common stock of S. H. & P. for each five shares of the class B common stock of Niagara Share.

Where the number of shares of class B common stock held by any stockholder is not an even multiple of five, bearer scrip certificates, carrying no voting or dividend rights, will be issued in the form approved by the board of directors to such stockholder in lieu of any fractional share of common stock of S. H. & P. Such certificates will be exchangeable in even multiples for full shares of common stock.

The preferred stock of S. H. & P. will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 5 1/2% per annum and all additional dividends out of net earnings will be divided equally between the preferred and common stocks by classes; i. e. the preferred stock will receive as a class one-half of all said additional dividends and the common stock as a class will receive the remaining one-half, the proportion payable to the preferred stock being subject to proportionate reduction if and when a portion of said preferred stock shall have been redeemed or purchased by the corporation.

After the retirement of all of the present 20-year 5 1/2% convertible gold debentures of Niagara Share, the preferred stock will be redeemable as a whole or from time to time in part at par and unpaid accumulated dividends plus the amount of undistributed net earnings then existing, if any, which could be declared as an additional dividend on the preferred stock then being redeemed. Neither the preferred nor common stock of S. H. & P. will carry any preemptive right to purchase additional stock.

J. F. Schoellkopf Jr., in letter to stockholders dated Oct. 26 states:

In view of the fact that S. H. & P. was acquired by Niagara Share just a little over five years ago, it might not be amiss for me to give a few reasons why it is now thought advisable by your management to separate the two companies. It must be, I think, apparent to all that during the past five years many changes have occurred, both of a political and an economic nature. Public expression of these changes has resulted in the passage by Congress of certain laws, the most important of which are the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935; the Securities Act of 1933; the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and the Public Utility Act of 1935. In practically all of these laws the powers of an investment banking company have been sharply defined and regulated, especially where intercorporate relations with holding or affiliated companies are involved. If S. H. & P. were to continue as a subsidiary of Niagara Share, the scope of its business might be severely curtailed. Therefore, it seems desirable from every point of view to carry out this plan.

Under the proposed plan Niagara Share will receive the entire issue of participating 5 1/2% cumulative non-voting preferred stock of S. H. & P., amounting to 32,300 shares of an aggregate par value of \$3,230,000, which amount represents the indicated net asset value of S. H. & P. as of Sept. 30 1935. In this way the present net asset value of Niagara Share, which is back of the debentures, the class A preferred stock and the class B common stock, will be undisturbed (except as reduced by the dividend of S. H. & P. common stock) and through the participating feature of the preferred stock more than one-half of the earning power of S. H. & P. will likewise be retained by Niagara Share.

It will be recalled that all the stock of S. H. & P. was acquired by the issuance of Niagara Share stock, now represented by approximately 192,000 shares of the class B common stock of Niagara Share. Dividends on the preferred stock of S. H. & P. at the 5 1/2% rate alone, without taking into consideration the participating feature, will amount to approximately \$177,000 a year, or over 90c. a share on said 192,000 shares. During the major part of the period since S. H. & P. was acquired, the earnings of that firm were very much lower than for the five years prior to its acquisition. This was due largely, as in all other lines of business, to the depression. During the year 1935 the capital markets have gradually been opening up and the earnings of S. H. & P. immediately reflected this change. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, this year, these earnings after all charges, amounted to \$198,437, most of which was earned in the second and third quarters of the year, which indicates that if the preferred stock referred to above had been outstanding during the nine months period, the preferred stock dividend would have been earned by an ample margin. In addition to the regular 5 1/2% cumulative dividend, this preferred stock is also entitled to 50% of all additional earnings when, as and if such earnings are paid out in the shape of dividends on the preferred and common stocks.

Practically what this plan accomplishes is that the voting control of S. H. & P. will be vested directly in the common stockholders of Niagara Share instead of indirectly through Niagara Share as is now the case. In this connection I call your special attention to the fact that control of S. H. & P. will remain in the holders of class B common stock of Niagara Share only if they retain the common stock of S. H. & P. which they will receive as a dividend. We are advised that this dividend will be taxable, as any other dividend, at the actual value of the stock received on the date of which it is distributable to the stockholders.

Your officers and directors have given much thought to this plan and recommend its adoption by the stockholders.

Pro-Forma Balance Sheet, Sept. 30 1935 (Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.)

(After adjustment of the valuation of investments and land to Sept. 30 1935, values, and after giving effect as of that date to proposed capital changes as described above.)

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Accounts and notes receivable, Interest and dividends receiv., Investments—Stocks & bonds, Stock of subs. company, Real estate, Office building and equipment, Miscellaneous assets, Total, Accounts payable, Reserve for taxes, Reserve for contingencies, Preferred stock (participating), 5 1/2% cumulative, non-voting, par value \$100, Com. stock (par 10c. per share), and Surplus.

Consolidated Income Account 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Dividends and interest, Other income, Gross income, General expenses, Interest, taxes, &c., Balance, Security profits of a wholly-owned subsidiary credited to income, Net income, Earned surplus Jan. 1, Miscell. adjust. applic. to prior years, Gross earned surplus, Reserve for contingencies, Class A preferred dividends, and Earned surplus Sept. 30.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Assets (Cash and U. S. Treasury notes, Accounts & notes receivable, HOLC bonds, Interest and dividends receivable, Stocks and bonds, Mtgcs. & real est., Office bldg. & eq., Unamortized bond disct. & expense, Miscell. assets) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Divs. & int. pay., 5 1/2% conv. debts, Reserves: For Fed. & St. tax, For contingencies, Class A preferred stock, Class B common stock, Capital surplus, Earned surplus).

railway between Dallas and Fort Worth was dubious. It became increasingly evident during 1934 that this service would continue to cause deficits after providing only for operating expenses and taxes, therefore in December 1934 the receiver petitioned the Court and was authorized by it to discontinue the service. Salvage of the physical property has been practically completed except as to certain right of way.

Northwestern Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Rent for leased property, Balance, Other income (net) Dr., Gross corp. income, Int. & other deductions, Balance, Property retirement reserve appropriations, Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid.

Balance \$5,951 def275,488 y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$961,095. Latest dividend on 7% pref. stock was 88 cents a share paid Jan. 3 1933. Latest dividend on 6% pref. stock was \$1.50 a share paid Oct. 1 1932. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.

Plan Confirmed—

The maturity of the 1st mtge. bonds has been extended to May 1 1945, pursuant to the extension agreement dated Jan. 15 1935, as modified and confirmed as a plan of reorganization by the order of the U. S. District Court for the District of Oregon dated July 22 1935.

The Court's order authorizes the agents to continue to accept deposits for the purpose of having the extension endorsement imprinted on the bonds and the coupons for the extended period attached. As interest payments are made only on presentation of the appropriate coupons, it is to the advantage of every holder of a bond not previously deposited to deposit the same promptly with one of the agents for this purpose.

It is stated that over 90% of the bonds have already been deposited, and these bonds are now being returned to the depositors, stamped with the extension endorsement and with the new interest coupons attached.

Northwestern Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Rows include Total gross earnings, Operation, Power purchased, Gas purchased, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, State, local, &c. taxes, Federal 3% on elec. tax, Federal income taxes, Net earns. from oper'ns, Other income (net), Net earnings before int, Funded debt interest, General interest, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Net income before pre-preferred dividends, Adjustments made subsequent to Sept. 30 1934.

* Adjustments made subsequent to Sept. 30 1934, but applicable to the period beginning Jan. 1 1934, have been given effect to in these columns.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Profit on operations after deducting selling and general expenses, Investment income, Divs. from wholly owned subsidiary companies, Profit on realization of fixed assets, Total income, Provision for depreciation, Provision for taxes, Legal expenses, Salaries & directors' fees paid to executive officers of the company, Fees paid to other directors, Net profit for year, Previous surplus, Total surplus, Amt. written off investments in affil. cos., Preferred dividend (7%), Common dividend (\$8), Surplus Aug. 31, Shs. com. stk. out. (no par), Earned per share.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Assets (Wat. powers, mill plants, &c., Good-will, trademarks, patent rights, &c., Other investments, Shs. in and amts. owing by partly owned subs. cos., Cash, Accts. receivable, Stocks on hand, Investments) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Bonds not yet presented for red., Bank loans, Accts. payable, Reserve for taxes, Amount owing to partly owned subs. cos., Provision for divs., Rest account, Profit & loss surp.).

Total \$14,420,110 15,869,118 x Represented by 75,000 (no par value) shares. y Includes provision for Dominion Government taxes to date. z After reserve for depreciation.

Nippon Electric Power Co., Ltd.—Bonds Canceled—

The Boston Stock Exchange has been informed of the cancellation as of Oct. 15 1935, of \$2,043,000 of first mortgage 6 1/2% gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1953.

North American Aviation, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30— 1935 1934 1933 Net loss after taxes, depreciation, &c. x\$117,082 y\$744,846 z\$355,859 x After including accounted profit of \$33,205 realized from the sale of securities and after depreciation of \$470,340. y Before profit realized from sale of securities, including profit from sale of securities in the amount of \$1,199,941, there was a net profit for 9 months ended Sept. 30 last of \$455,095. This net profit of \$455,095 would be reduced to \$300,452 if there were included therein, North American Aviation's proportion of the net loss of its subsidiary not consolidated in which a majority stock interest is held. z This net loss would be reduced to \$256,866 if the equity of North American Aviation in the net profit of its subsidiary, in which a majority of stock interest is held, was included. These figures include the results of operations of North American Aviation, Inc., as actually constituted during the first 9 months of this year.

North American Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1935 1934 Total operating revenue \$104,501,158 \$101,615,393 Operating expenses 38,363,137 37,401,215 Maintenance 6,277,051 6,494,816 Taxes, other than income taxes 11,286,451 10,807,713 Provision for income taxes 3,018,731 2,870,689 Net operating revenues \$45,555,786 \$44,040,959 Non-operating revenues 5,390,285 5,344,796 Gross income \$50,946,072 \$49,385,755 Interest on funded debt 15,244,388 15,776,139 Amortization of bond discount & expense 689,422 663,086 Other interest charges 178,546 171,990 Int. during construction charged to property and plant Cr357,571 Cr310,823 Preferred dividends of subsidiaries 8,162,693 8,260,111 Minority interests in net income of subsidiaries 1,096,442 917,586 Appropriations for depreciation reserve 13,517,825 13,378,068 Balance for dividends and surplus \$12,414,325 \$10,529,596 Dividends on North American preferred stock 1,820,034 1,820,034 Balance for com. stock divs. and surplus \$10,594,291 \$8,709,562 Shares com. stock (no par) outstanding 8,602,991 8,518,281 Earnings per share \$1.23 \$1.02

This statement does not include the results of operation of North American Light & Power Co. or Capital Transit Co. The North American Co. and subsidiaries on Sept. 30 1935 owned 73.6% of the common stock of the former company, and 51.3% of the capital stock of the latter company.

Northern Alabama Ry.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$54,016 \$45,166 \$46,868 \$43,658 Net from railway 23,256 16,743 18,589 18,213 Net after rents 11,649 3,093 def1,111 369 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 417,397 403,352 388,469 342,250 Net from railway 147,156 139,393 148,215 73,954 Net after rents 11,351 20,589 def20,656 def90,503

Northern Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

September— 1935 1934 1933 1932 Gross from railway \$6,143,953 \$5,152,288 \$5,100,885 \$5,075,457 Net from railway 2,344,799 1,427,119 1,798,858 1,591,854 Net after rents 2,035,713 1,179,287 1,535,350 1,196,890 From Jan. 1— Gross from railway 38,326,290 38,196,589 34,833,327 34,980,386 Net from railway 4,909,824 7,200,859 5,435,941 3,252,090 Net after rents 3,273,454 5,364,519 3,007,991 def24,416

Northern Texas Electric Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31— 1934 1933 Gross earnings \$1,287,960 \$1,181,593 Operation 810,224 759,142 Maintenance 212,044 212,003 Taxes 114,246 123,113 InNet operating revenues \$151,446 \$87,335 t. paid and amort. on equipment notes, &c. 2,483 4,337 InBalance \$148,963 \$82,998 t. accrued but not paid and amort. on N. T. E. Co. bonds and notes 197,113 197,113 Balance before depreciation def\$48,150 def\$114,115

A. F. Townsend, President, in a letter to the protective committee for the secured gold notes (R. E. Harding, Chairman), states in part: The property of Northern Texas Traction Co., principal subsidiary, has been in receivership since August 1932. You were advised a year ago that the outlook for continuance of operation of the interurban electric

Northwestern Pacific RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items for each year.

Ohio Water Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation, Provision for uncollectible accounts, Maintenance, General taxes, and Net earnings from operation.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Consolidated Balance Sheet comparing 1935 and 1934. Divided into Assets and Liabilities sections with various sub-items.

x Accounts payable only. y Represented by 58,746 shares (no par).

Oklahoma City-Ada-Atoka Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Orange & Rockland Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Depreciation, and Net income.

Files as Holding Company—

The company has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a public utility holding company under Section 5 (a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Oregon Electric Ry.—Balance Sheet July 31 1935—

Balance Sheet comparing 1935 and 1934. Divided into Assets and Liabilities sections.

Oregon Short Line RR.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Oregon-Washington RR. & Navigation Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and various sub-items.

Oregon-Washington Water Service Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross revenues and Net earnings before deprec. & Federal taxes.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co.—Special Meeting to Vote on

Stock Increase— The stockholders will vote Nov. 15 on increasing the authorized capital stock from 1,200,000 shares to 1,500,000 shares.—V. 141, p. 2746.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—Merges Two Subsidiaries—

The application of the Mount Shasta Power Corp. and the Modesto Gas Co. to transfer their assets to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. was approved on Oct. 22 by the California Railroad Commission.

Plans Blanket Rate Cut—

The company has submitted to the California Railroad Commission for approval schedules for a blanket rate reduction throughout its territory estimated to reduce rates \$3,924,000 annually.

Pacific Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net revs. from operation, and Other income.

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross corp. income, Int. & other deductions, Balance, and Property retirement reserve appropriations.

y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends, z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$649,511.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross, Expenses and taxes, Operating income, and Other income.

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Total income, Interest, rents, &c., Net income, Preferred dividends, and Common dividends.

Earns. per share on 1-805,000 shs. com. stk.—\$4.80 1935, \$3.84 1934, \$3.69 1933, \$4.73 1932.

Packard Motor Car Co.—Consol. Balance Sheet Sept. 30—

Consolidated Balance Sheet comparing 1935 and 1934. Divided into Assets and Liabilities sections.

x After depreciation. y Represented by 15,000,000 no par shares. z Accounts receivable only.

Pan American Petroleum Co.—Sale Jan. 31—

See Richfield Oil Co. below.—V. 141, p. 283.

Park Place-Dodge Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns for years 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Income, Operating expenses, Real estate taxes, and Interest on gen. mtg. bonds.

Net loss for year—\$3,467 1935, \$5,456 1934, prof\$3,379 1933, Amount applic. to int. income reserve—2,312 1935, 2,312 1934, 4,601 1933.

Condensed Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Condensed Balance Sheet comparing 1935 and 1934. Divided into Assets and Liabilities sections.

The report discloses a net profit from operations, after payment of interest on first mortgage, of \$1,134. The net income from operations, after payment of interest on the first mortgage, computed in accordance with Article III, Section 2, of the mortgage indenture (which requires an accounting on a cash basis) was \$567.

Income interest reserve in the amount of \$2,312 was sufficient, together with other income, to make available a payment of 1/4 of 1% on the gen. mtg. bonds, requiring \$4,601, which was paid May 1 1935.

The period of computation for the determination of this payment under the terms of the mortgage indenture was the six months ended Feb. 28 1935.

Inasmuch, however, as the interest paid May 1 1935 was in excess of the amount available for distribution as computed on a cash income basis for the 12-months' period ended Aug. 31 1935, no fractional excess has been carried forward as income interest reserve and no income is available for the payment of interest on Nov. 1 1935.

Panhandle Producing & Refining Co. (& Subs.)—

Period End, Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1934
a Gross oper. income	\$754,063	\$593,311	\$2,007,915
Oper. costs & exps., taxes & intang. devel. costs	684,133	581,447	1,832,243
Operating profit	\$69,929	\$11,864	\$175,672
Other income	Dr2,202	3,953	Dr3,353
Total	\$67,727	\$15,817	\$172,319
Interest, bad debts, &c.	11,165	12,301	35,234
Deprec., depl. & amort.	53,101	49,558	146,940
Net loss	prof\$3,461	\$46,342	\$9,856
a After gasoline sales taxes.			\$130,677

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
x Prop. account	\$1,405,383	\$1,441,974	Preferred stock	\$1,680,000	\$1,683,200
Other investments	45,615	66,799	y Common stock	1,054,872	1,054,872
Cash	54,070	16,613	Accts. &c., pay.	2405,567	309,570
Inventories	348,055	312,598	Notes payable	255,579	276,340
Notes and accts receivable	140,252	134,398	Deferred liabilities	18,962	12,143
Deferred charges	53,622	38,432	Accrued liabilities	149,195	126,228
			Res. for pref. divs.	1,646,400	1,514,880
			Redemption prem.		
			preferred stock	168,000	168,320
			Other reserves	33,409	32,395
			Deficit	3,364,987	3,167,133
Total	\$2,046,998	\$2,010,815	Total	\$2,046,998	\$2,010,815

x After depreciation, depletion, and amortization of \$4,651,247 in 1935 and \$4,500,953 in 1934. y Represented by 198,770 shares of no par value. z Accounts payable only.—V. 141, p. 2746.

Parke, Davis & Co.—New Director—
Lawrence D. Buhl has been elected a director to succeed his brother, the late Arthur H. Buhl.—V. 141, p. 1449.

Penn Central Light & Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End, Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934	1934
Operating revenues	\$1,213,074	\$1,175,570	\$4,955,433
Operating expenses	350,540	348,871	1,400,627
Maintenance	113,360	143,117	396,851
Provision for retirements	68,869	37,243	347,622
Taxes (excl. Fed. income)	81,336	55,202	282,720
Net oper. income	\$598,967	\$591,135	\$2,527,610
Non-operating income	7,096	20,187	70,079
Gross income	\$606,064	\$611,323	\$2,597,690
Int. on funded debt	316,312	316,312	1,265,250
Int. on cons. dep., &c.	2,633	7,228	3,941
Interest charged to const.	Cr169	Cr7	Cr172
Amort. of debt, disc. and expenses	21,445	21,445	85,781
Federal and State taxes on bond interest	4,800	4,500	18,900
Federal income tax	21,547	18,652	115,575
Misc. ded. from income	1,923	Cr4,584	30,855
Net income	\$237,571	\$247,776	\$1,077,559
Special items	Dr600	Dr14,247	Cr13,647
Net income for period	\$236,971	\$233,529	\$1,091,206
x Previously released figures reclassified for comparative purposes.—V. 141, p. 764.			\$1,124,403

Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corp.—Consolidated Balance Sheet—

Assets—	Sept. 30 '35	Dec. 31 '34	Liabilities—	Sept. 30 '35	Dec. 31 '34
y Land, buildings, machinery, &c.	18,963,682	19,951,769	Preferred stock	12,120,000	12,120,000
Cash	2,107,059	2,604,086	Common stock	x400,000	z400,000
Notes & accts. rec.	409,631	174,624	Gold bonds	8,788,000	9,242,000
Inventories	1,663,143	1,558,677	Accounts payable	115,923	58,498
Accts. rec. from officers	31,631	74,327	Accr. taxes, int., &c.	129,635	288,406
Misc. investments	10,977	74,327	Other reserves	191,683	118,171
Inv. in and advs. to a subd., &c.	25,876	23,434	Surplus	1,526,144	2,183,552
Assets in hands of trustee (cash)	510				
Deferred charges	8,873	23,351			
Total	23,221,383	24,410,268	Total	23,221,383	24,410,268

x Represented by 400,000 no par shares. y After depreciation and depletion of \$16,300,970 in 1935 and \$15,435,362 in 1934. z Stated value reduced May 2 1933 to \$1 per share from \$10.
The earnings for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were published in V. 141, p. 2596.

Pennsylvania RR.—\$30,000,000 for 10,000 New Cars and Repairing 1,000 Announced—

The company announced Oct. 29 its intention shortly to build 10,000 freight cars of various types and to convert 1,000 additional cars which have become inactive in the service, for which they were originally designed, into up-to-date freight-carrying equipment.

Representing one of the most important and extensive car-building programs ever undertaken by the road, the new and converted cars are expected to cost approximately \$30,000,000.

The last large order for Pennsylvania RR. freight-carrying equipment covered 7,000 automobile and box cars, built early in 1934 as part of the road's Public Works Administration improvement program.

Definite plans for the new equipment are now being worked to conclusion, and announcement will be made later as to the types of cars to be built and places of construction. Part of the 10,000 new cars in the project will be built in the company's shops at Altoona, Pa., and Pitsa, Pa., near Pittsburgh, Pa., and at Enola, near Harrisburg, Pa., providing many months of employment for the railroad's own shopmen. The remainder of the program probably will be constructed in outside building plants.

"Building and converting these cars," said M. W. Clement, President, "is part of the constant endeavor of the road to keep ahead of the changing needs of business and trade and to produce a transportation service complete and well rounded, meeting most fully and adequately the widest range or shippers' and receivers' requirements."

"The railroad also is being prepared for such increased volume of business as may be expected to develop with the return of better times, thus anticipating the demands of industry and commerce, as well as stimulating production and employment."

"With delivery of the new cars, all embodying the latest and most modern features of design, the railroad will be in a position to scrap a large number of old cars of types not now in constant demand."

Earnings for September and Year to Date

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$31,339,641	\$26,957,102	\$30,912,782	\$26,972,153
Net from railway	9,731,840	7,580,581	10,551,021	9,111,705
Net after rents	6,526,328	4,372,060	7,158,096	5,325,681
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	269,599,080	260,488,307	242,460,202	250,620,812
Net from railway	75,759,621	71,495,235	74,601,696	65,491,976
Net after rents	49,703,727	45,128,497	47,410,715	35,594,978

—V. 141, p. 2747.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934
Net profit after taxes, depreciation & other charges	\$1,022,618	\$612,125
Earned per sh. on 150,000 s. cap. stk. (\$.50 par)	\$6.82	\$4.08

—V. 141, p. 2125.

Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines.—Earnings.—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$486,845	\$600,024	\$607,112	\$201,642
Net from railway	18,306	110,960	27,548	35,531
Net after rents	def181,735	def97,311	def164,658	def12,678
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	4,530,790	4,713,244	2,959,966	1,578,483
Net from railway	232,492	423,842	292,235	24,823
Net after rents	def1354,043	def1347,394	def729,523	def388,769

—V. 141, p. 2287.

Pennsylvania Telephone Corp.—Calls Three Bond Issues
The company (formerly Mutual Telephone Co.) has called for redemption in entirety three outstanding issues of bonds, as follows:
(1) \$1,200,000 Mutual Telephone Co. 1st mtge. bonds, series A, due 1945, at 104½ and int., on Dec. 13 1935.
(2) \$500,000 Mutual Telephone Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds, series B, due 1945, at 104½ and int., on Dec. 13 1935.
(3) \$3,500,000 Pennsylvania Telephone Corp. 1st mtge. 5% bonds, series C, due 1960, at 105 and int., on Dec. 19 1935.
Payment in each case will be made on the respective redemption dates by the First National Bank of Erie, Pa.—V. 141, p. 2747.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.—Earnings—

Nine Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933
Gross income	\$4,524,015	\$4,221,642	\$4,040,750
Operating expenses	1,001,946	932,733	809,745
Maintenance expenses	264,114	220,791	210,289
Renewals and replacements expense	349,425	310,628	313,168
Taxes	441,560	361,798	317,775
Interest on funded debt	791,596	793,521	793,631
Net income	\$1,675,374	\$1,602,172	\$1,596,142
Preferred dividends	58,519	14,359	12,087
Common dividends	967,158	967,158	967,158
Surplus	\$649,697	\$620,655	\$616,897
Earns. per sh. on 429,848 shs. capital stock (no par)	\$3.76	\$3.69	\$3.68

—V. 141, p. 764.

Peoples Bridge Corp. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Income Account for the 12 Months Ended June 30 1935	1935	1934
Operating revenue		\$101,191
Local operating expense		14,386
General and administrative expense		16,092
Net operating profit		\$70,711
Non-operating expense		51,445
Depreciation		9,699
Net profit for 12 months ended June 30 1935		\$9,566
Profit applicable to minority interest		2,360
Net profit		\$7,206

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1935

Assets—	Liabilities—		
Cash in banks	\$2,507	Notes payable	\$14,000
Cash for interest on bonds	9,025	Accounts payable	2,566
Petty cash	35	Accrued interest	5,959
Accounts receivable	94	Accrued taxes	5,625
a Bridge	904,696	Res. for Federal income taxes	12,083
b Toll house	1,409	First lien 6½% bonds	142,500
c Cash in sinking fund	647	General lien 7% bonds	72,000
Other assets	59,911	25-year 5% income bonds	600,000
		Prepaid income	873
		Cap. stk. of Peoples Bridge Corp	20,000
		Capital stock of Peoples Bridge Co. not owned	7,750
		Surplus	94,968
Total	\$978,327	Total	\$978,327

a After reserve for depreciation of \$120,553. b After reserve for depreciation of \$4,652. c After redemption price of bonds called that have not been presented \$1,576.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (& Affil. Corps.)—Earnings

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933
Net sales	\$13,799,503	\$12,002,422	\$11,294,983
Other income	197,738	178,906	176,977
Total income	\$13,997,241	\$12,181,328	\$11,471,960
Costs, expenses, depreciation, &c.	13,363,856	11,409,063	11,168,490
Federal taxes	90,565	115,819	42,592
Other deductions, less other income	Cr2,790	2,254	9,526
Net profit	\$545,610	\$654,192	\$251,142
Preferred dividends	94,110	98,472	102,159
Common dividends	243,411	148,545	89,403
Surplus	\$208,089	\$407,175	\$59,580
Shares of com. stock outst. (no par)	245,324	118,837	118,837
Earnings per share	\$1.84	\$4.58	\$1.25

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 1935 net profit was \$170,234 after charges and taxes, equal to 57 cents a share on 245,324 common shares, comparing with \$231,579, or \$1.68 a share, on 118,837 shares in the Sept. 30 1934 quarter.
Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935, including \$1,819,437 cash, amounted to \$4,954,198 and current liabilities were \$1,108,242. This compares with cash of \$1,775,446, current assets of \$4,462,525 and current liabilities of \$893,866 on Sept. 30 1934. Inventories amounted to \$3,042,667, against \$2,628,150. Total assets as of Sept. 30 1935 aggregated \$7,925,838, comparing with \$7,843,256 on Sept. 30 1934 and earned surplus was \$1,825,483, against \$2,789,320.—V. 141, p. 2444.

Philadelphia Electric Co.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	x1934
Operating revenue (including non-operating)	\$47,749,338	\$46,141,887
Oper. exps. (incl. renewal & replacements reserve & all taxes)	25,806,419	23,941,982
Income deductions	5,899,848	6,043,428
Net income	\$16,043,071	\$16,156,475
Dividends on preferred stock	1,794,967	1,794,967
Balance	\$14,248,103	\$14,361,508

x 1934 figures restated and adjusted for comparative purposes.—V. 141, p. 2288.

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp.—Earnings—

Period End, Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Gross profit on sales	\$276,908	\$288,003
Expenses	151,859	152,720
Operating profit	\$125,049	\$135,283
Other income	19,325	12,800
Total income	\$144,374	\$148,083
Miscell. deductions	62	10,353
Depreciation	86,122	77,153
Federal taxes	1,120	258,365
Interest	50,521	52,435
Net profit	\$7,669	loss\$76,263

Current assets as of Sept. 30 1935, including \$2,061,085 cash and marketable securities, at cost, less reserve, amounted to \$3,957,344 and current liabilities were \$410,439. This compares with cash and marketable securities, less reserve, of \$3,450,357, current assets of \$5,402,816, and current liabilities of \$308,973 on Sept. 30 1934. Inventories amounted to \$1,460,335, against \$1,539,219.

Total assets as of Sept. 30 last aggregated \$8,767,613, against \$13,710,372 on Sept. 30 1934; earned surplus was \$168,928, against \$407,607 and paid-in surplus was \$3,858,160, against \$8,518,706 on Sept. 30 1934. Funded debt amounted to \$3,657,000, against \$3,802,000.—V. 141, p. 605.

Phoenix Securities Corp.—Acquires Control of United Cigar Stores Co. of America—See latter company below.—V. 141, p. 2444.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Corp.—New Officials—Paul Fitzpatrick has been appointed Vice-President in charge of sales, and Thomas J. O'Rourke, Assistant to the President.—V. 141, p. 931.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings.—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
September—				
Gross from railway	\$1,538,458	\$1,189,446	\$1,468,946	\$1,027,194
Net from railway	302,128	99,404	297,857	124,870
Net after rents	324,992	166,519	335,435	149,023
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	12,378,743	11,787,181	10,960,320	9,129,160
Net from railway	2,547,340	2,084,320	2,207,281	755,403
Net after rents	2,885,396	2,607,398	2,340,076	1,047,102

—V. 141, p. 2444.

Pittsburgh Shawmut & Northern RR.—Earnings.—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
September—				
Gross from railway	\$59,324	\$60,566	\$113,349	\$70,281
Net from railway	def2,644	def4,070	35,460	2,362
Net after rents	def7,688	def11,183	28,860	def3,655
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	707,285	679,203	724,460	689,486
Net from railway	64,000	9,526	125,531	13,195
Net after rents	def3,921	def58,503	65,322	def44,819

—V. 141, p. 2288.

Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR.—Earnings.—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
September—				
Gross from railway	\$23,115	\$45,371	\$59,436	\$74,838
Net from railway	def12,990	def2,075	11,172	20,325
Net after rents	def8,458	def1,120	13,463	16,976
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	441,336	477,048	500,147	581,236
Net from railway	9,353	44,844	90,928	96,896
Net after rents	33,686	84,036	89,083	77,156

—V. 141, p. 2288.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.—President to Resign—Homer D. Williams, President, will resign from that office, effective Feb. 1 next, he stated on Oct. 29. Clarence Stanley has been elected a director to succeed the late H. C. McEldowney.—V. 141, p. 2126.

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.—Earnings—

Period End.	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Sept. 30—		
Net loss after depreciation, depletion, &c.	\$139,043	\$37,554
	\$342,864	\$209,176

—V. 141, p. 606.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—RFC Loan Extended—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 31 found the company "not to be in need of financial reorganization in the public interest at this time," and approved the extension of time of payment, for a period ending not later than May 28 1936, of a loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation maturing Nov. 4 1935 in the amount of \$203,419.

The Commission stipulated as a condition that the company shall pledge with the RFC negotiable notes representing the entire debt of the Acme Coal Cleaning Co., a controlled company, and that it shall agree to pledge additional notes so that the total debt of the Acme Coal to the Pittsburgh & West Virginia shall at no time exceed the amount of notes pledged with the RFC by more than \$10,000.

Earnings for September and Year to Date

	1935	1934	1933	1932
September—				
Gross from railway	\$273,384	\$210,890	\$208,079	\$190,720
Net from railway	99,313	46,741	58,438	57,820
Net after rents	108,744	60,477	86,619	93,214
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,152,550	2,106,878	1,947,040	1,635,572
Net from railway	663,249	603,591	669,204	315,377
Net after rents	707,820	666,657	739,835	315,629

—V. 141, p. 2288.

Plymouth Oil Co.—Transfer Agent—Chemical Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed as transfer agent for the common stock, effective at the close of business Oct. 31.—V. 141, p. 2748.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—Earnings—

Period End.	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Sept. 30—		
Net profit after depreciation and taxes	\$90,473	\$107,123
Shs. com. stk. (no par)	169,742	126,404
Earned per share	\$0.53	\$0.85

—V. 141, p. 2596.

Portland Gas & Coke Co.—Earnings—
[American Power & Light Co. Subsidiary]

Period End.	1935—Month—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Sept. 30—		
Operating revenues	\$285,908	\$280,448
Operating expenses	188,599	179,412
Net revs. from oper.	\$97,309	\$101,036
Other income (net)	Dr804	293
Gross corp. income	\$96,505	\$101,329
Interest & other deduct.	44,590	44,475
Balance	y\$51,915	y\$56,854
Property retirement reserve appropriations		250,000
z Dividends applicable to pref. stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid		430,167
Deficit		\$383,382
y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.		\$324,573
z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935, amounted to \$878,528. Latest dividends, amounting to 87 cents a share on 7% pref. stock and 75 cents a share on 6% pref. stock, were paid on Feb. 1 1934. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 141, p. 2126.		

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.—Group Advises Holders—Lehman Committee Says Merger Is Not Possible Under the Present Laws

The Lehman committee for the holders of the corporation's bonds on Oct. 30 addressed a letter to them, setting forth its opinion as to the weakness of their position if they relied solely on the prospects of a merger to solve the company's difficulties.

More than 3,600 persons owning in excess of \$20,000,000 of bonds and debenture stock have authorized the committee to represent them, Robert Lehman said in the letter. The alternatives facing the bondholders were cited as follows:

"The first alternative is to propose a plan of reorganization at this time. According to information furnished us, telegraph and radio revenues of the corporation have shown some improvement since the beginning of the year, but the cable business, which has been a substantial contributor to net earnings in the past, has declined.

"Aggregate earnings this year are less than last year. We believe, therefore, that a reorganization at this time would be undesirable from the point of view of bondholders and that consideration of this alternative should be postponed.

"The second alternative is to wait an improvement in business and earnings, and when that time comes, to propose a plan of reorganization.

"The third alternative is to attempt to consolidate the Nation's telegraph and cable systems, in order to eliminate the present uneconomic waste and thus provide earnings sufficient to pay interest on the bonds.

"We believe that this is the most desirable alternative, but only provided that terms fair and equitable to Postal bondholders can be obtained. If fair terms cannot be obtained, we do not lose sight of the fact that a sound reorganization plan at the proper time may be preferable.

"Our counsel have advised us that, despite statements to the contrary, additional legislation is necessary before consolidation can be effected, and this view is apparently held by the Federal Communications Commission, which has recommended to Congress that appropriate legislation be enacted."—V. 141, p. 2445.

Portland General Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1935	1934
9 Months Ended Sept. 30—		
Gross revenues	\$5,981,006	\$5,724,092
Operating expenses	1,874,396	1,625,964
General taxes	960,623	994,629
Net earns. before income deductions and before provision for depreciation	\$3,145,986	\$3,103,498
Interest on funded debt	1,906,119	1,928,758
Sundry income debits	145,805	144,687
Provision for Federal income tax	4,064	
x Provision for depreciation	558,560	453,706

Net income to earned surplus (subject to the adequacy of the provision for depreciation) — \$531,436 \$576,345

x The provision for depreciation made by Portland General Electric Co. for the nine-month periods ended Sept. 30 1935 and 1934, is based respectively on an annual accrual of 1 1/10% and 9-10 of 1% of the book value of properties used and/or useful in public service, plus an interest accrual for each nine-month period equal to 3% of the estimated balance in the reserve for depreciation as of the end of the year.—V. 141, p. 932.

Railway Express Agency, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End.	1935—Month—1934	1935—8 Mos.—1934
Aug. 31—		
Revenues and income	\$11,140,348	\$10,322,511
Operating expenses	7,117,410	6,409,415
Express taxes	134,489	128,657
Int. & disct. on fund. deb	145,728	144,730
Other deductions	1,253	2,495
Rail transp'n rev. (payments to rail & other carriers—exp. priv.)	\$3,741,468	\$3,637,214
	\$33,328,549	\$33,436,096

—V. 141, p. 2289.

Rainier Pulp & Paper Co.—Resumes Common B Dividends—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the class B common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 12. This will be the first payment made on this class of stock since June 1 1930, when a dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed.

The directors also declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the \$2 cum. class A common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 12. The company recently cleared up all accumulations on this issue.—V. 141, p. 2126.

Rapid Electrotpe Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End.	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Sept. 30—		
Net profit after interest, depr., Fed. taxes, &c.	\$42,165	\$45,681
Shares capital stock outstanding (no par)	40,844	40,809
Earned per share	\$1.03	\$1.12

—V. 141, p. 446.

Reliance Management Corp.—Earnings—
Earnings for 8 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935

Income—Dividends	\$35,645
Interest	18,002
Reliance International Corp.—management fee	22,404
Total income	\$76,052
Expenses	29,128
Int. on 5% gold debts. (discount on debts. was charged against capital surplus prior to 1935)	35,500
Excess of inc. over exps. (without giving effect to profit or loss on security transactions), carried to capital surplus—	\$11,423
Statement of Capital Surplus for the 8 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935	
Deficit per books, Jan. 1 1935 (bal. after applying \$1,047,317 of capital surplus to reduction of deficit at Dec. 31 1931)	\$3,777,781
Capital surplus arising from change in cap. stock from no par value to shares of \$1 par value each, in accordance with amendment to certificate of incorp. dated June 7 1935	3,828,190
Excess of inc. over exps. for the eight mos. ended Aug. 31 1935, per statement attached	11,423
Net profit on sales of secs. for the eight mos. ended Aug. 31 1935 (computed on basis of "first-in, first-out")	22,223
Capital surplus bal., Aug. 31 1935, carried to bal. sheet	\$84,056

Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935

Assets—	
Cash in bank	\$18,230
Dividends receivable and interest accrued	7,137
Reliance International Corp. class A com. stock (48,125 shares), less reserve of \$357,500 equivalent to cost	x
Secs. owned at value based on mkt. quotations (cost \$1,574,582)	2,012,052
Prepaid taxes and deferred charges	1,188
Total	\$2,038,608
Liabilities—	
Accrued expenses	\$1,898
Accrued interest on 5% debentures	4,437
Res. for taxes (incl. \$60,500 prov. for Fed. inc. tax applic. to net unrealized apprec. of secs. owned)	65,035
5% gold debts., series A, due Feb. 1 1934	1,065,000
Capital stock (par \$1)	441,210
Capital surplus	84,056
Net unrealized apprec. of secs. owned, less prov. for Fed. inc. tax of \$60,500 applic. thereto	376,970
Total	\$2,038,608

x As a result of a merger of Equity Corp. and Reliance International Corp., these shares of Reliance International Corp. became 48,125 shares of Equity Corp. common stock (having a quoted market price of \$2.25 per share on Aug. 31 1935). Such shares were declared out as a dividend payable Sept. 28 1935 to stockholders of record Sept. 16 1935.—V. 141, p. 2749.

Reliance Manufacturing Co. of Illinois—Earnings—

	1935	1934	1933
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30—			
Net profit after depr., int. & Fed. tax.	\$128,399	\$111,801	\$534,286
Shares common stock outstanding	214,055	219,580	221,882
Earned per share	\$0.22	\$0.12	\$2.01

—V. 141, p. 1108.

Republic Steel Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1935	1934	1933
3 Months Ended Sept. 30—			
Operating profit	\$3,361,133	loss\$248,108	\$2,922,529
Interest	744,845	771,598	775,902
Depreciation and depletion	1,952,077	1,926,702	1,930,730
Profit	\$664,211	loss\$294,608	\$215,897
Federal tax	99,040		
Trumbull Cliffs Furnace pref. divs.	57,440	64,104	67,658
Adjustment of Federal tax		Cr11,912	
Net profit	\$507,731	loss\$298,600	\$148,239

Note—Earnings do not include operations of recently acquired Corrigan, McKinney Steel Co. as accounts have not yet been consolidated.—V. 141, p. 2749.

Reymer & Brothers, Inc., Pittsburgh—Earnings—

Earnings for Six Months Ended June 30 1935

Net sales	\$672,604
Net loss after deprec., expenses & deductions	24,776

Richfield Oil Co. of Calif.—Sale Date Set for Jan. 31—

Richard W. Millar, Secretary of the Richfield reorganization committee, announced, Oct. 28, that Jan. 31 1936 had been set by Federal Judge William P. James as the date when the properties of the Richfield Oil Co. of Calif. and Pan American Petroleum Co. will be sold. This ruling was given in answer to a petition filed by W. C. McDuffie, Receiver, requesting that the properties be brought on for sale. Counsel for the receiver stated that while there is no offer or plan of reorganization in hand it is nevertheless essential that the properties be sold. This conclusion is based upon the receiver's knowledge of the hazards attending continued operation of the company in receivership, and was concurred in by the Richfield bondholders' committee, Richfield unsecured creditors committee and Pan American bondholders' committee.

Counsel for the trustees of the Richfield and Pan American bonds filed a petition requesting the court to appoint an appraiser to assist the Court in establishing an upset price. Stone & Webster Engineering Co. was appointed as appraiser. The report of the appraiser is to be filed with the Court not later than Dec. 9 and a hearing on the report will be held Dec. 16.—V. 141, p. 1945.

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Years Ended June 30—	1935	1934	1933
Copper sales account	\$1,879,903	\$1,376,678	\$810,110
Metal stocks	—	424,223	368,402
Total	\$1,879,903	\$1,800,901	\$1,178,512
Operating expenses at mine	1,194,053	1,057,608	756,713
Realization expenses	95,328	83,643	62,000
London administration & other exps.	29,048	31,944	24,274
Amount payable in respect of copper quota allocation	—	—	18,070
Debiture interest	91,549	95,347	105,000
Depreciation reserve	150,000	150,000	150,000
Interest receivable	Cr10,295	Cr5,581	—
Res. for Northern Rhodesian taxation	65,500	82,500	9,250
Debiture stock redemption reserve	28,300	—	—
Profit for period	\$236,420	\$305,440	\$53,205

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Proper (nominal) Expend. on devel. & equip. of properties, at cost	4,905,209	4,609,559	Capital stock	\$1,557,570	\$1,557,195
Invest. (less res'vs)	—	—	6% deb. stock (secured)	1,471,700	1,500,000
Materials & suppl.	234,234	250,471	General reserve	2,098,802	2,098,615
Metal stocks	463,926	479,572	Deprec. res. acct.	456,355	400,000
Sundry debtors, &c	13,986	8,345	Deben. interest un-claimed	8,469	7,729
Cash	888,294	776,663	Reserve for taxat'n	134,415	85,946
			Sundry cred. & res.	185,735	147,242
			Prov. for div.No. 1	241,481	—
			Deb. stk. red. res.	28,300	—
			Profit & loss acct.	322,824	327,885
Total	\$6,505,651	\$6,124,612	Total	\$6,505,651	\$6,124,612

—V. 141, p. 1453.

Robbins & Myers, Inc.—Earnings—

Years Ended Aug. 31—	1935	1934	1933
Profit from operations	\$209,528	\$184,765	loss\$3,897
Depreciation	58,699	62,191	82,787
Maintenance	54,531	47,058	29,358
Net profit	\$96,298	\$75,515	loss\$116,042
Previous surplus	133,897	50,267	def\$971,203
Total surplus	\$230,196	\$125,782	def\$1,087,245
Deficit appearing on balance sheet of combined cos., May 31 1933 written off (as shown below)	—	—	1,125,837
x Reduce net assets of Canadian subs.	—	8,114	11,675
Profit and loss surplus Aug. 31	\$230,196	\$133,897	\$50,267
x Elimination or reduction of reserve to reduce net assets of Canadian subs. to rate of exchange prevailing Aug. 31 1933.	—	—	—

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Cash	\$257,686	\$232,270	Accts. payable, &c	\$95,979	\$86,020
U. S. & Can. Govt. securities	35,187	20,234	Reserves for contingencies, &c.	5,000	5,000
e Customers' notes, accept. & accts. receivable	275,682	257,733	x 6% pref. stock	1,007,837	a 1,009,200
Inventories	806,093	761,038	y Common stock	426,880	b 238,505
Other assets	17,787	20,378	Capital surplus	563,501	563,501
Permanent assets	623,204	618,414	Profit and loss	230,196	133,897
Unexp. ins. prems., supplies, &c.	13,754	16,056			
Total	\$2,029,393	\$1,926,123	Total	\$2,029,393	\$1,926,123

a Represents by 100,920 no par shares. b Represented by 128,505 shares of no par value. c Represented 100,410 no par shares after deducting 510 shares held in treasury at \$1,363. d Represented by 126,855 shares of no par after deducting 1,650 shares held in treasury at \$1,625. e After allowance for doubtful, &c., of \$31,000 in 1935 and \$29,198 in 1934.—V. 141, p. 765.

Rochester Telephone Corp.—Phone Rate Cut Denied—

The New York Public Service Commission on Oct. 29 announced completion of its investigation into rates of the Rochester Telephone Corp. without finding cause for a reduction. "It was shown that on the book value of the company's property and its revenues and expenses," the Commission said, "it did not appear that a reduction in rates could be ordered at the present time. The company's net telephone earnings appear to be well below a 6% return on the book value of the property."

The inquiry was made upon complaint of Mayor Percival D. Oviatt of Rochester in 1933. It involved examination of reports of the company for the years 1927 to 1934.—V. 141, p. 2290.

Robbins & Myers, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended Aug. 31—	1935	1934	1933
Net profit after deprec., Fed. taxes, &c	\$96,299	\$75,515	loss\$116,042

Rutland RR.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$307,531	\$284,373	\$335,977	\$349,790
Net from railway	39,791	29,695	68,626	59,858
Net after rents	16,616	12,920	52,484	42,913
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,412,815	2,482,666	2,566,632	2,980,274
Net from railway	51,058	160,507	303,520	412,216
Net after rents	def\$116,846	7,242	226,458	250,087

St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$329,075	\$280,215	\$267,706	\$230,035
Net from railway	174,378	111,795	131,784	87,905
Net after rents	111,370	60,535	69,197	45,604
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	2,078,214	2,131,881	1,867,560	1,666,987
Net from railway	707,149	856,945	723,200	505,424
Net after rents	379,900	440,874	387,677	214,626

—V. 141, p. 2127.

Royal Typewriter Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	
Net profit after deprec. taxes, &c	\$389,870	\$73,634	\$1,032,722
Earns. per sh. on 268,618 (no par) com. stock	\$1.20	\$0.03	\$3.11

St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$245,590	\$283,409	\$294,367	\$233,551
Net from railway	def\$8,026	34,065	59,787	29,859
Net after rents	def\$2,892	4,593	31,769	def\$3,391
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	3,470,164	3,499,292	3,089,807	3,837,795
Net from railway	789,453	1,069,773	937,921	1,518,836
Net after rents	419,226	601,046	454,176	970,242

—V. 141, p. 2290.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$3,740,061	\$3,508,917	\$3,413,593	\$3,574,760
Net from railway	672,850	524,065	694,064	950,869
Net after rents	467,201	254,993	459,952	591,580
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	29,635,852	30,494,938	28,872,922	30,538,655
Net from railway	3,193,582	5,461,052	5,514,613	6,208,462
Net after rents	973,776	2,831,441	2,663,847	2,820,566

—V. 141, p. 2749.

St. Louis-San Francisco & Texas Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$113,250	\$72,168	\$106,636	\$102,264
Net from railway	5,205	def\$32,075	12,091	15,912
Net after rents	def\$26,029	def\$60,089	def\$20,926	def\$17,344
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	801,983	733,893	783,889	772,347
Net from railway	def\$97,670	def\$98,440	def\$3,583	def\$47,392
Net after rents	def\$354,447	def\$305,063	def\$283,098	def\$348,709

—V. 141, p. 2290.

St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Lines—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	
Railway oper. revenues	\$1,235,020	\$1,136,833	\$11,527,618
Net rev. from ry. oper.	369,263	324,821	3,582,497
Net ry. oper. income	194,233	166,771	1,706,443
Non-operating income	5,887	6,214	58,909
Gross income	\$200,120	\$172,985	\$1,765,353
Deductions	258,933	259,719	2,364,266
Net deficit	\$58,813	\$86,734	\$598,913
Third Week of Oct. —Jan. 1 to Oct. 21—			
Gross earnings	\$329,800	\$301,860	\$12,476,298
Deductions	—	—	\$11,683,091

—V. 141, p. 2749.

San Antonio Uvalde & Gulf RR.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$58,877	\$78,342	\$70,280	\$51,502
Net from railway	def\$19,058	22,365	17,443	def\$4,441
Net after rents	def\$41,990	def\$2,239	def\$2,491	def\$26,366
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	656,890	823,878	559,993	769,058
Net from railway	def\$23,315	261,307	107,014	199,501
Net after rents	def\$244,065	41,566	def\$107,344	65,949

—V. 141, p. 2290.

San Diego & Arizona Eastern Ry.—Earnings—

September—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$26,247	\$31,249	\$28,960	\$29,387
Net from railway	def\$17,308	def\$9,490	def\$6,410	def\$14,503
Net after rents	def\$16,881	def\$9,881	def\$5,816	def\$16,321
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	355,347	355,111	345,334	312,394
Net from railway	def\$48,196	def\$11,223	def\$17,483	def\$205,381
Net after rents	def\$64,285	def\$17,190	def\$31,315	def\$239,666

—V. 141, p. 2290.

Savage Arms Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	
Net profit after taxes, depreciation, &c	\$76,674	\$54,175	\$27,893
Earn. per sh. on 167,715 shs. com. stk. (no par)	\$0.44	\$0.31	\$0.12

—V. 141, p. 766.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co. (& Subs.)

Years Ended July 31—	1935	1934
Net sales	\$13,657,572	\$11,976,118
Cost of sales	9,006,574	7,932,474
Gross profit from operations	\$4,650,998	\$4,043,645
Expenses	4,251,057	3,904,700
Bad debts	77,691	66,408
Net profit from operations	\$322,249	\$72,536
Interest and other miscellaneous income received	36,930	56,284
Total profit from operations	\$359,179	\$128,820
Interest charges on serial and collateral gold notes and current indebtedness	153,671	182,793
Miscellaneous charges	18,117	14,908
Provision for income tax	28,711	—
Net income	\$158,680	def\$68,881

Balance Sheet as at July 31

Assets—	1935	1934	Liabilities—	1935	1934
Cash	\$339,114	\$188,801	Notes payable	\$200,000	\$251,020
a Notes & accts. receivable	1,710,605	1,579,626	Accounts payable	769,842	690,278
Mdse. on hand and in transit	365,889	384,890	Serial real estate 1st mtge. 6% gold notes	120,000	112,500
Inventories	2,015,266	2,054,372	Accrd' d int. on gold notes	46,887	51,117
Cust. notes receiv.	7,845	29,764	Accrd' sal., taxes, interest, &c	150,055	147,683
Cash in closed bk. incl. claims filed	23,444	32,822	Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	46,715	—
Sundry notes and accts receivable	51,041	58,727	7% coll. gold notes of parent co.	1,369,500	1,388,000
Invest. in Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Bank	1	1	7% serial g. notes to be exchanged for coll. g. notes	19,900	33,500

Stockholders are asked to present their shares at the office of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. No dividends will accrue on the shares after Nov. 30.—V. 141, p. 2749.

San Francisco Napa & Calistoga Ry.—Earnings—

Income Account for 7 Months July 31 1935	
Gross revenue	\$40,195
Operating expense, depreciation, taxes	53,428
Fixed charges	29,269
Deficit for period	\$42,502

Balance Sheet as of July 31 1935	
Assets—	Liabilities—
Property accounts	Capital stock
Cash	Assessment
Bills and accts. receivable	Bonded debt
Material and supplies	Current liabilities
Other assets	Accrued liabilities
	Accrued depreciation
	Reserve
	Deficit
Total	Total

Seagrave Corp.—Earnings—

[Including Seagrave Fire Engines, Ltd.]				
9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Net sales	\$614,740	\$464,787	\$446,254	\$652,976
Cost of sales, selling & administrative exps.	635,728	514,728	503,213	769,534
Operating loss	\$20,988	\$49,941	\$56,959	\$116,558
Other income	12,660	14,834	16,243	25,181
Total loss	\$ 8,328	\$35,107	\$40,716	\$91,377
Charges & Fed. taxes	19,266	7,887	2,477	4,559
Net loss	\$27,594	\$42,994	\$43,193	\$95,936

x Federal taxes not included. y After including unabsorbed burden or the period amounting to \$13,487.—V. 141, p. 608.

Second International Securities Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for the 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935	
Income—Interest	\$99,526
Dividends (including no stock dividends)	156,603
Gross income	\$256,129
Operating expenses	45,706
Int. on indebtedness & amortization of discount	154,804
Net inc. excl. net losses on sales of secs.	\$55,617

Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Aug. 31 1935	
Capital surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$762,924
Appropriation to investment reserve	300,000
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. in excess of inv. res.	206,182
Net losses realized on sales of secs. subsequent to May 31 1935 (determined on the basis of average cost)	2,628
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$254,113
Earned surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$130,673
Net inc. for the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935	55,617
Total	\$186,291

Deduct—Divs. paid on cum. 6% 1st pref. stock \$29,203
 Balance, Aug. 31 1935 \$157,087
 Investment reserve account:
 Balance, Dec. 1 1934 \$185,801
 Add—Appropriation from capital surplus 300,000
Total \$485,801
 Net losses realized Dec. 1 1934 to May 31 1935 determined on the basis of average cost (subsequent losses of \$2,628 are shown above) 354,206
 Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. (in add'n to \$206,182 shown above) 131,594
Balance, May 31 1935 \$18,281

Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935

Assets—	x Market Basis	y Book Basis
Cash in domestic banks	\$498,975	\$498,975
Investment securities	6,187,614	5,943,410
Miscellaneous securities	41,530	37,153
Securities sold—not delivered	13,345	13,345
Accrued income receivable	49,495	49,495
Unamortized discount on debentures	—	219,230
Total	\$6,790,960	\$6,761,610
Liabilities—		
Securities purchased—not received	\$11,157	\$11,157
Interest accrued on debentures	15,729	15,729
Taxes accrued	2,106	2,106
Accrued investment service fee & sundry expenses	10,175	10,175
5% debts., due Feb. 1 1948—outstanding	3,775,000	3,775,000
6% cum. 1st pref. stock	1,168,150	1,168,150
6% cum. 2nd pref. stock (par \$50)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Class A stock (par \$1)	\$308,091	308,091
Class B stock (par 10c.)	60,000	60,000
Surplus	411,200	411,200
Net increase to surplus	29,350	29,350
Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liabs. & par value of preferred stocks	808,641	—
Total	\$6,790,960	\$6,761,610

x The market basis column includes the amount of investment securities and holdings in General Investment Corp. preferred shares based on market quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935 and the other miscellaneous securities with no amounts assigned thereto, and excludes the amount of unamortized discount on debentures, with the surplus increased accordingly.
 y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation, with all securities being carried at cost or written-down values.
 Note—Cumulative dividends not declared or paid on preferred shares:
 6% 1st pref., equivalent to 23 1/2 mos. (equal to \$5.87 1/2 per sh.) \$137,257
 6% 2nd pref., 41 mos. (equal to \$10.25 per sh.) 205,000
Total \$342,257

—V. 141, p. 2749.

Segal Lock & Hardware Co.—Sales Gain—

President Louis Segal recently stated: "Greater activity in the building industry has been responsible for a substantial increase in sales during the third quarter of the current year. 'Recently we have closed important contracts with the University Housing Project, Atlanta, Ga.; Cedar Housing Project and Outwaite Housing Project, Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to these Government contracts,

Segal Lock & Hardware Co. is supplying equipment for the Rialto Theatre, N. Y. City; Penn Theatre, Washington, D. C., and 45 apartment buildings in Greater New York."—V. 140, p. 4248.

Sharon Ry.—Earnings—

Income Account for Year Ended Dec. 31 1934	
Income from lease of road	\$105,710
Taxes	11,438
Interest on funded debt	20,270
Maintenance of investment organization	2,100
Amortization of discount on funded debt	1,159
Miscellaneous income charges	279
Net income	\$70,463
Previous surplus	23,427
Total surplus	\$93,890
Dividends	69,450
Surplus Dec. 31	\$24,440

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1934	
Assets—	Liabilities—
Investment in road and equip.	Common stock
Cash	Long-term debt
Rents receivable	Current liabilities
Deferred assets	Unadjusted credits
Discount on funded debt	Corporate surplus
Total	Total

—V. 126, p. 863.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Gross profit	\$1,218,159	\$1,225,067	\$3,746,372
Expenses	942,307	910,901	2,823,610
Charges (net)	49,189	46,150	155,653
Depreciation	37,956	38,530	113,831
Federal taxes and prov. for contingencies	25,649	31,304	87,674
Net profit	\$163,058	\$198,182	\$565,604
Earn. per sh. on 229,085 \$3 1/2 pref. sh. (no par)	\$0.71	\$0.86	\$2.47

—V. 141, p. 1108.

Shawmut Association—Earnings—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Interest and dividends	\$183,450	\$181,828	\$188,012	\$230,813
Expenses and interest	25,904	25,983	28,180	30,981
Federal cap. stock tax	7,164	8,400	4,609	—
Dividend declared	—	—	157,985	198,807
Balance surplus	\$150,382	\$147,445	def\$2,762	\$1,025
Previous surplus	2,771,408	2,715,628	def\$44,230	717,208
Adjust. of prior periods	—	3,096	—	—
Net credit from transactions in treas. shares	—	—	248,062	5,949
Total surplus	\$2,921,790	\$2,866,169	def\$298,930	\$724,182
Loss on securities sold	167,758	64,680	82,515	1,156,902
Dividends paid	119,970	120,293	—	—
Adjust. of divs. prev. accounted for on the accrual basis	33,597	—	—	—
Cost of treasury shares reacquired	—	19,414	—	—
Surplus, Sept. 30	\$2,600,465	\$2,661,782	def\$381,445	def\$432,720

Balance Sheet Sept. 30	
Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash	Accrued taxes
Invest. in shares of affil. banks	a Capital stock
Accrued int. receiv.	Capital surplus
Notes receivable	
Accts. receivable	
y Sec. (at cost)	
Total	Total

z Market value \$5,186,700 in 1935 and \$4,342,800 in 1934. z Includes dividends receivable. a Represented by shares having a no par.—V. 141, p. 1108.

Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Income Account for Year Ended June 30 1935	
Gross recoveries from copper sold	\$66,132
Cost of copper sold	53,375
Sales expenses	2,884
Net recoveries from copper sold	\$9,873
Shut down maintenance and administrative expenses	43,752
Loss for period before non-operating revenue	\$33,879
Interest earned	10,941
Miscellaneous income	720
Loss for period	\$22,218

Balance Sheet June 30	
Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash on hand and on deposit	Accts. payable and accrued charges
Bonds at cost	Wages payable
Accts. & int. receiv.	Res. for extr. ord. plant repairs
Inventory of refined copper at cost	Reserve for conting.
Inv. of supplies	Cap. stock (par \$1)
Prepaid charges	Capital surplus
Deferred expend.	Deficit
Mining leases and claims	
x Bldg., mach. and equipment, &c.	
Shares in other mining & expl. cos.	
Total	Total

x After reserve for depreciation of \$268,394 in 1935 and \$268,693 in 1934.—V. 139, p. 3007.

Sierra Pacific Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Operating revenues	\$150,461	\$1,586,711
Operation	69,185	677,140
Maintenance	3,582	83,246
Taxes	18,360	196,528
Net oper. revenues	\$59,332	\$626,795
Non-oper. income (net)	def233	5,003
Balance	\$59,099	\$631,798
Retirement accruals	8,333	100,000
Int. and amortization, &c	10,721	126,686
Net income	\$40,044	\$405,112

—V. 141, p. 2291.

Sioux City Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Reduced—

The company has announced the cancellation as of Oct. 1 1935, of \$14,300 1st mtge. series B 6s, due Feb. 1 1949, and \$10,800 1st mtge. series C 5 1/2s, due Feb. 1 1950.—V. 140, p. 2878.

Signode Steel Strapping Co.—Earnings—

(Excluding Subsidiaries)
Earnings for Six Months Ended June 30 1935
Net income after exp., taxes, deprec., deple., amortiz., &c. chgs \$96,137
—V. 141, p. 1947.

Skelly Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross operating income, Expenses, Operating profit, Total income, Non-operating charges, Interest, Deprec., depletion, &c., Federal & State income tax, Profit, Discount on debts purchased, Net profit, Shs. com. stock outstand., Earnings per share, and Includes Federal taxes.

Sonotone Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for Eight Months Ended Aug. 31 1935
Net sales \$1,109,992
Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, &c. 70,008
—V. 141, p. 2750.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings

9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1935 1934
Net income after taxes and charges \$5,640,863 \$4,893,391
—V. 141, p. 2750.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross, Expenses and taxes, Interest and amortization, Depreciation, Net profit, Preferred dividends, and Surplus for common.

Southern California Gas Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1935 1934
Net income after taxes, interest, depreciation, &c. \$2,657,523 \$1,538,709
The company is a subsidiary of Pacific Lighting Corp.—V. 141, p. 1109.

Southern Pacific Lines—Corrected Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, Railway oper. expenses, Railway tax accruals, Uncoll. railway revenues, Equipment rents, Joint facility rents, Net ry. oper. income, and After deprec. & retirements.

Earnings of Company Only
Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Southern Pacific SS. Lines.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Southern Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Southland Loan & Investment Co.—Bonds Offered—
Grant & Co., Atlanta, Ga., are offering at 102½ and int. (to residents of the State of Georgia) \$100,000 20-year 7% debenture bonds.

Bonds mature Sept. 1 1954. Interest payable quarterly at Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga. Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Call price 105.

Company was organized in 1922 and is engaged in the instalment finance, industrial loan and automobile discount business. Company operates under a section of the Georgia Building and Loan Act providing for the making of instalment loans to individuals on endorsed or collateral notes, chattel mortgages on household or personal property such as automobiles, &c. Company also does a large volume of automobile refinancing as well as a considerable amount of discount business on notes covering retail sale of cars.

Growth and Earnings—Company has an exceptional record of growth and earnings. Total assets increased from \$78,869 at the end of 1925 to a total of \$291,358 as of July 31 1935, an increase of \$212,489, or more than 360% during this period.

Earnings of the company during the same time were very substantial and have consistently increased since early in 1933. Total operating income of the company, which would have been available for bond interest during the ten-year period from the beginning of 1925 through 1934, amounted to over \$155,000, or over 1½ times the \$100,000 in bonds outstanding July 31 1935.

Interest requirements on the outstanding bonds during 1934 were covered over five times by operating profit. During the first half of 1935 net income covered bond interest over 5¾ times.

Dividend Record—Dividends have been paid every year since Jan. 1 1923. Total dividends paid to stockholders amount to over \$100,000.

Capitalization—July 31 1935, \$100,000 of 7% debenture bonds; 12,144 shares 8% non-cumulative preferred stock (\$10 par), and 2,779 shares of (\$10 par) common stock.

Purpose—Bonds are being issued to provide increased working capital.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31 1935

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Notes rec. & accrued int., Value of life insurance, Fixed assets—net, Deferred charges, Deferred assets, Accounts receivable, Total, Notes payable, Savings, First mortgage bonds, Capital stock, and Surplus.

Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—Month, 1934—Month, 1935—9 Mos., 1934—9 Mos. Rows include Operating revenues, Uncollectible oper. rev., Operating expenses, Operating taxes, Net operating income.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Total revenue, Expenses, including taxes, Interest, Net income, Dividends, and Loss.

Spiegel, May, Stern Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934—3 Mos., 1935—9 Mos., 1934—9 Mos. Rows include Net sales, Net inc. after int., deprec., Fed. taxes, &c. chgs., Shs. of com. stk. outsdg., Earned per share.

Spokane International Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1933, and 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, and Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

Square D Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934 1935—9 Mos.—1934
Net earnings after all charges, incl. deprec. \$179,320 \$81,223 \$448,246 \$280,853

A stock dividend in class A preferred stock equal to 23 1-3% of the number of shares of class A preferred stock held was recently declared to take care of accumulated dividends on the class A preferred stock. It is now contemplated to pay this dividend Nov. 5 to stockholders of record Oct. 30, subject to the approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Proper application has been filed with the SEC and with the Detroit Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange and the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, on which Exchanges the stock is listed and these Exchanges have approved the application for registration of the additional stock and certified same to the SEC.

As of Sept. 30 1935 there were outstanding 100,077 shares of class A preferred stock and 73,541 shares of class B common stock. The class A preferred stock for the stock dividend will increase the amount outstanding, when issued, to 123,429 shares.—V. 141, p. 2291.

(E. R.) Squibb & Sons—Dividend Action Deferred—

The directors have deferred action on the dividend due on the common stock on Nov. 1 until their December meeting. A quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Aug. 1 1935.—V. 140, p. 4415.

Standard Brands, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934—3 Mos., 1935—9 Mos., 1934—9 Mos. Rows include Gross profit after costs., Expenses, Operating profit, Other income, Total income, Charges, Federal & foreign taxes, Minority interest, Net income, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Surplus, Profit and loss credit, Profit and loss charges, Surplus, Earned per sh., Stock outst'd'g, Includes \$690,000 from cancellation by mutual consent of contract with Penn-Maryland Co., Inc., for the sale and distribution of gin, less Federal income tax.

Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935—3 Mos., 1934—3 Mos., 1935—9 Mos., 1934—9 Mos. Rows include Net income after deprec., depl., Fed. taxes, amort., & sub. pref. divs., Earnings per sh., 900 no-par sh. cap. stk.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Court Weighs Plea on

Protested Trustee Appointments—

Decision was reserved in the Federal Court in Wilmington, Del., on Oct. 25 on a petition by the McAneny committee representing holders of securities of the company that trustees be appointed by the court. The McRoberts and Kinneer committees argued against the move, the latter asking to intervene. Decision on this plea was reserved also.

A petition filed by creditors of the company in April had been dismissed, having been superseded by the company's filing of a plea for reorganization under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act. The date for the next hearing has not been set.

Weekly Output

Electric output for the week ended Oct. 26 1935, totaled 91,660,341 kwh., an increase of 13.6% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 141, p. 2750.

Standard Oil Co. of Kansas (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Standard Oil Co. of Kansas (& Subs.) for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes items like Profit after Fed. taxes, depreciation, amortization, and earnings per share.

The consolidated income account for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935 (incl. sub. co.) follows: Gross operating income, \$706,013, cost of production \$43,328; operating profit \$662,685, other income \$11,409; total income \$674,094; general and administrative expenses \$172,778; ordinary taxes \$71,985; interest charges \$13,659; loss on sale of capital assets \$19,962; lease rentals paid \$6,433; depreciation \$55,888; depletion \$25,670; amortization of intangible development costs \$66,799; lease and royalties expired, &c., \$197,355; Federal income taxes \$3,905; net profit \$39,657.—V. 141, p. 935.

Standard Public Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account Year Ended June 30 1935

Table showing consolidated income account for Standard Public Service Corp. (& Subs.) for the year ended June 30 1935. Includes gross earnings, operations, maintenance, taxes, net earnings, and net loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1935

Table showing consolidated balance sheet for Standard Public Service Corp. (& Subs.) as of June 30 1935. Lists assets (property, plant, equipment, cash, etc.) and liabilities (funded debt, notes payable, etc.).

a After depreciation of \$499,931. b Equity for 50,000 shares, no par.—V. 140, p. 2552.

Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry. for September 1935, 1934, and 1933, and from January 1 to September 1935, 1934, and 1933. Includes gross from railway, net from railway, and net after rents.

Sterling Products, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Sterling Products, Inc. (& Subs.) for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes net profit after all charges and earnings per share.

Sterling Securities Corp.—\$3 1st Pref. Dividend

The directors on Oct. 31 declared a dividend of \$3 per share on account of accumulations on the 6% convertible first preferred stock, par \$50, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 12. This will be the first dividend paid on the issue since Sept. 1 1931 when a regular quarterly disbursement of 75 cents per share was made. Total accumulations as of Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$12.25 per share.

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table showing earnings for Sterling Securities Corp. for 9 months ended Sept. 30 for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Includes dividends received and interest received.

Table showing net income for Sterling Securities Corp. for 9 months ended Sept. 30 for 1935, 1934, and 1933. Includes operating expenses, provision for State franchise and miscell. taxes, and deficit.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table showing balance sheet for Sterling Securities Corp. as of Sept. 30 for 1935 and 1934. Lists assets (cash, due from brokers, investments, etc.) and liabilities (accounts payable, preferred stocks, etc.).

a Represented by 603,802 no par shares. b Includes accounts receivable. c Market value at Sept. 30. d Represented by 500,000 (no par) shares. e Represented by shares of \$50 par value. f Represented by 298,297 no par shares.—V. 141, p. 1287.

Stewart-Warner Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Stewart-Warner Corp. (& Subs.) for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes sales, net profit after depreciation, and earnings per share.

Commenting on the earnings for the nine months, Jos. E. Otis Jr., President, stated:

"It is interesting to note that this improved showing has been made despite the fact that severe price competition in the automobile field has adversely affected profits from original Alemite equipment, and instrument sales, as compared with last year. Particular improvement has been registered by the radio and refrigeration divisions, which in the first nine months of this year showed a substantial cash gain to the company, as compared with cash losses in the corresponding period in 1934, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

"October sales to date show improvement both over September of this year and October a year ago, and with the earlier production schedules for the large automobile manufacturing companies, our fourth quarter should be fairly active."

Consolidated balance sheet at Sept. 30 1935, shows current assets of \$8,059,465 including cash of \$2,875,074, as compared with current liabilities of \$1,381,494, a ratio of 5.8 to 1. On Sept. 30 1934, cash totaled \$629,075, with a ratio of 4.2 to 1.

Directors of the company recently declared a regular semi-annual dividend payment of 25¢ a share, together with an extra payment of 25¢ a share, both payable Dec. 2 to stockholders of record Nov. 1. This is the first dividend declaration by the corporation since Nov. 1930.—V. 141, p. 2447, 609; V. 140, p. 2881.

Studebaker Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings (from the Opening of Business) March 9 1935 to Sept. 30 1935

Table showing earnings for Studebaker Corp. (& Subs.) from March 9 1935 to Sept. 30 1935. Includes net sales, net loss from sales, depreciation on property, and interest.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30 1935

Table showing consolidated balance sheet for Studebaker Corp. (& Subs.) as of Sept. 30 1935. Lists assets (cash, receivables, inventories, etc.) and liabilities (advances from banks, accounts payable, etc.).

x After reserve for doubtful accounts and notes of \$15,313. y After reserve for obsolescence and other reserve of \$44,189. z After reserve for losses of \$4,395. a After reserve for loss on demolition, &c., of \$2,783,411 and reserve for depreciation of \$433,970.

1936 Prices Announced

Prices on the 1936 models show a base factory price of \$665 for the Dictator line and of \$965 for the President line. On 1935 models, the base price for the Dictator line was \$695 and for the President line \$1,245. The Commander line, which had a base price of \$925 in 1935, is being discontinued, with 1936 production concentrated on the Dictator and the President.—V. 141, p. 2598.

Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia—7% Stock Dividend

The directors on Oct. 24 declared a 7% stock dividend on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 16 to holders of record Nov. 25. A regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents per share is also payable on the same date.

The company has paid on the no par common stock quarterly cash dividends of 25 cents per share from Sept. 15 1925 and, in addition, made the following distributions in common stock in December of the stated years: 1925, 3%; 1926, 6%; 1927, 3%; 1928, 6%; 1929, 9%; 1930, 9%; 1931, none; 1932, 3%; 1933, 9%; 1934, 9%.—V. 141, p. 936.

Superior Oil Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Superior Oil Corp. for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes gross, operating profit, and other income.

Table showing total income and interest, depreciation, and surrendered leases for Superior Oil Corp. for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934.

Profit before Fed. tax. —V. 141, p. 769.

Superior Steel Corp.—Earnings—

Table showing earnings for Superior Steel Corp. for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes net sales, expenses, operating income, and other income.

—V. 141, p. 2751.

Superior Water, Light & Power Co.—Earnings—

[American Light & Power Co. Subsidiary]

Table showing earnings for Superior Water, Light & Power Co. for 1935-12 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934. Includes operating revenues and operating expenses.

Table showing net revenues from other sources and other income for Superior Water, Light & Power Co. for 1935-12 Mos., 1934, and 1935-9 Mos., 1934.

Balance, y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends. z Regular dividend on 7% pref. stock was paid on July 1 1935. After the payment of this dividend there were no accumulated unpaid dividends at that date. Regular dividend on this stock was declared for payment on Oct. 1 1935.—V. 141, p. 2129.

Supervised Shares, Inc.—Earnings—

Earnings for the Three Months Ended Sept. 30 1935

Table showing earnings for Supervised Shares, Inc. for the three months ended Sept. 30 1935. Includes income—cash dividends and expenses.

Table showing total surplus and accrued distributable funds for Supervised Shares, Inc. for the three months ended Sept. 30 1935.

Earned surplus, Sept. 30 1935. Note—Net profit from sales of securities during the period (less \$14,000 provision for Federal income tax) amounted to \$321,554 which has been

credited to paid-in surplus to apply against net loss from sales of securities previously charged thereagainst.

Statement of Paid-in Surplus Three Months Ended Sept. 30 1935. Balance, July 1 1935 \$6,602,096. Net profit from sales of securities (less \$14,000 provision for Federal income tax) *321,554. Total \$6,923,650. Excess of cost of capital stock reacquired over par value thereof (less a comparable excess of consideration received for capital stock subscribed) after charging \$1,099 to earned surplus as described above 175,656. Balance, Sept. 30 1935 \$6,747,994.

* Credited to paid-in surplus to apply against net loss from sales of securities previously charged thereagainst.

Comparative Balance Sheet. Assets: Sept. 30 '35, Dec. 31 '34. Liabilities: Sept. 30 '25, Dec. 31 '34. Total: \$7,474,350 / \$7,677,323.

x Including \$66,643 set aside for treasury stock in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware. y Excluding realized or unrealized profits or losses on securities.—V. 141, p. 2599.

Syracuse Lighting Co.—Tenders— The Chase National Bank, successor trustee, is inviting offers for the sale to it of first and refunding mortgage gold bonds 5 1/2% series due 1954, at prices not above 105% and accrued interest, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of \$32,001 now in the sinking fund. Offers will be received at the Corporate Trust Department of the bank, 11 Broad Street New York, up to 12 noon, Nov. 13 1935.—V. 141, p. 1110.

Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Co.—Bonds Called— A total of \$50,000 1st mtge. 6% s. f. gold bonds due Dec. 1 1952 have been called for redemption on Dec. 1 at 105 and interest. Payment will be made at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—V. 141, p. 2599.

Tennessee Central Ry.—Earnings— September— 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Gross from railway \$207,809, \$173,286, \$183,922, \$157,150. Net after rents 47,380, 22,498, 39,196, 18,994.

Texas Electric Service Co.—Earnings— [American Power & Light Co. Subsidiary] Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934, 1935—12 Mos.—1934. Operating revenues \$585,818, \$567,588, \$6,618,412, \$6,484,298.

(John R.) Thompson & Co.—Balance Sheet— A condensed summary of balance sheet as of June 30 1935 follows: Assets— Current assets \$1,848,568. Liabilities— Accounts payable \$291,619. Total \$15,229,069.

Texas Mexican Ry.—Earnings— September— 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Gross from railway \$84,182, \$89,676, \$53,110, \$37,588. Net after rents 10,551, 23,145, 282, def14,294.

Texas & New Orleans RR.—Earnings— September— 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Gross from railway \$2,802,516, \$2,727,413, \$2,580,527, \$2,544,720.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings— Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Gross earnings \$715,539, \$944,212, \$2,106,036, \$2,899,062.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Earnings— Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Operating revenues \$2,017,405, \$1,960,529, \$16,986,164, \$16,459,707.

Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings— Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Operating revenues \$446,024, \$422,000, \$3,909,179, \$3,720,437.

Texas Gulf Producing Co.—Earnings— 9 Months Ended Sept. 30— 1935, 1934. Net profit after deprec., depl., Fed. taxes (est.), &c. charges \$646,837, \$617,774.

Texas Power & Light Co.—Earnings— [American Power & Light Co. Subsidiary] Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—Month—1934, 1935—12 Mos.—1934. Operating revenues \$813,756, \$913,576, \$8,891,008, \$9,263,414.

Thermoid Co.—Earnings— [Including Wholly Owned Domestic Subsidiaries] Period End. Sept. 30— 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Operating revenue \$1,063,795, \$1,038,738, \$3,154,379, \$3,121,947.

Tide Water Oil Co.—New Vice-President— Ralph B. Pringle has been elected a Vice-President.—V. 141, p. 2751.

Timken Roller Bearing Co.—Regular Dividend Doubled — \$1 Extra Dividend— The directors on Oct. 31 declared a regular dividend of 50 cents per share and an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 20.

Tobacco Products Corp. of Del.—Sells United Cigar Holdings— See United Cigar Stores Co. of America below.—V. 140, p. 3736.

Toledo Peoria & Western RR.—Earnings— September— 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Gross from railway \$171,124, \$137,164, \$147,949, \$144,449.

Toronto Elevators, Ltd.—\$1 Dividend— The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1.

Tyrol Hydro-Electric Power Co.—Interest Paid— The interest due Nov. 1 1935 on the guaranteed 7 1/2% 30 year closed first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds, due 1955, is being paid.

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The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that the bonds be quoted ex-interest 3 3/4% on Friday, Nov. 1 1935; that

the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "flat" and to be a delivery in settlement of transactions made beginning Nov. 1 1935 must carry the May 1 1936 and subsequent coupons.—V. 141, p. 1785.

Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for 39 Weeks Ended Sept. 28 1935	
Gross income from sales & rental of film & literature	\$30,402,160
Dividends	121,649
Proportion of profits of controlled subsidiaries (not consolidated)	221,906
Other income	619,382
Total income	\$31,365,097
Operating expenses	7,810,309
Amortization of production costs	15,758,255
Participation in film rentals	4,897,364
Proportion of losses of controlled subsidiaries (not consolidated)	130,604
Interest expense	214,608
Amortization of discount & expenses on funded debt	43,961
Depreciation of fixed assets, not including depreciation of studio building and equipment of \$402,421 absorbed in production costs	209,671
Provision for Federal income taxes	304,000
Net profit	\$1,996,325
Earns. per sh. on 1,226,529 com. shs. (after allowing for 9 months dividends on pref. stock)	\$0.38
—V. 141, p. 610.	

2100 Walnut Street Apartments (Phila.)—Report—

The Real Estate Bondholders Protective Committee (George E. Roosevelt, Chairman) in a report to depositors of 1st mtg serial 6½% coupon gold bonds dated March 25 1934 says in part:

There are \$1,102,000 of these bonds outstanding. On Oct. 5 1935, bonds in the principal amount of \$1,082,500, or 98.2% of the outstanding issue, were on deposit with the committee.

The bonds were issued pursuant to a first mortgage, dated March 25 1924, on the 2100 Walnut Street Apartment Building property (now known as The Embassy) located at the southwest corner of 21st and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The building, which is of fireproof construction, is 15 stories in height, exclusive of the basement and sub-basement. It contains 364 rooms divided into 182 apartments of 1, 2, 3 and 4 room units. The ground floor of the building includes a small lobby, two shops, a physician's office, the manager's office, and three stores.

The net income of the property has been segregated for the benefit of bondholders since Oct. 1 1932. The trustee under the mortgage has been in possession of the property since Oct. 16 1933.

Proposal to Acquire Property at Foreclosure Sale

It is the plan of the committee to organize a corporation, the stock of which will be held by the committee or its nominee, and to transfer all of the deposited bonds to such corporation. The new corporation will bid at the foreclosure sale and, unless a satisfactory offer is made by another bidder, will acquire the property. In the event of competitive bidding at the foreclosure sale the committee will cause the new corporation to bid for the property only up to such an amount as the committee at the time deems expedient.

If the new corporation acquires the property, it will operate the property under the direction and supervision of the committee until such time as a liquidation or reorganization is effected.—V. 118, p. 1971.

Ulen & Co.—Proposes Changes in Deb. Sinking Fund—

The holders of the 6% sinking fund debentures have been asked by the company to vote their securities for a plan to cancel the sinking fund provision and substitute a fixed sinking fund of \$250,000 yearly. The sinking fund payments are now being waived under an agreement which expires Dec. 31 1937, or theretofore if the bank debt is cleared.

The letter to holders of conv. 6% sinking fund gold debentures states: "The board of directors is of the opinion that favorable opportunities will soon present themselves for renewed activity in the traditional field of construction and management work abroad and in this country on the basis of a minimum risk which would add to the earnings and diversify the income of the company, but in order to take advantage of such opportunities working capital is necessary.

"Therefore, to enable the company to dispose of a part or all of its Polish bonds if a favorable sale can be made in order to (1) secure a diversification of assets and income for the protection of all security holders, (2) obtain working capital to undertake new business in the management and construction field if suitable opportunities are offered, and (3) pay off its remaining bank loan, the board of directors proposes and recommends the following plan:

"Effective from and after certification by the company to the trustees that it has at least 50% of the fair value of all its assets in cash or invested in American securities traded on a recognized stock exchange, and after expiration of the plan of May 24 1935, the sinking fund payments provided in the indenture will be canceled and there will be submitted therefore a fixed sinking fund of \$250,000 per annum, payable semi-annually on or before Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 in each year, to be held and applied by the trustee in accordance with the provisions contained in the indenture. When such diversified portfolio has been established, the company will agree to hold unpledged in its treasury all of such securities up to an aggregate amount which at the market value thereof is equivalent to 100% of the principal amount of its then outstanding debentures. If at any time the aggregate market value of all such securities so held by the company in its treasury is less than 100% of the principal amount of its then outstanding debentures, any other securities then in the treasury of the company up to the amount of such deficiency at either the book value or the fair value thereof, whichever is lower, shall continue to be held in the treasury unpledged. The company may exchange any securities so held for other securities of equal market value and may sell any securities so held and hold the proceeds in lieu thereof."—V. 141, p. 2599.

Union Pacific RR.—Earnings—

	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gross from railway	\$7,299,791	\$6,723,733	\$6,234,617	\$6,632,512
Net from railway	2,376,016	2,472,578	2,496,047	2,908,146
Net after rents	1,552,049	1,506,831	1,505,395	2,342,057
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	50,601,316	49,574,295	44,817,482	48,663,451
Net from railway	11,673,394	14,850,206	15,237,771	15,526,025
Net after rents	5,467,966	8,234,864	9,177,211	9,290,425
—V. 141, p. 2751.				

United Founders Corp. (& Subs.)—Financial Statements

The consolidated statements of United Founders Corp. as of Aug. 31 1935 do not include Reliance Management Corp., as the latter corporation was not a subsidiary of United Founders Corp. as of that date, having been acquired subsequent thereto.

Since Aug. 31 1935 all of the class A stock of United Founders Corp. has been surrendered to it for retirement and cancellation and United Founders Corp. has issued 5,999,844 additional shares of common stock, so that its present outstanding capitalization consists of 15,000,000 shares of common stock. Since Aug. 31 1935 and prior to Oct. 12 1935, United Founders Corp. has acquired the following securities of subsidiary companies which are now owned in addition to those set forth below:

	Shares
American Founders Corp., 6% cum. 1st pref. stock, series D	51,469
7% cum. 1st pref. stock, series A and B	19,339
Common stock	509,665
American & Continental Corp., common stock	20,563
American & General Securities Corp., class A common stock	1,288
Class B common stock	700
International Securities Corp. of America, cum. pref. stk., 6% series	3,216
Cumulative preferred stock, 6½% series	1,235
United States & British International Co., Ltd., cum. pref. stock, \$3 series	1,127
Class A common stock	130
Class B common stock	5,317
Second International Securities Corp., class A common stock	68
Class B common stock	51
Reliance Management Corp., capital stock	388,436
Reliance Management Corp. since Aug. 31 1935 and prior to Oct. 12 1935 has acquired and holds in its treasury 52,994 of its outstanding option warrants.	

Consolidated Statement of Income for the 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935

Income—Interest	\$671,157
Dividends (including no stock dividends)	1,167,957
Miscellaneous	21,208
Gross income	\$1,860,323
Operating expenses	\$418,020
Interest on indebtedness & amortization of discount	954,445
Net income	\$487,857
Extraordinary legal expenses	82,683
Credited to preferred share dividend reserve account	5,253
x Balance of consolidated income	\$399,920
x Excluding net losses on sales of securities and liquidation of intermediate credits, including \$392,649 applicable to minority preferred and common share interests, and \$7,270 applicable to United Founders Corp.	

Consolidated Statements of Surplus and Reserve Accounts, Aug. 31 1935

	Gross	Minority (Com. & Pref.)	United Founders Corp.'s Interest
Balances, Dec. 1 1934:			
Capital surplus acct.—U. F. Corp.	\$9,278,853	—	\$9,278,853
Earned surplus acct.—U. F. Corp.	4,499,247	—	4,499,247
Total	\$13,778,100	—	\$13,778,100
Cap. surplus, earned surplus, cum. divs. & bond int. & pref. sh. div. res. accts. of sub. cos.	22,232,793	7,517,393	14,715,400
Less—Cap. surp. & earned surp. at dates of acquis. applic. to shs. owned, offset against book values thereof	12,272,115	—	12,272,115
Def. of sub. cos. from net losses on sales of secs. not provided for by reserves	\$9,960,678	\$7,517,393	\$2,443,285
	4,452,896	3,324,555	1,128,340
\$5,507,782	\$4,192,837	\$1,314,944	
Net balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$19,285,882	\$4,192,837	\$15,093,044
Add—Bal. of inc. for the period	399,920	392,649	7,270
Net credit from repurchases in this & prior periods of debts. of Amer. & Continental Corp. at less than face value	1,483,921	803,255	680,666
Reversal of bal. of invest. res. of Amer. & Continental Corp. at May 31 1935	885,110	479,115	405,995
Credit to pref. sh. div. reserve acct.	5,253	1,118	4,134
Excess of proceeds from sales of miscell. secs. over the amount to which such secs. sold were written down as of May 31 1935	1,720	802	917
Excess of proceeds from liquidation of intermediate credits over the amount to which such liquidated credits were written down as of May 31 1935	36,068	16,290	19,777
Total	\$22,097,877	\$5,886,070	\$16,211,806
Deduct—Approps. to invest. res. (see statement below)	400,000	98,068	301,931
Charges not provided for by res.: Net losses on sales of secs. other than written-down secs. sold, since May 31 1935 (determined on basis of average cost)	856,083	462,385	393,697
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. incl. holdings in affil. cos.	19,019,801	2,253,422	16,766,378
Sundry charges to surplus (prior years)—Net	32,005	9,249	22,755
Total	\$20,307,890	\$2,823,127	\$17,484,763
Balance	\$1,789,986	\$3,062,943	\$1,272,956
Reduction of surplus due to divs.:			
Total paid by sub. companies	\$385,900	\$159,814	\$226,085
Less—Inter-company dividends	239,398	49,612	189,786
	\$146,501	\$110,202	\$36,299
	\$1,643,485	\$2,952,741	Dr\$1309,255
Adjustm't for pref. sh. divs. of two subs., cumulated but not declared or paid, in excess of current income calculated as applicable thereto	—	Cr97,304	Dr97,304
Adjustm't of cap. surp. & earned surp. at dates of acquis. due to purchases of Amer. & Continental Corp., com. & class A shs., subsequent to May 31 1935	Dr448,750	Dr594,815	Cr146,065
Net bal., Aug. 31 1935 (details below)	\$1,194,735	\$2,455,230	Dr\$1260,495
Balances, Aug. 31 1935:			
Earned surplus acct.—U. F. Corp.	\$4,503,587	—	\$4,503,587
Def. from write-down of shs. of sub. affil. & other cos. not provided for by res.—U. F. Corp.	Dr3253,231	—	Dr3,253,231
	\$1,250,356	—	\$1,250,356
Cap. surp., earned surp., cum. divs. & bond int. & pref. sh. div. res. accts. of sub. companies	\$17,853,369	\$7,345,610	\$10,507,758
Less—Cap. surp. & earned surp. at dates of acquis. applic. to shs. owned, offset against book value thereof	Dr8,213,767	—	Dr8,213,767
	\$9,639,601	\$7,345,610	\$2,293,990
Def. of sub. cos. from net losses on sales & write-downs not provided for by reserves	9,695,222	4,890,380	4,804,842
	Dr\$55,620	\$2,455,230	Dr\$2510,851
\$1,194,735	\$2,455,230	—	
Total deficit	—	—	\$1,260,495
z Loss,			
Reserve Accounts			
Balances, Dec. 1 1934			Aggregate
Appropriated during period	—	—	\$79,670,809
	—	—	400,000
	—	—	\$80,070,809
Deduct—Net losses realized Dec. 1 1934 to May 31 1935 on sales of secs. & liquidation of intermediate credits in add'n to \$276,812 not provided for by res. at May 31 1935—determined on basis of average cost	—	—	\$6,205,856
Write-downs as of May 31 1935	—	—	—
Holdings in miscell. secs. incl. holdings in affil. cos. in add'n to \$19,013,707 not provided for by res. at that date	—	—	71,645,982
Intermediate credits	—	—	1,333,861
Bal. of invest. res. transferred back to cap. surp.	—	—	855,111
Balances, May 31 1935			—

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31 1935

[Including American Founders Corp. and its following subs: International Securities Corp. of America; Second International Securities Corp.; United States & British International Co., Ltd.; American & General Securities Corp.; American & Continental Corp.; Founders General Corp., and American Founders Office Building, Inc.]

	Market Basis x	Book Basis y
Assets—		
Cash on hand & in domestic banks, \$3,706,289; cash in for. banks (at est. liquid. values) \$1,487,777	\$3,707,777	\$3,707,777
Investment securities	244,702,196	44,306,421
Miscell. secs. incl. holdings in affil. cos.	590,398	1,403,897
Securities sold—not delivered	351,131	351,131
Intermediate credits less partic. by others	127,991	127,991
Accrued income receivable	387,184	387,184
Sundry notes & acct's. receiv.—less reserves	4,905	4,905
Land and building	300,000	587,359
Unamortized bond & deb. discount, &c.		1,157,701
Total	\$50,171,583	\$52,034,368
Liabilities—		
Securities purchased—not received	\$241,757	\$241,757
Sundry acct's. pay., res. for taxes & current accruals	394,157	394,157
Secured bank loan	750,000	750,000
First mortgage on office building	200,000	200,000
Bonds & deb. of sub. companies	22,453,000	22,453,000
Minority interest in sub. companies:		
Pref. stockholders' int. in cap. & surplus (incl. cum. divs. not declared or paid) less losses & write-downs in excess of reserves		16,278,253
Above ints. reduced to asset value on mkt. basis	15,353,650	
Com. stockholders' int. in cap. & surplus less losses & write-downs in excess of reserves		3,727,539
Above ints. increased to asset value on mkt. basis	3,854,140	
Cap. & surplus—United Founders Corp.:		
Class A stock (par \$25c)	\$250,000	250,000
Common stock (par \$1)	9,000,156	9,000,156
Deficit	1,260,495	1,260,495
Decrease arising from deduction of:		
Unrealized deprec. from cost or written-down value of secs.—U. F. Corp.	869,621	
Int. in unrealized deprec. of secs. & unamort. disc't on debts., &c. of subsidiaries	195,162	
Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liab., & min. pref. & com. shareholders' ints.:		
Applicable to class A shares	22,930	
Applicable to common shares	6,901,947	
Total	\$50,171,583	\$52,034,368

x The market basis column includes (a) the amount of investment securities based on market quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935; (b) miscellaneous securities with amounts assigned thereto; (c) land and building at appraisal made by Horace S. Ely & Co., dated June 26 1935, and excludes the balance of unamortized discount and expense on bonds and debentures, &c., with net decrease applied; (1) to minority interest for their share and (2) the share of United Founders Corp. applied as a reduction to its capital stock.

y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of United Founders Corp. and the subsidiaries named in the caption above listing the aggregate figures of assets and liabilities after eliminating inter-company items showing (1) the preferred shares and common minority interest as described above, and (2) United Founders Corp.'s outstanding class A and common shares and their interest in the consolidated deficit, with all securities carried at cost or written-down value. z Includes investment securities on a market basis, as described above, at \$1,531,260, pledged as collateral against bank loan of United Founders Corp. and with trustee for gold bonds of a subsidiary.

Note—United Founders Corp., with its investment company subsidiaries, owns voting control, but not a majority of the equity stock of United States Electric Power Corp. They also own a majority of the shares of Founders Associates (a Massachusetts Trust) the control of which is with the trustees, which, in turn, owns 26,955 shares of United Founders Corp common stock. The total asset value on a market basis of that trust at Aug. 31 1935 amounted to \$161,229. No income has been received from the trust during the period and its accounts are not consolidated herein.

Income Account 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935 (United Founders Corp. Only)

Income—Interest	\$51,741
Dividends (including no stock dividends):	
From subsidiary company	6,476
From other corporations	61,016
Gross income	\$119,234
Operating expenses	73,041
Interest on indebtedness	14,291
Net income	\$31,901
Extraordinary legal expenses	27,561
Net income excluding net losses on sales of securities	\$4,339

Statement of Surplus and Reserve Accounts Aug. 31 1935 (Corporation Only)

Capital surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$59,703,962
Net write-down of holdings of sub. cos. by amts. equal to parent co.'s share of: (a) charges by sub. cos. against their cap. surplus & surplus at dates of acquis. for approps. reserves during period Dec. 1 1931 to May 31 1935 & write-down of certain secs. at May 31 1935; (b) net losses from sales of secs. & liquidation of intermediate credits subsequent to May 31 1935 (less adjustment of above write-down of miscell. secs. since sold) charged or credited to cap. surplus acct's. of sub. cos.; (c) less net credit to cap. surplus by Amer. & Continental Corp. from repurchase of debts. & from reversal of bal. of invest'mt res. at May 31 1935; and (d) int. in Amer. Founders Corp.'s excess of cost of holdings in Founders General Corp. and American Founders Office Building, Inc. over their book value at Dec. 1 1933	x53,634,483
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. incl. holdings in affil. cos. (in excess of reserves)	9,101,457
Net losses on sales of secs. subsequent to May 31 1935, determined on basis of average cost	221,253
Excess of write-downs & losses on sales of secs. over res. & capital surplus	\$3,253,231
Earned surplus account:	
Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$4,499,247
Net inc. for the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935	4,339
Balance, Aug. 31 1935	\$4,503,587
Net surplus	\$1,250,356

Investment Reserve Accounts

Balance, Dec. 1 1934	\$66,838,327
Net losses on sales of secs. realized during the six mos. ended May 31 1935—determined on basis of average cost (subsequent losses of \$221,253 are shown above)	\$4,407,625
Write-down of holdings in miscell. secs. (in addition to \$9,101,457, shown above)	62,430,701
Balance, May 31 1935	66,838,327

x The above write-downs were recorded on the books of United Founders Corp. during this period and are in addition to write-downs of its holdings in subsidiary companies previously recorded. The effect of all such write-downs has been reflected in the consolidated statements of this or of prior periods.

Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935 (United Founders Corp.)

	x Market Basis	y Book Basis
Assets—		
Cash in domestic banks	\$200,352	\$200,352
Investment securities	2,675,841	3,052,524
Holdings in sub. investment companies	4,680,363	7,386,377
Miscell. secs. incl. holdings in affil. cos.	197,830	690,767
Securities sold—not delivered	23,644	23,644
Accrued income receivable	25,640	25,640
Total	\$7,803,671	\$11,379,306
Liabilities—		
Securities purchased—not received	\$111,804	\$111,804
Sundry acct's. pay., res. for taxes & curr. accruals	16,990	16,990
Secured bank loan	750,000	750,000
Capital stock:		
Class A stock (par 25c.)	\$250,000	250,000
Common stock (par \$1)	9,000,156	9,000,156
Surplus	1,250,356	1,250,356
Unrealized deprec. from cost or written-down value of secs.	Dr3,575,634	
Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liabilities:		
Applicable to class A shares	\$22,930	
Applicable to common shares	6,901,947	
Total	\$7,803,671	\$11,379,306

x The market basis column includes (a) the amount of investment securities and holdings in General Investment Corp. preferred shares based on market quotations at or near Aug. 31 1935; (b) holdings in subsidiary investment companies and holdings in Founders Associates preferred shares at their respective asset values on a market basis, and (c) the other miscellaneous securities with no amounts assigned thereto.

y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation, with all securities being carried at cost or written-down values.

z Includes investment securities on a market basis, as described above at \$1,197,942 pledged to secure bank loan.—V. 141, p. 2751.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America—Phoenix Securities Corp. Acquires Control from Morrow Group

The Phoenix Securities Corp. announced Oct. 28 that it had purchased the controlling interest in the United Cigar Stores Co. of America from George K. Morrow and companies with which Mr. Morrow is identified.

Phoenix Securities Corp. made the purchase with the aim of reorganizing and rebuilding United Cigar Stores, it was stated. The cigar store chain has been in bankruptcy since 1932.

The statement issued by Phoenix Securities follows: "On account of many conflicting rumors, we have been approached for information concerning the purchase of a controlling interest in the United Cigar Stores Co. of America, which owns and controls the Whelan Drug Stores, the third largest drug chain in the United States.

"Phoenix Securities Corp., about a week ago, bought the Morrow group's holdings of preferred stock of United Cigar Stores Co. at a price around \$10.75 a share. Since that time, this trust has purchased such of the bonds of United Stores Realty Holding, Inc., and such of the common stock of United Cigar Stores Co. as were held by United Stores Corp., Tobacco Products Corp., and the Morrow group.

"These acquisitions represent approximately 50% of the outstanding bonds, and over 60% of the outstanding common stock of the United Cigar Stores Corp., which has about 580 stores and approximately 600 agencies, totaling around 1,180, and controls in addition the Whelan Drug Stores Co., with around 200 stores and over 100 drug agencies, totaling over 300 outlets.

"Phoenix Securities Corp. has no partners or associated interests in this transaction. The securities were bought entirely by the trust and are owned directly by it. There are no agreements or commitments to any one in connection with these acquisitions.

"The officers and directors of Phoenix Securities Corp. have made this purchase as an investment and with a desire to aid in reorganizing and rebuilding sound companies which are in financial difficulties and need assistance. It is their feeling that during this reconstruction period, the sooner these companies can be taken out of receivership and put on a sound paying basis, the sooner the business depression will be terminated. In doing this work, during this period, investment trusts can and should be helpful.

"Phoenix Securities Corp. has recently worked out and underwritten the plan which has been approved by the Federal Court in Wilmington, Del. to take out of receivership and reorganize the Celotex Co., which company is expected to be out of receivership within the next two weeks.

"It has also recently worked out and underwritten a plan approved by the Federal Court in New Orleans, to reorganize and take out of receivership the South Coast Corp., a sugar growing and refining corporation which has thereby been enabled to come out of receivership within the last month."—V. 141, p. 2751.

United States & Foreign Securities Corp.—Earnings—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933
Cash dividends received	\$778,743	\$726,462	\$683,087
Interest received and accrued	98,713	80,267	226,050
Other income	23,553		
Total	\$901,010	\$806,729	\$909,137
Interest paid		410	
Balance	\$901,010	\$806,729	\$908,726
Net realized loss on investments	58,019	Dr729,244	1,475,305
Profit on syndicate participation		Cr6,000	
Net profit	\$842,991	\$83,485	loss\$566,579
Capital stock and other taxes	31,316	3,155	
Prov. for Fed. income taxes	34,200		
Expenses	87,880	70,906	98,798
Profit for the period	\$689,595	\$9,424	loss\$665,377

Note—Approximate difference between cost and indicated value of investments, excluding investment in United States & International Securities Corporation, which is carried at \$1:

Depreciation as at Dec. 31 1934	\$4,860,985
Appreciation as at Sept. 30 1935	29,488
Improvement in this item	\$4,890,473

	Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30			
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Assets—				
Cash	\$250,051	\$584,038		
Sec. sold but not delivered	1,043,926			
Loans, acct's rec., &c.	133,226	37,192		
Securs. (at cost)	\$31,673,469	\$309,16,094		
f Inv. in U. S. & Int. Secs. Corp.	1	1		
Total	33,000,674	31,537,325		
Liabilities—				
a 1st pref. stock	21,000,000	21,000,000		
b 2d pref. stock	50,000	50,000		
c General reserve	4,950,000	4,950,000		
d Common stock	100,000	100,000		
e Accounts payable		7,500		
f Sec. purchased but not received	1,098,728			
g Reserve for taxes	645,828	6,500		
h Capital surplus	954,329	954,329		
i Operating surplus	4,801,789	4,468,996		
Total	33,000,674	31,537,325		

a 210,000 shares (no par) \$6 cumulative dividend. b 50,000 shares (no par) \$6 cumulative dividend. c General reserve set up out of \$5,000,000 paid-in cash by subscribers to 2d pref. stock. d 1,000,000 shares no par value. e Including 15,000 shares of common stock of corporation under option to the President until March 1 1936 at \$25 per share. The indicated value of securities owned based on available market quotations or in the absence thereof on nominal value was less than the above book value by approximately \$5,981,000 in 1934 and \$4,842,160 in 1933. f 93,900 shares of 2d pref. and 1,987,653 shares common stock. g Includes 15,000 shares common stock of the corporation under option to the President until March 1 1936 at \$25 per share. Calculating marketable securities on the basis of current quotations of Sept. 30 1935 and calculating the company's own common stock and securities without regularly quoted market at the nominal value of \$1 the indicated value of securities owned was greater than the above book values by approximately \$29,488. h Included accrued expenses. i Accrued interest receivable, &c., only.

Note—Cumulative dividends are in arrears on the 2d pref. stock from Nov. 1 1931.—V. 141, p. 2752.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Report—

John E. Zimmerman, President, says in part:
The statement of income of United Gas Improvement Co. alone (as distinguished from combined earnings of company and subsidiaries) does not include undistributed earnings of subsidiaries applicable to company, which for the nine months of 1935 amounted to approximately two cents for each share of common stock of U. G. I. and to approximately three cents per share for the nine months of 1934, the combined earnings for the two periods being 82.2 cents per share and 88.4 cents per share, respectively.

Income in the form of dividends from subsidiaries decreased \$490,790, which was due principally to reduction in dividend rates for Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co., American Gas Co., Delaware Electric Power Co., Erie County Electric Co., Harrisburg Gas Co. and Ugitte Sales Corp. These changes in dividend rates were necessitated by decreased earnings of the companies mentioned.

The dividends received from "other companies" show a decrease of \$683,748, which was caused by reduction in the dividend rate on preferred stock of Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and on the first preferred stock of Mohawk Hudson Power Corp., and to a decrease in the quarterly rate on the common stock of Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, which became effective with the payment for the second quarter of 1935. There was also a loss in dividend income due to the company having recently disposed of its entire interest in the common stock of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore.

Attention is drawn to an item on the combined earnings statement designated "balance of earnings or losses of Nashville Gas & Heating Co., applicable to U. G. I.," the operating revenue, expenses, &c., of Nashville company having been excluded from the body of the statement since the Nashville Gas & Heating Co. on July 5 1935 filed original petition for reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, and the company was continued in possession of its property.

On March 1 1935 the Nashville company defaulted in the payment of \$36,800 to the sinking fund as required by the provision of the first mortgage, and on May 1 1935 the company defaulted in the payment of the semi-annual interest in the amount of \$68,225.

The defaults were caused by conditions beyond the control of the Nashville company, being chiefly due to decreased revenues and increased expenses. It was necessary for the company to put in effect drastically reduced rates as of Sept. 1 1934 to meet electric competition, the electric company operating in Nashville having made material reductions in its rates to meet the extremely low electric rates advocated by the Tennessee Valley Authority in its territory. Likewise, the Nashville company was put to considerable expense in its endeavor to meet the competition of the sale of electrical appliances on extremely favorable terms.

The company has outstanding \$2,729,000 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds due May 1 1937 of which U. G. I. is guarantor of \$1,954,000 principal amount and interest thereon. It also has outstanding \$800,000 6% cum. pref. stock and \$1,600,000 of common stock, 100% of the pref. and 98.97% of the common stock being owned by U. G. I. and loans due U. G. I. of \$522,225. Total U. G. I. investment in Nashville is \$1,562,025, in addition to which it is obligated under its guarantee of principal and interest on \$1,954,000 of bonds, of which \$37,000 principal amount are now owned by U. G. I.

Income Account for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30 (Company Only)

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Dividends—Subsidiary companies, Other companies, Total dividends, Int., services to subs., compen. for operation of Philadelphia Gas Works and miscellaneous, Total income, Expenses, provision for taxes and interest, Net income, Dividends on preferred stock, Balance for common stock, Dividends on common stock, Balance, Balance for common stock, per share, Dividends paid, per share.

Consolidated Income Statement (Incl. Subsidiary Companies) (Excluding the Philadelphia Gas Works Co.)

Table with columns for 1935-3 Mos., 1934, 1935-12 Mos., 1934. Rows include Oper. revs. of util. subs., Ordinary expenses, Maintenance, Prov. for renew. & repl., Prov. for Fed. inc. tax., Prov. for other Fed. tax., Prov. for other taxes, Operating income, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Int. on funded and unfunded debt, Amortiz. of debt disc. and expense, Other deductions, Net income, Divs. on pref. stocks & prior deductions, Earns avail. for common stocks of util. subs., Min. & former interests, Bal. applic. to U. G. I., Earns. of non-util. subs., applic. to U. G. I., Earns. of subs. applic. to U. G. I., Bal. of losses of Nashville Gas & Heatg. Co. to U. G. I., Propos. of def. int. & divs. on cumul. pref. stock of sub. applic. to U. G. I., deducted above, Other inc. of U. G. I., Divs.—Other than on com. stocks of subs.—Int. & misc. income, Total, Expenses, Provision for taxes, Int. on notes pay., &c., Bal. applic. to capital stocks of U. G. I. Co., Divs. on \$5 div. pref. stk., Applic. to common stock of U. G. I., Earns. per sh. on com., x To July 5 1935, y 1934 figures restated for comparative purposes, Non-recurring income not included.

Weekly Output Shows Increase—

Table with columns for Week Ended, Oct. 26 '35, Oct. 19 '35, Oct. 27 '34. Row: Electric output of system (kwh.).

United Gold Equities of Canada, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1935, 1934. Rows include Years Ended June 30, Interest and dividends, Net profit on sales of investment securities, Total income, Expenses, taxes, auditors', legal and trust company fees, &c., Net profit, Dividends, Organization expenses written off.

Earned surplus \$3,440 x Income account for period from date of incorporation May 19 1933 to June 30 1934.

Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1935, 1934. Rows include Assets: Cash in bank & on hand, Call loan, fully gtd., Amt. due from sell. agents re subser. to standard shs. of company, Investment secur., Int. acc. & divs. receivable, Furniture, Prepd. & def. chgs., Total; Liabilities: Accounts payable, Amt. due to brokers re secur. purch., Stand. shs. (par \$1), Com. shs. (par \$1), Capital surplus, Paid-in surplus, Earned surplus, Total.

Total \$581,361 \$282,542 x Dividends receivable only.—V. 139, p. 2693.

United States & British International Co., Ltd.—

Earnings for 9 Months Ended Aug. 31 1935

Table with columns for 1935, 1934. Rows include Income—Interest, Dividends (including no stock dividends), Gross income, Operating expenses, Int. on indebtedness & amortization of discount, Net income excl. net losses on sales of securities, Note—Preferred share dividends for the nine months ended Aug. 31 1935, cumulated, but not declared or paid, amounted to \$65,385.

Statement of Surplus Account, Aug. 31 1935

Table with columns for 1935, 1934. Rows include Earned surplus account: Balance, Dec. 1 1934, Add—Net inc. for the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935, Balance, Aug. 31 1935, Deficit from net losses on sales of secs. not provided for by res. and write-down of miscell. securities, Balance, Dec. 1 1934, Net losses realized on sales of secs. during the nine mos. ended Aug. 31 1935 (determined on the basis of average cost), Write-down of miscellaneous securities, Balance, Aug. 31 1935, Deficit—Representing excess of losses on sales & write-downs of secs. over earned surplus acct.

Balance Sheet, Aug. 31 1935

Table with columns for Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash in domestic banks, Investment securities, Miscellaneous securities, Securities sold—not delivered, Accrued income receivable, Unamortized discount on debentures, Total, Liabilities: Securities purchased—not received, Interest accrued on debentures, Taxes accrued, Accrued investment service fee & sundry expenses, 5% debentures, due May 1 1948—outstanding, \$3 cum. pf. stk. (29,060 shs. no par), Class A common (par \$1), Class B common (par 10c.), Deficit, Add'l def. arising from deduction of: Unam. disc. on depts., Less—Unrealized apprec. over cost or write-down values of secs., Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liabs., Applicable to preferred stock.

Table with columns for 1935, 1934. Rows include Total, Excess of assets on mkt. basis over liabs., Applicable to preferred stock, Total, x The market basis column includes the amount of investment securities and holdings in General Investment Corp. preferred shares based on market quotations as at near Aug. 31 1935 and the other miscellaneous securities with no amounts assigned thereto, and excludes the amount of unamortized discount on debentures, with the deficit increased on this basis applied to outstanding capital stock, y The book basis column represents the items indicated in accordance with the books of the corporation with all securities being carried at cost or written-down values, Note—Cumulative dividends, not declared or paid on the \$3 preferred shares for 46 months (equal to \$11.50 per share) amounted to \$334,190.—V. 141, p. 2752.

United States Playing Card Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, par \$10, both payable Jan. 1 1936 to holders of record Dec. 21. A similar extra was paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1 last and compares with an extra dividend of 50 cents paid on Jan. 2 1935 and an extra of 25 cents paid on Oct. 1 1934.—V. 141, p. 771.

United States & International Securities Corp.—

Table with columns for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1935, 1934, 1933. Rows include Cash dividends received, Interest received and accrued, Other income, Total, Interest paid, Balance, Net realized loss on investments, Profit on syndicate participation, Balance, Capital stock and other taxes, Prov. for Federal income taxes, Expenses, Net profit for the period, Note—Approximate depreciation from cost in indicated value of investments, As at Dec. 31 1934, As at Sept. 30 1935, Improvement in this item.

Condensed Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1935, 1934. Rows include Assets (Cash, Sec. sold but not delivered, Short-term credit, Accrued int., etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Reserve for taxes, Securities purchased, etc.).

Total-----43,890,987 42,197,154
a The indicated value of securities owned based on market quotations was less than the above book value by approximately \$15,088,519 in 1935 and \$20,874,000 in 1934.

Note—Cumulative dividends are in arrears on the 1st pref. stock from Nov. 1 1930, except for 50 cents per share paid to stockholders on Sept. 10 1935, and the 2d pref. stock from May 1 1930.—V. 141, p. 2752

United States Steel Corp.—50-Cent Preferred Dividend—Quarterly Report—The directors on Oct. 29 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100 (the rate paid since January 1933), payable Nov. 29 to holders of rec. Nov. 1.

In issuing the report for the quarter, Myron G. Taylor, Chairman of the board, announced that operations for the third quarter averaged 37.7% of capacity, compared with 24% in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The corporation's net working capital on Sept. 30 was \$392,742,585, an increase of \$16,805,097 over the amount at the beginning of this year.

Mr. Taylor said. This gain was made in the face of expenses arising from the corporation's plant expansion and modernization program as well as preferred dividend payments of \$5,404,215.

"The expenditures on capital account during the nine months of 1935 were \$17,097,469," Mr. Taylor said, "and there were paid maturing bonds and royalty notes of subsidiaries, \$2,445,680, making total capital payments of \$19,543,149."

Mr. Taylor indicated that the seasonal decline in the demand for higher-priced steel items—sheets, strip and similar items used by the automobile industry—was responsible for the larger loss for the third quarter, compared with that incurred in the preceding quarter.

"The tonnage shipped in the third quarter of 1935," Mr. Taylor said, "exceeded the second quarter's tonnage by 18,473 tons. However, in the classes of products shipped, a relatively large proportion of the third quarter's shipments were of the lesser-priced products than was the case in the second quarter. This is reflected in the earnings, which show a total of \$648,294 less than earnings for the second quarter."

"Prices received during the third quarter averaged very close to those obtained in the preceding quarter."

"At the present time operations are averaging about 42% of capacity. It is believed this average will be maintained substantially throughout the fourth quarter."

"For the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935, compared with similar nine months in 1934, the results were as follows:

Summary table comparing 1935 and 1934 for Earnings, Net loss, Number of employees, Aggregate hours worked, Total payroll.

x After deducting depreciation, depletion, bond interest and other charges, but not preferred dividends declared.

"The relatively greater increase in payroll than in total hours worked reflects the increase in wage rates made April 1 1934, these rates being in effect for the full nine months in 1935 and only six months in 1934."

Consolidated Income Statement for 3 and 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

Table comparing 1935 and 1934 for 3 Mos. End. Sept. 30 and 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30. Rows include Net earnings, Chgs. & allow. for depr., Net deficit, Int. on bonds of subs., Int. on U. S. Steel bonds.

Special income receipts. b Extraord. deduction.

Net loss. Preferred dividends.

Deficit. 9 Mos. End. Sept. 30

Net earnings (see note). Chgs. & allow. for depr., depl. & obsolescence.

Net loss. Int. on bonds of subs.

Special income receipts. b Extraord. deductions.

Net loss. Preferred dividends.

Deficit. a Includes \$278,849 profits from sale of capital assets.

b Proportion of overhead expenses (of which taxes alone are approximately 90%) of the Lake Superior Iron Ore properties and Great Lakes Transportation Service, normally included in the value of the season's production of ore carried in inventories, but which because of the extreme curtailment in tonnage of ore to be mined and shipped is not so applied.

c Proportion of interest on railroad recapture payments refunded, less reserve for account of adjustments in connection with employees' stock subscription plan.

Note—The net earnings, as shown above, are stated after deducting all expenses, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance, including also estimated Federal State and local taxes (exclusive of charge for proportion of overhead expenses and taxes shown) and reserves for contingencies.—V. 141, p. 2448.

United Stores Corp.—Sells United Cigar Holdings—See United Cigar Stores Co. of America.—V. 141, p. 1609.

Utah Light & Traction Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1935, 1934, 1935, 1934. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net rev. from oper., Rent from leased prop., Other income (net).

Gross corp. income. Int. & other deductions.

y Deficit. y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.—V. 141, p. 2294.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 9 Months Ended, July 27 '35, July 28 '34, July 28 '33. Rows include Net loss after taxes, depreciation, &c., and Net loss after providing for non-recurring loss of \$158,608 settlement of notes received from a theatre company in receivership.

Utah Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30, 1935—Month—1934, 1935—12 Mos.—1934. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net rev. from oper., Other income (net).

Gross corp. income. Int. & other deductions.

Balance. Property retirement reserve appropriations.

z Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for period, whether paid or unpaid.

Deficit. y Before property retirement reserve appropriations and dividends.

z Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Sept. 30 1935 amounted to \$4,261,903, after giving effect to dividends of 58 1-3 cents a share on \$7 pref. stock and 50 cents a share on \$6 pref. stock, declared for payment on Oct. 25 1935. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.—V. 131, p. 2294.

Utah Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: September—, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

From Jan. 1—, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 141, p. 2294.

Vanadium Alloys Steel Co.—Doubles Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 22. This compares with 25 cents paid on Sept. 2, June 20, April 10, and Jan. 2, last; 50 cents paid on Aug. 20 1934, and 25 cents per share distributed on May 15, and March 20 1934, and on Nov. 20 1933.—V. 141, p. 1786.

Venezuelan Petroleum Co.—Meeting Adjourned—

The special meeting of the board of directors called for Oct. 30 to consider the advisability of changing the \$5 par value of the common stock to \$1 and increasing the number of shares which the company might issue from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 shares adjourned indefinitely without action on these proposals.—V. 141, p. 2600.

Vica Co.—Liquidating Dividend—

The company paid a liquidating dividend of \$3 per share on the common stock, par \$25, on Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 29. A liquidating dividend of \$4 per share was distributed on June 26 last.—V. 140, p. 4418.

Vick Chemical Co. (Del.)—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$5, both payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 15. Like amounts were paid in each of the eight preceding quarters.—V. 141, p. 1458.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp.—New President, &c.

F. Swift Gibson has been elected President and a director of the company. He succeeds A. L. Ivey as President and Ross H. Walker on the board of directors.

Other officers elected were P. C. Smith, Secretary; George G. Osborne, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Counsel; H. E. Perry, Treas.; L. W. Dunn, Asst. Treas., and J. H. Stary, Auditor.

The executive staff of the company was disrupted, however, by resignations of Messrs. M. S. Purvis, a Vice-Pres., and Mr. Perry, both veteran officers, immediately following the election. Mr. Purvis issued a statement saying he saw "no assurance of stability in future." Mr. Perry gave virtually the same reason.

Mr. Gibson issued a statement saying he had accepted office of President with a view of bringing peace and harmony into affairs of company.

He said, "I have in mind as a first aim not only the protection of the prior preference stock, but assurance to preferred stockholders of a portion of dividends which have been accumulated for them"—V. 141, p. 2449.

Virginian Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: September—, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

From Jan. 1—, Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents.

—V. 141, p. 2294.

Walworth Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. Sept. 30—, 1935—3 Mos.—1934, 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Profit before int. & depr., Int. on notes & drafts, Int. on mtge. bonds of subs., Coupon int. on mtge. bonds & debts of Walworth Co., Deprec. taken on plant & equipment, Prov. for Walworth Alabama Co. accrued unpaid pref. divs.

Consol. net loss. x Accrued but not paid.—V. 141, p. 2294.

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.—To Vote on Agreement—

The stockholders at their annual meeting to be held on Dec. 9 will consider approving the compromise and settlement agreement between the corporation and Renraw, Inc., Harry M. Warner, Albert Warner and Jack L. Warner, entered into on May 21 1935.

Abel Cary Thomas, Secretary, in letter dated Oct. 25 says: At the meeting six directors, constituting a majority of the board of directors, are to be elected by the preferred stockholders.

Pursuant to the provisions of the certificate of incorporation, the voting power for the election of a majority of the board of directors is at present vested in the preferred stock. The directors whose terms of office now expire, are: Harry M. Warner, Albert Warner, Jack L. Warner, Abel Cary Thomas, Waddill Catchings and Henry A. Rudkin.

The board of directors will also ask you to approve their action in compromising and settling all controversies between the corporation on the one hand, and Renraw, Inc., Harry M. Warner, Albert Warner and Jack L. Warner on the other, arising out of or relating to an agreement between the parties dated as of Sept. 1 1928, and its amendments and modifications (referred to as "the employment contract").

The employment contract, under which the Messrs. Warner have performed their services for the period of six years, provided, among other things, for a weekly cash salary, and for the issuance of 90,000 shares of the corporation's common stock which was delivered in instalments during the term of the contract. The corporation, in June 1929, split each share of its common stock into two shares.

Minority stockholders' suits had been instituted for the alleged benefit of the corporation, against Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. and several of the directors, in which suits, among other things, certain legal questions were raised and liabilities asserted by reason of the making and performance of the employment contract.

The board of directors, believing that the continuance of a controversy between the corporation and the Messrs. Warner, its principal officers, arising out of the employment contract was detrimental to the best interests of the corporation, sought the advice of the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner and Reed, of New York City, which law firm never had previously represented or advised the corporation or Messrs. Warner or Renraw, Inc. This law firm after full consideration of all the facts submitted to them, recommended that the corporation, if possible, negotiate a settlement of all claims arising out of the employment contract. Upon receipt of this recommendation and after due consideration, the board of directors authorized Messrs. Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardner and Reed to negotiate the settlement advised by them.

The Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. at all times have steadfastly denied any liability on their part. However, they also recognized the desirability of reaching an accord with the corporation in respect to the controversies arising out of the employment contract and therefore consented to negotiate a compromise and settlement thereof.

The settlement as finally negotiated provided (1) that Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. deliver to the corporation 100,000 shares of its common stock, (2) that the Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. release the corporation from all claims based upon, related to or arising out of the employment contract, including all claims against the corporation by reason of the non-payment of part of the cash compensation payable to them under the employment contract, (3) that the corporation release the Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. from all claims based upon, related to or arising out of the employment contract, and (4) that the Messrs. Warner and Renraw, Inc. pay the costs and expenses of the plaintiff, Max Goldberg, in his minority stockholder's suit. This settlement has been fully executed, and such stockholder's suit has been discontinued, since which time, however, additional suits of a similar nature have been brought.

The board of directors believes the settlement to be advantageous and to the best interests of the corporation and recommends your approval thereof.

Officials State Company Operates at Profit

The management in a statement issued Oct. 26 said: "While some of the information necessary for the final determination of the accounts of the company for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 1935, is not yet available, there is no question in the minds of the management that the operations for that year have resulted in a profit after deducting all charges including interest, amortization and depreciation and Federal income taxes. The operations of the company for the previous fiscal year showed a loss of \$2,530,513.68 after all charges."—V. 141, p. 2294.

Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Net loss after taxes, depreciation and interest	\$12,826 prof\$26,219	\$99,906 \$71,924

—V. 141, p. 1112.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.—Earnings

Consolidated Income Account for Years Ended Aug. 31			
	1935	1934	1933
Net sales	\$62,906,117	\$38,582,236	\$30,552,445
Cost of sales	56,126,349	35,137,237	28,057,955
Depreciation	749,811	676,806	675,855
Profit from operation	\$6,029,956	\$2,768,193	\$1,818,635
Other income	323,737	225,106	177,558
Total income	\$6,353,694	\$2,993,299	\$1,996,193
Interest	138,627	24,235	23,421
Federal taxes	1,214,431	566,790	356,621
Net profit	\$5,000,634	\$2,402,274	\$1,616,151
Previous surplus	4,043,841	3,412,213	3,634,366
Total	\$9,044,475	\$5,814,487	\$5,250,517
Divs. on \$4 pref. stock	1,182,620	1,182,620	1,188,001
Common dividends	1,463,535	588,026	364,864
Res. prov. for deposits in banks in liquidation			285,439
Prov. for add'l Fed. inc. taxes, incl. int. thereon	350,000		
Balance, surplus	\$6,048,321	\$4,043,841	\$3,412,213
Shs. com. stock (no par)	585,414	585,414	584,154
Earnings per share	\$6.52	\$2.08	\$0.73

Consolidated Balance Sheet Aug. 31

	1935	1934	1935	1934
Assets				
y L'd, bldgs., machinery & equip.	9,913,991	10,024,233		
Inv. in allied cos.	154,079	176,451		
U. S. Govt. Lib'y bonds		144,000		
Other mkt. secs.		61,500		
Accts. & bills rec.	4,879,747	3,346,708		
Loans & advances	1,948,440	1,620,030		
Empl. bal. for acq. of co.'s cap. stk.	31,151	152,182		
Dep. in bk. in liq.	301,775	309,061		
z Co.'s com. stock held for empl's	148,805	148,805		
Inventories	16,545,186	14,344,387		
A Inv. in pref. stk.	202,375	202,375		
Cash	6,462,445	6,571,307		
Misc. investm't.	301,087	335,972		
Prepaid expenses	159,106	69,597		
Insur. fund invest.	293,494	251,633		
Total	\$41,341,681	\$37,858,241		
Liabilities				
x Capital stock	20,571,786	20,571,786		
Accts. pay. sundry		1,850,768		1,940,789
Accrued &c.		1,850,768		1,940,789
Pref. divs. payable		295,655		295,655
Com. divs. pay.		585,414		365,884
Res've for Federal income tax		1,828,476		689,227
Res. for fire ins. &c.		758,778		758,192
Other reserves		250,000		
Sub. cos.' purch.		65,115		106,000
Money notes pay.		65,115		106,000
Paid-in surplus		3,200,000		3,200,000
Capital surplus		5,886,868		5,886,868
Earned surplus		6,048,320		4,043,840
Total		\$41,341,681		\$37,858,241

x Represented by 300,000 no par pref. shares and 600,000 common shares of no par common stock. y After reserve for depreciation of \$9,300,132 in 1935 and \$8,699,913 in 1934. z Includes 14,586 shares at cost. a Includes 4,345 shares at cost.—V. 141, p. 2753.

Western Grocer Co. (Iowa)—Accumulated Dividend

A dividend of \$4 per share was paid on account of accumulations of the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, on Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 15. This compares with \$2 paid on July 31 last; \$2.75 on May 25 last, and \$2 per share paid on Feb. 25 1935 and on Dec. 20 and Nov. 20 1934, this latter payment being the first made since July 1 1932 when \$1.75 per share was paid, prior to which regular semi-annual dividends of \$3.50 per share were distributed.—V. 141, p. 1786.

Westchester Lighting Co.—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—3 Mos.—1934	1935—12 Mos.—1934
Sales of gas (1,000 cu. ft.)	950,487	990,516
Sales of el. energy (kwh.)	50,572,123	55,039,692
Operating revenues		
From sales of gas	\$1,363,747	\$1,468,744
From sales of el. energy	2,442,634	2,694,078
From misc. sources	78,023	53,154
Total operating revs.	\$3,884,405	\$4,215,977
Operating expenses	2,620,092	2,586,137
Retirement expense	364,889	386,343
Taxes (incl. prov. for Federal income tax)	524,978	443,453
Operating income	\$374,444	\$800,042
Non-op. revenues	7,377	5,412
Non-op. rev. deduc'ns	Dr4,407	Dr1,061
Gross corp. income	\$377,414	\$804,393
Int. on long-term debt	251,287	251,287
Misc. int., amort. of debt disc. & exp. & misc. deductions	195,001	200,804
Net income	def\$68,874	\$352,301

Earnings for the Nine Months Ended Sept. 30

Sales of gas (1,000 cubic feet)	1935	1934
Sales of electric energy (kwh.)	147,582,192	149,806,982
Operating revenues—From sales of gas	\$4,719,608	\$5,114,594
From sales of electric energy	8,232,623	8,367,501
From miscellaneous sources	204,442	182,707
Total operating revenues	\$13,156,673	\$13,664,804
Operating expenses	8,156,664	7,699,587
Retirement expense	1,124,532	1,147,026
Taxes (including provision for Federal income tax)	1,603,850	1,485,627
Operating income	\$2,271,626	\$3,332,562
Non-operating revenues	18,368	15,146
Non-operating revenue deductions	Dr12,996	Dr2,500
Gross corporate income	\$2,276,998	\$3,345,208
Interest on long-term debt	753,862	753,862
Miscell. int., amort. of debt discount and expense and miscellaneous deductions	584,738	617,257
Net income	\$938,397	\$1,974,088

Note—Results for periods shown are subject to final outcome of rate litigation pending in New York State courts.—V. 141, p. 772.

West Ohio Gas Co.—Balance Sheet Aug. 31 1935

Assets		Liabilities	
Plant, prop'y, rights, fran., &c.	\$4,056,951	7% preferred stock	\$719,600
Cap. stock disc't. & expense	92,508	Common stock	y1,716,381
Special deposits	181,540	Funded debt	1,353,000
Unamort. debt disc't. & exp.	86,687	Deferred liabilities	42,334
Prepayments	1,980	Notes payable, affil. companies	70,559
Deferred charges	33,755	Accounts payable—Miscell.	26,476
Cash	68,330	Accts. payable—Affil. cos.	3,085
Accounts receivable	x49,527	Bond Interest due	117,000
Unbilled revenues	19,000	Accrued liabilities	69,033
Material and supplies	25,852	Reserves	482,630
		Contributions for extensions	963
		Surplus	15,271
Total	\$4,616,335	Total	\$4,616,335

x After reserve of \$13,510. y Represented by 78,600 no-par shares.—V. 140, p. 4252.

West Virginia Water Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Year Ended Sept. 30—	1935	1934	1933
Operating revenue	\$1,000,780	\$1,026,696	\$1,009,863
Operation	302,439	346,055	347,917
Provision for uncollectible accounts	5,465	19,606	14,900
Maintenance	49,078	53,809	46,224
General taxes	147,950	144,620	127,062
Net earnings from operation	\$495,847	\$462,604	\$473,758
Other income	17,858	31,618	8,393
Gross corporate income	\$513,706	\$494,223	\$482,151
Interest on bonds	261,553	258,000	258,000
Miscellaneous interest	10,196	7,132	5,280
Amort. of debt discount and expense	26,331	26,328	26,313
Interest charged to construction	Cr878	Cr904	Cr637
Provision for Federal income tax	9,788	7,381	11,348
Prov. for retirement and replacements	51,500	81,200	53,350
Miscellaneous deductions			y3,552
Net income	\$155,167	x\$115,085	\$124,944
Dividends on preferred stock	51,750		

x Beckley plant and property sold Aug. 31 1934. y In 1933 this item represents reimbursement to bondholders and stockholders of Federal and State taxes which has been included in general taxes in 1934.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

	1935	1934	1935	1934
Assets				
Plant, property equipment, &c.	9,515,381	6,924,288		
Misc. spec. depos.		391,413		
Cash	121,572	145,076		
Notes & accts. rec.	172,485	217,358		
Inv. in affil. cos.		2,876		
Inv. in sub. gas co. not consolidated	36,500	36,500		
Invest. in other water companies	4,700	181,701		
Dep. for redemption of fund. debt	1,000			
Debt disc. and exp. in process of amortization	421,235	443,304		
Comm. on cap. stk.	154,000	154,000		
Unbilled revenue	39,724	31,946		
Due from affil. cos.	1,284	4,192		
Mat'ls & supplies	59,169	61,841		
Def. charges and prepaid accounts	51,901	46,298		
Total	\$10,578,954	\$8,640,795		
Liabilities				
Funded debt		5,322,500		5,160,000
Funded debt called for redemption		1,000		
Demand notes pay. to West Va. Production Co.		10,000		
Notes & accts. pay. Adv. from sub. co. not consolidated		21,612		18,217
Accrued liabilities		191,393		180,127
Def. liab. & unadj. credits		110,969		93,766
Reserves		903,956		613,215
x 1st \$6 cum. pref. stock		1,114,000		1,114,000
y 2d \$6 cum. pref. stock		365,000		365,000
z Comm. on stock		552,000		552,000
Capital surplus		1,495,773		149,627
Earned surplus		490,750		383,841
Total		\$10,578,954		\$8,640,795

x Represented by 11,500 shares (no par). y Represented by 5,000 shares (no par). z Represented by 12,000 shares (no par)—V. 141, p. 772.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings

Period End. Sept. 30—	1935—Month—1934	1935—9 Mos.—1934
Operating revenues	\$1,234,880	\$1,099,729
Net oper. revenue	369,057	335,488
Net rd. oper. income	\$331,716	\$330,939
Other income	6,619	12,375
Gross income	\$338,335	\$343,314
Fixed charges	265,324	272,408
Net income	\$73,011	\$70,906

—Second Week of Oct.—Jan. 1 to Oct. 14—
 Period—1935—1934
 Gross earnings (est.)—\$305,955—\$272,557 \$11,484,804 \$10,902,439
 —Third Week of Oct.—Jan. 1 to Oct. 21—
 Period—1935—1934
 Gross earnings (est.)—\$328,089—\$272,557 \$11,815,634 \$11,174,996
 —V. 141, p. 2600.

Western Pacific RR.—ICC Refuses to Appoint Charles Eelsey as Trustee—Two Others Confirmed

The first important ruling on the question of ratification of trustees under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act as revised by the 1935 Congress on the question of appointment of trustees, the Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the application of Charles Eelsey, President of the Western Pacific, to serve as a trustee of the road on the grounds that the intent of Congress was to limit the number of appointees as trustees who have had previous connection with the management of a railroad to one.

The Commission approved the appointment of T. M. Schumacher, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the road, as a trustee, but stipulated that he should receive no salary or compensation from the road except that allowed by the Judge for his services as trustee within limits approved by the ICC.

Mr. Schumacher in his application said he would serve as trustee without compensation but would retain his salary as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Commission approved without any conditions the appointment of S. M. Ehrman, named as the outside trustee.

The report of the Commission says in part: "Congress apparently recognized that, in some instances at least, it would be desirable to appoint one trustee experienced in railroad operations

and familiar with the business of the debtor. At the same time it provided that, in the case of class I railroads, if such person was appointed as trustee, another and a disinterested person should be appointed as co-trustee. In view of this limitation we deem it inadvisable to ratify appointment of trustees, the majority of whom are officers of the debtor.

The debtor is a class I railroad, but neither its property nor operations is very extensive. It would appear that two trustees should be sufficient to properly serve the interests of all parties. Mr. Ehrman is the only one of the three trustees appointed by the court qualifying as a disinterested party. The majority of the holders of the debtor's first mortgage bonds and its junior creditors are located in the East although its operations are conducted in the West. The appointment of Mr. Schumacher was requested by the principal creditors of the company in the court proceedings. As Chairman of the debtor's Executive Committee, he has conducted all negotiations as to the formulation of the pending plan of reorganization with representatives of the debtor's creditors and, for some time, has been invested with general charge and supervision of and over the affairs and business of the debtor. Under these circumstances, we are of the opinion that we should ratify the appointment of Mr. Schumacher rather than that of Mr. Elsey. It is within the discretion of the trustees, with the approval of the court, to employ those persons necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the debtor's railroad and we are not aware of any reason why Mr. Elsey should not be available for such service.

"We conclude: "That that part of the debtor's petition seeking the ratification of the appointment of T. M. Schumacher and Sidney M. Ehrman as trustees of the debtor's property should be approved, and that part seeking the ratification of the appointment of Charles Elsey should be denied; the ratification of T. M. Schumacher to be subject to the condition that during the period in which he serves as trustee, he shall receive no salary or compensation from the debtor's estate, for services rendered for the debtor in these proceedings, except such compensation as may be hereafter allowed by the judge for his services as trustee, within such maximum limits as we may hereafter approve as reasonable."

Earnings for September and Year to Date

Table with columns for September and Year to Date (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932). Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Western Ry. of Alabama.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September and Year to Date (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932). Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—50-Cent Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 12. A similar amount was paid on Aug. 30 last, this latter disbursement marking the resumption of dividends on the common stock, no dividends having been paid since April 30 1932 when a dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed. See V. 141, p. 773 for detailed dividend record.—V. 141, p. 2600.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30—1935—3 Mos.—1934 and 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, Earnings per sh., Current assets, etc.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September and Year to Date (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932). Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Wheeling Steel Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30—1935—3 Mos.—1934 and 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Profit from operations, Repairs and maintenance, Balance, etc.

(William) Whitman Co., Inc.—To Pay Off All Accruals.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$7 per share on account of accruals on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Nov. 15 to holders of record Nov. 1. This payment represents the four quarterly dividends of \$1.75 per share each, ordinarily due on Jan. 1, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1 of the past year.—V. 141, p. 1112.

Wichita Falls & Southern RR.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September and Year to Date (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932). Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Wilson-Jones Co.—Dividend Increased.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the par common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 29. This compares with 75 cents paid on May 1, last and 50 cents on Nov. 1 and April 2 1934. This latter payment was the first made since June 1 1931 when a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 140, p. 4253.

Wisconsin Investment Co.—Asset Value.—

The report for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1935 shows net assets, taking investments at market value, equal to \$3.37 per share of common stock, comparing with \$2.78 on June 30 last, and \$2.09 on Sept. 30 1934.—V. 141, p. 941.

Wisconsin Central Ry.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30—1935—Month—1934 and 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Total revenues, Total expenses, Taxes and uncoll. ry. rev., etc.

Worumbo Mfg. Co.—Readjustment Plan.—

The stockholders will hold a special session on Nov. 5 to consider a readjustment plan affecting the preferred stock. Under the proposed change, shares of the present preferred stock will be exchanged for a new preferred issue, share for share, carrying a lower dividend. The company has announced that 1,178 shares of the present preferred stock now held in a sinking fund and in the treasury will be cancelled, leaving 8,822 shares of new preferred stock outstanding. The new preferred will pay an initial dividend of 87½ cents on Dec. 1 and cumulative dividends at the rate of 3½% thereafter, increasing to 5% under certain conditions later. The new stock is callable at \$131.74 a share, plus accrued dividends, less extra dividends paid meanwhile. The consent of 75% of the preferred stockholders and a majority of the common shares is required to put the plan in operation. The company announces that certain financial institutions already holding large amounts of the preferred stock favor the new plan. The company omitted preferred dividends in June 1931, and accumulation per share now amount to \$29.75. Current earnings, the company states, "indicate that payment of a dividend in the reduced amount is justified." A balance sheet issued as of July 31 this year shows current assets of \$638,929 and current liabilities of \$248,929. There are 11,000 shares of common stock outstanding.—V. 135, p. 2508.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Years Ended Aug. 31—1935 and 1934. Rows include Proceeds from bullion, Development, Stopping, Transporting ore, etc.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Assets (Cash on hand, Bullion in transit, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Res. for taxes, etc.).

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for September and Year to Date (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932). Rows include Gross from railway, Net from railway, Net after rents, etc.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30—1935—3 Mos.—1934 and 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net sales, Net prof. before prov. for depreciation, etc.

York Ice Machinery Corp.—Government Contract.—

The company has just received a contract from the U. S. Navy Department to furnish Freon refrigeration equipment for 18 new destroyers now under construction. The refrigeration equipment will be used for cooling the butter and eggs, vegetable and meat rooms in the destroyers. In addition, a small ice making tank is also being furnished for every ship. The equipment will be installed in the Navy yards at Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, Puget Sound and Mare Island where the destroyers are now being built.—V. 141, p. 941.

(L. A.) Young Spring & Wire Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Period End. Sept. 30—1935—3 Mos.—1934 and 1935—9 Mos.—1934. Rows include Net profit after deprec., int., and Federal taxes, Earnings per sh., etc.

Youngstown & Suburban Ry.—Balance Sheet as May 31 1935.—

Table with columns for 1935 and 1934. Rows include Assets (Investments, Cash, Special deposits, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.).

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS

PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 1 1935

Coffee on the spot was quiet with Santos 4s held at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Rio 7s, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. On the 26th ult. futures declined 5 to 10 points owing to trade selling of March Santos, and weaker Brazilian cables. Cost and freight offerings were of small volume and generally unchanged. On the 28th ult. futures closed 2 to 4 points higher on Rio and 7 to 8 points higher on Santos with sales of 2,750 bags. Cost and freight offers were small and about unchanged, with Santos Bourbon 4s at 7.95 to 8.25c. On the 29th ult. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower on Santos with sales of 6,000 bags. Rios were neglected. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 5 points higher in some instances, with Santos 3-5s at 8.05 to 8.30c. On the 31st ult. futures closed unchanged to 1 point higher on Santos with sales of 2,500 bags while Rio contracts were unchanged on sales of only 250 bags. Cost and freight offers were generally unchanged with Santos 3-5s at 8.10 to 8.25c. Santos 4s in the local spot market were $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On the 31st ult. futures advanced 3 to 5 points on Santos. No sales were reported in the Rio contract. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were generally unchanged with Santos Bourbon 3-5s at 8.15c. To-day futures ended 3 to 4 points lower in an extremely dull market. Sales were only 10 contracts.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

March	5.01	September	5.31
May	5.12	December	4.89
July	5.23		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

March	7.99	September	8.09
May	8.02	December	7.93
July	8.06		

Cocoa futures were quiet and closed 3 to 4 points lower on the 26th ult. with sales of only 214 tons. Dec. ended at 4.71c., Jan. at 4.76c., March at 4.85c., May at 4.94c., July at 5.03c. and Sept. at 5.12c. On the 28th ult. futures advanced 2 points on sales of 938 tons. Manufacturers were buying actuals in the spot market. Dec. ended at 4.73c., Jan. at 4.78c., March at 4.87c., May at 4.96c. and Sept. at 5.14c. On the 31st ult. futures closed 5 points lower on sales of 255 lots. Switching from Dec. to later deliveries was rather heavy. Dec. ended at 4.71c., Jan. at 4.76c., March at 4.85c., May at 4.94c., July at 5.03c. and Sept. at 5.12c.

On the 31st ult. futures closed 4 points higher on sales of 22 lots. Buying by Wall Street gave the market a firm undertone. London was steady. Hedging pressure was light. Dec. ended at 4.75c., May at 4.98c., July at 5.07c. and Sept. at 5.16c. To-day futures declined 1 point on sales of 91 contracts. December ended at 11.81c., March at 12.14c. and June at 12.50c.

Sugar futures closed 4 to 6 points higher in active trading on the 28th ult. Sales aggregated 11,900 tons. September reached a new seasonal high. On the 29th ult. futures advanced 2 to 5 points with sales of 8,850 tons. In the raw market 1,000 tons of Philippines, Jan.-Feb. shipment sold at 3.28c. On the 31st ult. futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower. July reached a new seasonal high at 2.28 cents in the early trading. Trading fell off, sales amounting to 5,800 tons. In the raw market 1,000 tons of Philippines Jan.-Feb. shipment and a like amount for Feb.-March shipment sold at 3.28c. The trade was awaiting more definite Washington news.

On the 31st ult. futures closed 1 to 2 points lower with sales of 2,750 tons. It was rumored that local refiners had bought 25,000 tons of Louisiana raws at 3.45c. but this was later denied. To-day futures ended 1 to 5 points higher with sales of 198 contracts. A sale of 5,000 bags of Louisiana raws were reported at 3.35c.

Prices were as follows:

December	2.49	September	2.32
July	2.28	January	2.20
March	2.18	May	2.23

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced Oct. 26 that Louisiana sugarcane producers who have complied with the acreage provisions of their adjustment contracts, but whose production of sugarcane in 1935 is in excess of their base production on account of high yields of cane per acre, may market this excess sugarcane by agreeing to make corresponding reductions next year in their acreage and production allotments, or by taking deductions in their benefit payments. The AAA continued:

This marketing procedure has been made possible through Louisiana Sugarcane Administrative Ruling No. 5.

The ruling applies to producers whose yields have been larger than expected, resulting in the production of sugarcane in excess of their base

production. For producers who have both excess acreage and excess production, the excess cane may be marketed only if certain deductions are made from the producer's benefit payments. In any event, the total marketings are to be no greater than 120% of the base production of the producer. The ruling makes it possible for a producer to market up to 120% of his base production by following one of the two alternatives:

1. He may offer to enter into a production adjustment contract for 1936 in which he will agree, in addition to the terms and provisions of such contract applicable to all producers, (a) to a reduction in his production allotment for 1936 equivalent to the tonnage marketed in his acreage allotment, and (b) to a proportionate reduction in his acreage allotment, and (c) to the withholding by the Secretary of the final 1935 crop payment until after proof of compliance with respect to his acreage allotment for 1936.
2. He may elect to have deducted from the 1935 crop payment \$2.00 per ton for each ton of standard sugarcane by which marketings exceed his base production by not more than 10% and \$3.00 per ton of standard sugarcane by which marketings exceed his base production by more than 10% and not more than 20%.

Lard futures on the 26th ult. ended unchanged to 7 points lower. Hogs were steady. Packers were buying. On the 28th ult. futures regained part of early losses but ended 2 to 12 points lower. Short covering and investment buying steadied the market for a time. The foreign demand improved a little. On the 29th ult. futures ended 10 to 5 points lower, except on Oct. which was 5 points higher. Bearish hog news and early weakness in grains prompted selling. Cash lard was easy. Hogs declined 5 to 15c. with the top \$9.70. On the 30th inst. futures declined 5 to 12 points under selling stimulated by the weakness in hogs and grains. Production of lard in Aug. 1935 was 41,000,000 lbs. against 78,000,000 in the same month last year; consumption in Aug. 53,000,000 lbs. against 91,000,000 in Aug. last year. Cash lard was easy; in tierces, 14.00c.; refined to Continent, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{5}{8}$ c.; South America $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. On the 31st ult. futures ended 17 to 20 points lower on bearish hog news. Hogs fell 25c to 35c with the top \$9.35. Cash lard was easy; in tierces, 14.10c.; refined to Continent, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{5}{8}$ c.; South America, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ c. To-day futures ended 7 to 20 points higher.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	14.10	14.10	14.15	14.00	14.50	12.25
December	12.72	12.60	12.50	12.37	12.17	12.05
May	12.05	12.02	11.87	11.80	11.62	11.80

Pork steady; mess, \$38.37; family, \$39.37 nominal; fat backs, \$35.57 to \$36.37. Beef firm; mess nominal; packer nominal; family, \$23.50 to \$24.50 nominal; extra India mess nominal. Cut meats dull; pickled hams, picnic loose c. a. f., 4 to 6 lbs., $18\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 17c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $15\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 14 to 16 lbs., $22\frac{1}{4}$ c.; skinned loose c. a. f., 18 to 20 lbs., $19\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 22 to 24 lbs., 18c.; pickled bellies, clear, f. o. b., New York, 6 to 8 lbs., $25\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8 to 10 lbs., $24\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 10 to 12 lbs., $24\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bellies, clear, dry salted, boxed, New York, 14 to 25 lbs., $20\frac{7}{8}$ c.; 25 to 30 lbs., $20\frac{3}{8}$ c. Butter, creamery firsts to higher than extra and premium marks, 27 to $29\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cheese, State whole milk, held 1934 specials, 21 to 22c.; held, 1935 fancy, 19 to 20c. Eggs, mixed colors, checks to special packs, $22\frac{1}{2}$ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Oils—Linseed was quiet but steady at 9.1 to 9.2c. for tank cars. Quotations: China wood, tanks, Nov., 19c.; Jan., 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Feb. forward, 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ c.; drums, spot, 20c.; cocoanut, Manila tanks nearby, $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Jan. forward, $4\frac{5}{8}$ c.; coconut—Dec., $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. Corn, crude, tanks, Western mills, $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. Soybean, tanks, Western Nov.-Feb., 8 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.; C.L. drums, 9.6c.; L.C.L., 10c.; edible, cocoanut, 76 degrees $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. Lard, prime, 14c.; extra strained winter, $13\frac{3}{4}$ c. Cod, Newfoundland, 35c.; Norwegian yellow, 38c. Turpentine, $50\frac{1}{2}$ to $54\frac{1}{2}$ c. Rosin, \$5.65 to \$7.25.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including witeshes, 38 contracts. Crude, S. E., $8\frac{7}{8}$ c. Prices closed as follows:

October	10.11	February	10.29
November	10.22	March	10.30
December	10.20	April	10.33
January	10.20	May	10.30

Petroleum—The summary and tables of prices formerly appearing here regarding petroleum will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in the article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."

Rubber futures on the 26th ult. ended unchanged to 6 points higher after sales of 1,540 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets 13.31c. London ended 1-16d. higher and Singapore was closed for a holiday. Here Dec. ended at 13.49c.; Jan. at 13.55c.; March at 13.72c.; May at 13.88c.; July at 14.00c., and Sept. at 14.13c. On the 28th ult., futures closed 13 to 18 points lower with sales of 3,510 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets 13.25c. London was unchanged to 1-16d. lower while Singapore was up $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5-32d. Dec. ended at 13.34c.; Jan. at 13.42c.; March at 13.58c.; May at 13.72c.; July at 13.84c., and Sept. at 13.98c. On the 29th ult. futures closed unchanged to 4 points lower on sales of 2,470 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets, 13.25c. London declined 1-16d. and Singapore showed net losses of $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5-32d. Dec. ended at 13.31c.; Jan. at 13.37c.; March at 13.54c.; May at 13.69c., and July at 13.84c. On the 30th ult. futures

showed net gains of 17 to 22 points at the close after sales of 3,860 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets rose 25 points to 13.50c. London closed 1-16 to 1/8d. higher and Singapore showed gains of 3-32 to 1/8d. Nov. ended at 13.42c.; Dec. at 13.50c.; Jan. at 13.59c.; March at 13.75c.; May at 13.91c., and July at 14.04c.

On the 31st ult. futures ended 12 to 16 points lower after sales of 3,330 tons. Spot ribbed smoked sheets fell to 13.31c. London fell 1-8d but Singapore was unchanged to 1-23d higher. Dec. ended at 13.37c.; Jan. at 14.46c.; March at 13.63c.; May at 13.75c. and July at 13.90c.

To-day futures ended 5 to 9 points lower. London and Singapore were easy. Dec. here ended at 13.32c.; March at 13.54c.; May at 13.69c.; July at 13.83c. and Sept. at 13.96c.

Hides futures ended 6 to 8 points higher on the 26th ult. after sales of 800,000 lbs. Good sales of spot hides were reported at higher prices. Some 1,400 heavy native steers sold at 16 1/2c. Light native cows were unchanged at 12 1/2c. In the Argentine spot market 9,000 frigorifico steers were reported sold at 14c. Dec. ended at 11.96c., March at 12.28c., June at 12.60c. and Sept. at 12.90c. On the 28th ult. futures closed at net declines of 17 to 21 points; sales, 2,520,000 lbs. Dec. ended at 11.75c., March at 12.10c., June at 12.43c. and Sept. at 12.73c. On the 29th ult. futures closed 9 to 10 points lower on sales of 2,440,000 lbs. Dec. ended at 11.66c., March at 12.00c., June at 12.33c. and Sept. at 12.63c. On the 30th ult. futures fell 8 to 11 points on sales of 4,800,000 lbs. Sales in the domestic spot market amounted to 16,200 at steady prices. Some 7,500 hides were reported sold at unchanged prices in the Argentine spot market. Dec. ended at 11.55c., March at 11.90c., June at 12.25c. and Sept. at 12.55c.

On the 31st ult. futures closed 1 to 3 points lower on sales of 3,040,000 lbs. Spot hides declined 1/2c. on sales of about 55,000 light native cows and branded cows. Light native cows October takeoff sold at 12c. About 1600 butt brands sold at 14 1/4c. December ended at 11.54c.; March at 11.87c.; June at 12.22c.; and Sept. at 12.52c. To-day futures closed 27 to 28 points higher with sales of 68 contracts. The activity in spot hides influenced the strength in futures. Dec. ended at 11.81c.; Mar. at 12.14c. and June at 12.50c.

Ocean Freighters were not very active. Trip across rates continue to boom with demand good.

Charters included: Grain booked, some scattering trade to Scandinavia, 5 loads, Oct. 30, to Antwerp, 9c.; 5 loads, Marseilles, Oct. 30, at 13c.; a few loads to Antwerp at 9c.; grain, Montreal, Nov. to P. P. United Kingdom, 2s. 1 1/2d. Trips—Across, North Atlantic prompt, \$1.40; West Indies round, 1.30; North Atlantic prompt, re-delivery United Kingdom—Continent, \$1.40; across, recent, \$2; prompt trip across, \$1.40. Time—Two to four months, South American trade, 95c. Sugar—Prompt, Nov., Cuba to London, 14s. 6d.

Coal demand was spotty. Smokeless buying in West Virginia was excellent but it eased off somewhat in the Chicago district owing to warmer weather and uncertainty over November prices. The industrial demand was fair. Production held steady. It was estimated at 8,000,000 tons in the week ended Oct. 26. For three weeks it was 24,279,000 tons and the weekly average 8,093,000 tons, against 21,265,000 and 7,068,000 tons respectively a year ago.

Copper was in fair demand and steady at 9 1/4c. for domestic account. European prices were 8.70 to 8.75c. c.i.f. European ports.

Tin recently showed a downward trend with spot Straits called 50 1/2c. by some while others quoted 50 3/4c. Ninety-nine per cent tin was 49 to 49 1/4c.

Lead was in better demand and firm at 4.50c. to 4.55c. New York and 4.35c. East St. Louis.

Zinc was in fair demand and steady at 4.85c. East St. Louis. High grade zinc is scarce.

STEEL was buoyant reflecting the advance in pig iron prices. Operations were higher and prospects in the automobile industry have improved. Quotations: semi-finished, billets, re-rolling, \$27.00; forging, \$32 to \$35; sheet bars, \$28; slabs, \$27; wire rods, \$38; skelp (per pound) 1.70c; sheets, net rolled, annealed, 2.40c; galvanized, 3.10c; strips, hot rolled, 1.85c; cold rolled, 2.60c; hoops and bands, 1.85c; tin plate (box of 100 lbs.), 5.25; heavy steel, bars, 1.85c; plates and shapes, 1.80c. Tin plate production gained 5 points to 55% of capacity owing to a better demand. Usually operations show a decline at this season of the year.

PIG IRON prices were advanced \$1 per ton at St. Louis, Duluth, Chicago and Detroit and similar advances are expected at Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, the valley district and southern Ohio before the end of the week. The demand recently fell off somewhat. Consumers' future needs are reported to have been filled for several weeks. Prices in Pittsburgh were reported advanced \$1 a ton on all grades late in the week, effective Nov. 1. Quotations: Foundry No. 2 plain, Eastern Pennsylvania, \$19.50; Buffalo and Valley, \$18.50; Birmingham, \$14.50; Chicago and Cleveland, \$19.50; basi, Valley, \$18; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$19; malleable, Eastern Pennsylvania, \$20; Buffalo, \$19.

Wool was in good demand and firm on the finer grades of territory. Sales of good strictly combing 64s. and finer Ohio fleeces were made at 33c. in the grease. Strictly combing, 56s. 3/8 blood and 48s., 50s., 1/4 blood Ohio and similar fleeces were reported to have sold at 37c. in the grease.

Silk futures were rather quiet on the 28th ult. and closed 2 to 3 1/2c. higher; sales, 350 bales. Crack double extra spot rose 2 1/2c. to \$2.22 1/2. Some 170 bales were tendered for delivery against Oct. contracts. Japanese cables were stronger. Here Nov. ended at \$2.07 1/2, Dec. at \$2.07 Jan. and Feb. at \$2.04 1/2, March at \$2.03 1/2, April at \$2.04 and May and June at \$2.04 1/2. On the 29th ult. futures declined 4 1/2 to 6 1/2c. with sales of 1,760 bales. Crack double extra spot fell 4c. to \$2.18 1/2. Japanese markets were weaker. Nov. closed at \$2.03, Dec. at \$2.02, Jan. at \$1.98 1/2, Feb. and March at \$1.99, April at \$1.98 and May and June at \$1.99. On the 31st ult. futures ended unchanged to 2 1/2c. higher after sales of 370 bales. Crack double extra spot fell 1 1/2c. to \$2.17. Japanese cables were firmer. Here Jan. ended at \$2.01, Feb. at \$2.00 1/2, March at \$2.01 1/2, April at \$2.00 1/2 and May at \$2.00.

On the 31 ult. futures closed 1/2 to 5c. lower on sales of 1,050 bales. Crack double extra spot fell 4c. to \$2.13. Japanese cables were weaker. Nov. ended at \$2.04; Dec. at \$2.01 1/2; Jan. at \$2.00 1/2; Feb. at \$1.99; Mar. at \$1.98 1/2; April and May at \$1.99, and June at \$1.99 1/2. To-day futures closed 3 to 3 1/2c. higher with sales of 105 contracts. Crack double extra spot was steady at \$2.13. Nov. ended at \$2.08; Dec. at \$2.05, and Feb., Mar., April, May and June at \$2.02.

COTTON

Friday Night, Nov. 1 1935.

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 372,149 bales, against 405,164 bales last week and 372,945 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1935 3,269,650 bales, against 2,241,462 bales for the same period of 1934, showing an increase since Aug. 1 1935 of 1,028,188 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	23,707	35,344	12,950	9,337	10,856	7,769	99,963
Texas City	—	—	—	—	—	3,534	3,534
Houston	18,407	25,635	23,929	10,881	13,800	30,951	123,603
Corpus Christi	1,105	1,469	799	695	749	783	5,600
New Orleans	10,202	12,147	25,632	11,235	24,637	—	83,853
Mobile	1,701	1,125	4,009	3,627	2,424	3,363	16,249
Pensacola	—	—	—	—	5,813	—	5,813
Jacksonville	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Savannah	2,573	3,495	3,214	1,150	1,976	1,331	13,739
Charleston	961	795	1,240	1,246	701	7,371	12,314
Lake Charles	—	—	—	—	—	1,962	1,962
Wilmington	340	251	168	157	1,463	157	2,536
Norfolk	505	481	452	369	308	332	2,447
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	532	532
Totals this week	59,501	80,742	72,393	38,697	62,727	58,089	372,149

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1935 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Nov. 1	1935		1934		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1 1935	This Week	Since Aug 1 1934	1935	1934
Galveston	99,963	732,049	47,752	462,440	758,540	605,585
Texas City	3,534	23,004	3,282	45,815	18,067	34,132
Houston	123,603	717,587	61,716	687,775	670,793	1,131,469
Corpus Christi	5,600	235,159	9,170	241,452	90,933	124,189
Beaumont	—	31,162	—	2,727	30,413	2,430
New Orleans	83,853	783,451	51,240	441,033	653,192	752,270
Gulfport	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	16,249	187,326	4,567	78,288	131,833	104,642
Pensacola	5,813	105,307	3,554	43,676	21,085	18,919
Jacksonville	4	3,444	559	5,440	5,178	6,934
Savannah	13,739	232,371	5,143	75,018	219,314	119,332
Brunswick	—	—	—	200	—	—
Charleston	12,314	136,868	5,332	75,795	68,528	62,530
Lake Charles	1,962	50,638	2,848	43,131	38,069	44,992
Wilmington	2,536	8,778	1,493	5,294	17,456	19,265
Norfolk	2,447	18,617	4,865	20,948	32,364	18,421
N'port News, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	4,917	47,854
Boston	—	—	—	—	358	6,648
Baltimore	532	3,889	411	12,430	1,350	1,585
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	372,149	3,269,650	201,932	2,241,462	2,757,392	3,103,194

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Galveston	99,963	47,752	112,305	118,292	113,581	87,574
Houston	123,603	61,716	105,423	155,326	157,250	150,142
New Orleans	83,853	51,240	56,490	72,155	55,059	62,754
Mobile	16,249	4,567	3,648	13,649	22,728	26,045
Savannah	13,739	5,143	4,208	3,434	8,518	22,045
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	274
Charleston	12,314	5,332	1,849	8,562	4,930	12,251
Wilmington	2,536	1,493	1,364	2,558	3,314	3,725
Norfolk	2,447	4,865	1,703	2,323	4,847	9,625
Newport News	—	—	—	—	—	—
All others	17,445	19,824	20,834	22,847	33,437	22,896
Total this wk.	372,149	201,932	313,111	404,069	403,664	397,331
Since Aug. 1	3,269,650	2,241,462	3,585,744	3,351,990	3,810,179	4,825,982

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 213,257 bales, of which 75,741 were to Great Britain, 18,349 to France, 12,998 to Germany, 13,813 to Italy, 59,880 to Japan, 761 to China, and 31,715 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 177,985 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 1,414,913 bales, against 1,357,710 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

Table showing Exports to various countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, China, Other) for the week ended Nov. 1 1935. Includes total exports of 213,257.

Table showing Exports to various countries for the week ended Nov. 1 1935 to Aug. 1 1935. Includes total exports of 1414,913.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Table titled 'On Shipboard Not Cleared for-' showing cotton amounts for various ports (Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, etc.) for Nov. 1 at- and Leaving Stock.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was very dull, and the market was devoid of special features except for the widening of the premium on December over October to 36 points late in the week...

On the 26th ult. it was a quiet and narrow market and futures held steady throughout the session. At the close prices were 5 points lower to 1 point higher. December showed the most strength reflecting the strong spot basis at the South...

On the 31st ult. a feature of the trading was the rise in December's premium over October to 36 points on short

covering and trade and Far Eastern buying. Closing prices were 5 points lower to 7 points higher, October showing the most weakness. Some of the buying was stimulated by predictions of freezing weather in parts of the Western belt.

Table showing Staple Premiums 60% of average of six markets quoting for deliveries on Nov. 8 1934. Lists various cotton grades and their premiums.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Oct. 26 to Nov. 1 - Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Middling upland 11.30 11.25 11.35 11.35 11.40 11.40

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing futures prices for various months (Nov. 1935, Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.) with Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday prices.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Nov. 1 1935 and since trading began on each option:

Table showing Range for Week and Range Since Beginning of Option for various months from Oct. 1935 to Oct. 1936.

The Visible Supply of Cotton to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for to-night (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

Table with columns for year (1935, 1934, 1933, 1932) and rows for Stock at Liverpool, Stock at Manchester, Total Great Britain, Stock at Bremen, Stock at Havre, Stock at Rotterdam, Stock at Barcelona, Stock at Venice and Mestre, Stock at Trieste, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks, India cotton afloat for Europe, American cotton afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe, Stock in Alexandria, Egypt, Stock in Bombay, India, Stock in U. S. ports, Stock in U. S. interior towns, U. S. exports to-day, Total visible supply, Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American—Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Bremen stock, Havre stock, Other Continental stock, American afloat for Europe, U. S. ports stock, U. S. interior stocks, U. S. exports to-day, Total American, East Indian, Brazil, &c., Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Bremen stock, Havre stock, Other Continental stock, Indian afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat, Stock in Alexandria, Egypt, Stock in Bombay, India, Total East India, &c., Total American, Total visible supply, Middling uplands, Liverpool, Middling uplands, New York, Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool, Broach, fine, Liverpool, Tinnevely, good, Liverpool.

receipts of all the towns have been 40,835 bales more than the same week last year.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 1 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table with columns for year (1935-1928) and price (e.g., 11.40c, 20.75c, 38.65c, 9.40c, 12.25c, 12.85c, 12.85c, 29.05c, 14.55c, 9.75c, 19.40c, 19.17, 28.75c, 15.10c, 6.10c, 19.24, 23.60c, 19.16, 18.75c, 9.35c, 6.70c, 19.23, 31.25c, 19.15, 11.95c, 19.07, 10.90c, 11.15c, 19.22, 24.45c, 19.14, 19.06, 10.40c, 18.10c, 19.21, 18.75c, 19.13, 14.10c, 19.05, 10.90c, 19.50c, 19.20, 22.50c, 19.12, 11.75c, 19.04, 10.00c).

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 add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

Table with columns for Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, SALES (Spot, Contr'd, Total) and rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total week, Since Aug. 1.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table with columns for 1935 (Nov. 1, Shipped, Week, Since Aug. 1) and 1934 (Week, Since Aug. 1) and rows for Via St. Louis, Via Mounds, &c., Via Rock Island, Via Louisville, Via Virginia points, Via other routes, Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments—Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c., Overland to interior towns, Inland, &c., from South, Total to be deducted, Leaving total net overland.

Continental imports for past week have been 114,000 bales. The above figures for 1935 show an increase over last week of 257,092 bales, a loss of 903,743 bales from 1934, a decrease of 2,322,918 bales from 1933, and a decrease of 2,720,151 bales from 1932.

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 to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Table with columns for Movements to Nov. 1 1935 (Receipts, Shp-ments, Stocks) and Movement to Nov. 2 1934 (Receipts, Shp-ments, Stocks) and rows for Ala., Birmingham, Eufaula, Montgomery, Selma, Ark., Blythville, Forest City, Helena, Hope, Jonesboro, Little Rock, Newport, Pine Bluff, Walnut Ridge, Ga., Albany, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Rome, La., Shreveport, Miss. Clarksdale, Columbus, Greenwood, Jackson, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Mo., St. Louis, N.C., Greensboro, Oklahoma, 15 towns, S.C., Greenville, Tenn., Memphis, Texas, Abilene, Austin, Brenham, Dallas, Dallas, Dallas, Robstown, San Antonio, Texarkana, Waco, Total, 56 towns.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 18,017 bales, against 22,071 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 44,049 bales.

Table with columns for 1935 (Week, Since Aug. 1) and 1934 (Week, Since Aug. 1) and rows for In Sight and Spinners' Takings, Receipts at ports to Nov. 1, Net overland to Nov. 1, Southern consumption to Nov. 1, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Oct. 1, Came into sight during week, Total in sight Nov. 1, North, spinn's takings to Nov. 1.

Table with columns for 1935 (Week, Since Aug. 1) and 1934 (Week, Since Aug. 1) and rows for Movement into sight in previous years: Week, Bales, Since Aug. 1, Bales.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets—Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Table with columns for Week Ended Nov. 1 and Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and rows for Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Montgomery, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, Fort Worth.

Annual Cotton Handbook Issued—The 65th edition of the "Annual Cotton Handbook" has just been published. Like its predecessors, it is one of the most complete and valuable ready reference books of the cotton industry. Its statistical records of every cotton-producing and consuming country of the world are unavailable except through extensive research. Therefore, the "Handbook" is indispensable to all those interested in cotton. The "Handbook" is available at Comtelburo, Ltd., 66 Beaver St., New York. Price, \$1 per copy.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 32,349 bales and are to-night 370,877 bales more than at the same period last year. The

New Orleans Contract Market—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Oct. 26	Monday Oct. 28	Tuesday Oct. 29	Wednesday Oct. 30	Thursday Oct. 31	Friday Nov. 1
Nov. (1935)	10.94	10.87	10.97	10.98-10.99	11.05-11.06	
December	10.87	10.88	10.88	10.84	10.89	
Jan. (1936)	10.88-10.89	10.86	10.88	10.86	10.91	
February	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	HOLI- DAY.
March	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
April	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
May	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
June	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
July	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
August	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
September	10.95	10.88	10.90	10.86	10.85-10.87	
October	10.85-10.87a	10.79b	10.81a	10.76 bid	10.71b	10.75a
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Strong.	
Spot	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Strong.	
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.	

Weather Reports by Telegraph—Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that dry weather and high temperatures for this time of year are highly favorable for that portion of cotton crop as yet unpicked. It is the consensus of opinion by many observers of the interior that the Government crop estimate as of Nov. 1 will be lower than the estimate of Oct. 1.

	Rain	Rainfall	Thermometer		
Texas—Galveston	3 days	1.33 in.	high 82	low 69	mean 76
Amarillo	dry		high 80	low 32	mean 56
Austin	1 day	0.06 in.	high 86	low 54	mean 70
Arlene	1 day	0.10 in.	high 86	low 46	mean 66
Brenham	2 days	0.18 in.	high 84	low 52	mean 68
Brownsville	4 days	0.58 in.	high 86	low 62	mean 74
Corpus Christi	1 day	0.10 in.	high 84	low 60	mean 72
Dallas	3 days	1.02 in.	high 80	low 52	mean 66
El Paso	dry		high 80	low 40	mean 60
Henrietta	2 days	0.80 in.	high 88	low 44	mean 66
Kerrville	1 day	0.02 in.	high 82	low 48	mean 65
Lampasas	2 days	0.03 in.	high 88	low 46	mean 67
Longview	2 days	1.12 in.	high 86	low 46	mean 66
Luling	1 day	0.08 in.	high 84	low 54	mean 69
Nacogdoches	1 day	0.84 in.	high 82	low 50	mean 66
Palestine	3 days	1.08 in.	high 82	low 50	mean 66
Paris	2 days	1.54 in.	high 84	low 52	mean 68
San Antonio	1 day	0.12 in.	high 86	low 56	mean 71
Taylor	1 day	0.02 in.	high 88	low 48	mean 68
Weatherford	3 days	1.00 in.	high 78	low 48	mean 63
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	2 days	0.66 in.	high 76	low 36	mean 56
Arkansas—Fort Smith	3 days	0.03 in.	high 80	low 48	mean 64
Little Rock	2 days	2.24 in.	high 80	low 48	mean 64
Louisiana—New Orleans	1 day	0.40 in.	high 84	low 62	mean 73
Shreveport	1 day	2.02 in.	high 82	low 54	mean 68
Mississippi—Meridian	2 days	0.72 in.	high 84	low 50	mean 67
Vicksburg	1 day	1.02 in.	high 84	low 56	mean 70
Alabama—Mobile	3 days	1.02 in.	high 83	low 54	mean 67
Birmingham	2 days	3.02 in.	high 84	low 50	mean 67
Montgomery	1 day	0.04 in.	high 86	low 50	mean 68
Florida—Jacksonville	1 day	0.14 in.	high 84	low 54	mean 69
Miami	2 days	0.26 in.	high 82	low 68	mean 75
Pensacola	1 day	0.02 in.	high 80	low 58	mean 69
Tampa	dry		high 84	low 60	mean 72
Georgia—Savannah	dry		high 86	low 47	mean 66
Athens	1 day	1.10 in.	high 80	low 38	mean 59
Atlanta	1 day	0.02 in.	high 84	low 40	mean 62
Macon	1 day	0.22 in.	high 84	low 38	mean 61
South Carolina—Charleston	4 days	1.04 in.	high 81	low 50	mean 66
North Carolina—Asheville	1 day	1.76 in.	high 74	low 34	mean 54
Charlotte	dry		high 78	low 44	mean 61
Raleigh	2 days	0.68 in.	high 78	low 42	mean 60
Wilmington	1 day	0.10 in.	high 78	low 40	mean 55
Tennessee—Memphis	1 day	0.44 in.	high 80	low 44	mean 62
Chattanooga	2 days	2.12 in.	high 80	low 42	mean 61
Nashville	2 days	0.88 in.	high 80	low 44	mean 62

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. on the dates given:

	Nov. 1 1935	Nov. 2 1934
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge—	1.6
Memphis	Above zero of gauge—	3.4
Nashville	Above zero of gauge—	10.4
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge—	2.8
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge—	2.4

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ended	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1935	1934	1933	1935	1934	1933	1935	1934	1933
July—									
26—	37,205	50,608	103,031	1,133,563	1,164,839	1,204,989	25,760	35,787	64,451
Aug.									
2—	46,866	62,636	96,563	1,121,546	1,145,796	1,177,653	34,849	43,693	57,227
9—	56,583	55,632	77,824	1,111,532	1,128,283	1,151,524	46,569	38,119	51,108
16—	61,492	50,645	103,437	1,097,283	1,117,581	1,130,073	47,243	39,943	82,275
23—	96,074	71,884	142,921	1,094,124	1,104,626	1,109,002	92,915	58,923	121,850
30—	159,138	122,533	206,619	1,119,686	1,102,173	1,111,525	184,700	120,080	209,142
Sept.									
6—	188,943	137,090	188,484	1,178,879	1,152,815	1,118,779	248,136	187,732	195,738
13—	215,017	191,728	276,295	1,274,081	1,226,568	1,152,214	310,219	265,481	309,710
20—	265,021	230,070	328,745	1,414,604	1,339,176	1,231,502	405,544	342,678	408,033
27—	336,897	237,205	406,645	1,610,222	322,464	1,446,194	532,515	344,223	541,732
Oct.									
4—	326,252	244,448	401,837	1,784,489	1,547,572	1,502,765	500,519	345,826	538,013
11—	387,060	240,603	376,794	1,990,723	1,644,092	1,644,128	593,294	337,159	531,616
18—	372,945	208,963	376,859	2,132,346	1,735,609	1,785,278	514,566	300,444	504,550
25—	405,164	232,059	348,464	2,220,751	1,829,198	1,881,910	493,570	325,648	445,096
Nov.									
1—	372,149	201,932	313,112	2,531,100	1,882,223	1,986,737	404,498	254,957	417,938

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1935 are 4,382,398 bales; in 1934 were 2,970,948 bales and in 1933 were 4,375,622 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 372,149 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 404,498 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 32,349 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1

for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Cotton Takings, Week and Season	1935		1934	
	Week	Season	Week	Season
Visible supply Oct. 25	6,802,659		7,899,352	
Visible supply Aug. 1		4,295,259		6,879,719
American in sight to Nov. 1	522,515	5,664,840	350,028	3,939,140
Bombay receipts to Oct. 31	21,000	177,000	12,000	225,000
Other India ship'ts to Oct. 31	7,000	120,000	1,000	125,000
Alexandria receipts to Oct. 30	98,000	501,600	64,000	456,200
Other supply to Oct. 30* ^b	12,000	84,000	15,000	143,000
Total supply	7,463,174	10,842,699	8,341,380	11,768,059
Deduct—				
Visible supply Nov. 1	7,059,751	7,059,751	7,963,494	7,963,494
Total takings to Nov. 1. a	403,423	3,782,948	377,886	3,804,565
Of which American	262,423	2,645,348	243,886	2,596,365
Of which other	141,000	1,137,600	134,000	1,208,200

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 1,207,000 bales in 1935 and 985,000 bales in 1934—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 2,575,948 bales in 1935 and 2,819,565 bales in 1934, of which 1,433,348 bales and 1,611,365 bales American. b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Oct. 31 Receipts—	1935		1934		1933	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Bombay	21,000	177,000	12,000	225,000	12,000	133,000

Exports From—	For the Week				Since Aug. 1			
	Great Britain	Conti-ment	Jap'n& China	Total	Great Britain	Conti-ment	Japan & China	Total
Bombay—								
1935	3,000	17,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	66,000	160,000	231,000
1934	10,000	11,000	21,000	21,000	6,000	70,000	171,000	247,000
1933	3,000	4,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	90,000	50,000	150,000
Other India—								
1935	7,000			7,000	45,000	75,000		120,000
1934	1,000			1,000	27,000	98,000		125,000
1933	1,000	2,000		3,000	41,000	104,000		145,000
Total—all—								
1935	10,000	17,000	27,000	27,000	50,000	141,000	160,000	351,000
1934	11,000	11,000	22,000	22,000	33,000	168,000	171,000	372,800
1933	1,000	5,000	4,000	10,000	51,000	194,000	50,000	295,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 9,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 5,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show a decrease of 21,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 30	1935	1934	1933
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	490,000	320,000	430,000
Since Aug. 1	2,511,758	2,284,136	2,017,402
Export (Bales)—			
This Week	9,000	6,000	12,000
Since Aug. 1	45,215	29,819	49,768
This Week	35,000	18,000	21,000
Since Aug. 1	169,085	148,494	118,216
Total exports	45,000	26,000	47,000
Since Aug. 1	252,347	216,660	225,894

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Oct. 30 were 490,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 45,000 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is firm. Demand for home trade is good. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1935				1934			
	32s Cop Twist	8½ Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'l Pp'rs		32s Cop Twist	8½ Lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'l Pp'rs	
July—								
26—	10 ¼ @ 11 ¼	8 6 @ 9 0	6.80	10 ¼ @ 11 ¼	9 2 @ 9 4	6.97		
Aug.								
2—	10 ¼ @ 11 ¼	8 6 @ 9 0	6.68	10 ¼ @ 11 ¼	9 2 @ 9 4	7.07		
9—								

GALVESTON—To Copenhagen—Oct. 29—Uddeholm, 1,995	1,995
To Genoa—Oct. 30—Monstella, 1,547	1,547
To Oslo—Oct. 29—Uddeholm, 197	197
To Naples—Oct. 30—Monstella, 450	450
To Gdynia—Oct. 29—Uddeholm, 1,137	1,137
To Kobe—Oct. 30—Kirishima Maru, 5,659; Fernmoore, 1,890	7,549
To Gothenburg—Oct. 29—Uddeholm, 961	961
To Shanghai—Oct. 30—Kirishima Maru, 588	588
To Liverpool—Oct. 28—West Quechee, 5,046	5,046
To Yokohama—Oct. 28—Kirishima Maru, 3,707; Fernmoore, 800	4,507
To Manchester—Oct. 28—West Quechee, 1,401	1,401
To Osaka—Oct. 30—Kirishima Maru, 2,725; Fernmoore, 1,570	4,295
To Moji—Oct. 30—Fernmoore, 600	600
To Haiphong—Oct. 30—Fernmoore, 23	23
HOUSTON—To Ghent—Oct. 29—Michigan, 1,683	1,683
To Antwerp—Oct. 29—Michigan, 354	354
To Havre—Oct. 29—Michigan, 5,903	5,903
To Dunkirk—Oct. 29—Michigan, 1,666	1,666
To Genoa—Oct. 30—Agontz, 6,377	6,377
To Leghorn—Oct. 30—Agontz, 107	107
To Barcelona—Oct. 30—Agontz, 2,353	2,353
To Malaga—Oct. 24—Mar Negro, 140	140
To Japan—Oct. 24—Wales Maru, 4,110	4,110
To Copenhagen—Oct. 24—Maine, 550	550
To Naples—Oct. 24—Clara, 1,150	1,150
To Venice—Oct. 24—Clara, 232	232
To Trieste—Oct. 24—Clara, 377	377
To Gdynia—Oct. 24—Maine, 296	296
NEW ORLEANS—To Antwerp—Oct. 26—West Chatle, 50	50
To Ghent—Oct. 26—West Chatle, 2,112	2,112
To Havre—Oct. 26—West Chatle, 10,361	10,361
To Rotterdam—Oct. 26—West Chatle, 2,750	2,750
To San Salvador—Oct. 16—Metapan, 100	100
To Havana—Oct. 19—Zacappa, 80	80
To Bremen—Oct. 30—Linaria, 8,234	8,234
To Liverpool—Oct. 23—Traveller, 4,759	4,759
To Manchester—Oct. 23—Traveller, 2,815	2,815
To Japan—Oct. 24—Dryden, 12,910	12,910
To Manila—Oct. 24—Dryden, 50	50
To China—Oct. 24—Dryden, 150	150
To Oslo—Oct. 28—Thalatta, 198	198
To Gdynia—Oct. 28—Thalatta, 3,775	3,775
To Gothenburg—Oct. 28—Thalatta, 1,425	1,425
To Mantylomto—Oct. 26—Thalatta, 1,300	1,300
MOBILE—To Japan—Oct. 19—Tatsuno Maru, 4,500	4,500
To Bremen—Oct. 15—Karpfinger, 368	368
To Gdynia—Oct. 15—Karpfinger, 2,285	2,285
To Genoa—Oct. 23—Jomar, 3,573	3,573
To Ghent—Oct. 23—Leekhaven, 32	32
CORPUS CHRISTI—To Japan—Oct. 26—Kongo Maru, 2,828	2,828
To Bremen—Oct. 29—Chester Valley, 1,677	1,677
To Gdynia—Oct. 29—Chester Valley, 300	300
SAVANNAH—To Japan—Oct. 7—Nicoline Maersk, 800	800
To Osaka—Oct. 31—Skramstad, 1,800	1,800
To Manchester—Oct. 29—Georgian, 2,655	2,655
To Saccarappa, 6,132	6,132
To Kobe—Oct. 31—Skramstad, 2,900	2,900
To Liverpool—Oct. 29—Shickshinny, 4,370	4,370
To Antwerp—Oct. 29—Georgian, 100	100
To Rotterdam—Oct. 26—Saccarappa, 100	100
PENSACOLA—To Ghent—Oct. 28—Leekhaven, 70	70
To Liverpool—Oct. 28—Antinous, 3,025	3,025
To Manchester—Oct. 28—Antinous, 1,951	1,951
To Havre—Oct. 28—Kenowis, 160	160
To Bremen—Oct. 28—Leekhaven, 1,431	1,431
To Gdynia—Oct. 28—Frankfort, 68	68
To Dunkirk—Oct. 30—Nevada, 109	109
NORFOLK—To Manchester—Oct. 30—Manchester Division, 100	100
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—Oct. 25—American Importer, 75	75
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool—Oct. 30—Shickshinny, 1,450	1,450
To Manchester—Oct. 25—Georgian, 4,128	4,128
To Ghent—Oct. 25—Georgian, 300	300
LOS ANGELES—To Japan—Oct. 25—Rakayu, 300	300
To Liverpool—Oct. 25—Gregolia, 100	100
To Havre—Oct. 25—San Francisco, 150	150
To Bremen—Oct. 27—Schwabau, 300	300
Total	213,257

Cotton Freight—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

Liverpool .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Trieste .50c.	Stand-ard .65c.	Piraeus .85c.	Stand-ard 1.00
Manchester .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Flume .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Salonica .85c.	Stand-ard 1.00
Antwerp .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Barcelona .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Venice .50c.	Stand-ard .65c.
Havre .27c.	Stand-ard .42c.	Japan .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Copenhag'n .42c.	Stand-ard .57c.
Rotterdam .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Shanghai .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Naples .40c.	Stand-ard .55c.
Genoa .43c.	Stand-ard .60c.	Bombay z .50c.	Stand-ard .65c.	Leghorn .40c.	Stand-ard .55c.
Oslo .43c.	Stand-ard .61c.	Bremen .30c.	Stand-ard .45c.	Gothenb'g .42c.	Stand-ard .57c.
Stockholm .42c.	Stand-ard .57c.	Hamburg .32c.	Stand-ard .47c.		

*Rate is open. z Only small lots.

Liverpool—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, &c., at that port:

Forwarded	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
Total stocks	52,000	50,000	57,000	54,000
Of which American	372,000	369,000	387,000	403,000
Total imports	101,000	98,000	121,000	152,000
Of which American	12,000	22,000	57,000	52,000
Amount afloat	1,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Of which American	177,000	191,000	123,000	242,000
	91,000	118,000	114,000	140,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12:15 P. M.	Quiet.	A fair business doing.	Moderate demand.	A fair business doing.	A fair business doing.	Moderate demand
Mid. Up'l'ds	6.47d.	6.48d.	6.46d.	6.50d.	6.42d.	6.45d.
Futures.	Steady, unchanged to 2 pts. adv.	Quiet but steady, unchanged to 1 pt. dec.	Steady, unchanged to 2 pts. decline.	Steady, unchanged to 4 pts. advance.	Quiet, unchanged to 2 pts. decline.	Steady, unchanged to 4 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	Steady, 1 to 3 pts. advance.	Quiet, 2 to 3 pts. decline.	Steady, unchanged to 3 pts. adv.	Quiet, unchanged to 3 pts. dec.	Steady, unchanged to 3 pts. decline.	Q't but st'y 1 to 4 pts. advance.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Oct. 26 to Nov. 1	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October (1935)	6.24	6.23	6.22	6.21	6.22	6.25	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.14	6.18
November	6.16	6.16	6.14	6.14	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.14	6.14	6.15
December	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.12	6.13	6.13	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.11	6.11	6.11
January (1936)	6.11	6.10	6.09	6.08	6.10	6.13	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.08	6.13	6.11
March	6.10	6.09	6.08	6.08	6.09	6.11	6.08	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.11	6.09
July	6.08	6.07	6.05	6.06	6.06	6.08	6.05	6.04	6.04	6.04	6.08	6.06
October	6.05	6.04	6.02	6.03	6.03	6.05	6.02	6.01	6.01	6.01	6.04	6.03
December	5.91	5.87	5.87	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.86	5.86	5.85	5.86	5.87	5.87
January (1937)	5.86	5.82	5.82	5.83	5.83	5.83	5.81	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.81
March	5.86	5.81	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.79	5.79	5.80	5.81
July	5.86	5.81	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.78	5.79	5.79
October	5.86	5.81	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80	5.80	5.77	5.77	5.78	5.78

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Nov. 1 1935

Flour demand showed little, if any, improvement, but prices held firmly. Bakers are taking only enough to fill immediate requirements.

Wheat trading was not large. On the 26th ult. prices ended 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 lower, reflecting the weakness in Winnipeg where prices broke 3 cents, the limit allowed for one day's trading. The sharp reaction at Winnipeg was due to fears that the new Administration in Canada favored a change in wheat marketing policies. On the 28th ult. prices declined 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 c., under general liquidation, owing to the weakness in Winnipeg, where prices declined 1 3/4 to 2 c. Liverpool was 1/2 to 1 1/2 d. lower. Buenos Aires was also weaker. Demand was small. On the 29th ult. prices ended 1/2 to 1 3/4 c. higher on broader buying stimulated by a sharp upturn in Winnipeg and unfavorable war talk from Europe. Early weakness was caused by the weakness in Liverpool. The market was in an oversold condition, as a result of the early selling and rallied quickly on Winnipeg's reversal of trend. The export demand for Canadian wheat was disappointing. On the 30th ult. prices closed 1/2 c. lower to 1/4 c. higher. Early selling induced by the weakness in foreign markets caused an early decline but buying by Ea. tern interests and short covering brought about a subsequent rally which was followed by a recession towards the close under increased selling pressure. Winnipeg was weaker with little if any export business reported. Liverpool closed 1/8 to 1 d. lower. Rainy weather prevailed in the Northwest. There was a fair milling demand. Shipping sales were 21,000 bushels.

On the 31st ult. prices ended 1 to 1 1/4 c. higher, on buying influenced by the more war-like situation in Europe. There was a reaction from the top towards the close owing to profit-taking sales and selling on resting orders. Winnipeg was 3/4 to 1 1/4 c. higher, and Liverpool was up 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 d. The outside public was buying a little more freely. To-day prices ended 5/8 c. lower to 1/2 c. higher. Heavy deliveries on November contracts at Winnipeg and the smallness of the export demand depressed the market.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	111 1/4	112 3/4	111	111 1/4	110 3/4	111 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	98 3/4	98 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
May	98 3/4	98 3/4	96 3/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
July	89 1/4	88 3/4	87 1/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	89 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
September 102 1/4 Apr. 16 1934	September 78 1/2 July 6 1935
December 97 1/2 July 31 1935	December 81 July 6 1935
May 98 1/2 Aug. 1 1935	May 88 3/4 Aug. 19 1935

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	86 1/2	86 1/2	85	85	85 1/2	85 1/2
December	86 3/4	87 1/4	85 1/4	86	85 3/4	85 3/4
May	90 1/2	91 1/4	89 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	89 3/4

Corn was quiet. On the 26th ult. prices declined 1/4 to 3/8 c. in sympathy with wheat. Cash corn was easier. On the 28th ult. prices declined 5/8 to 7/8 c. owing to the weakness of cash corn and the decline in wheat. Cash corn was 2 to 3c. lower. Liberal purchases of corn to arrive were reported. The early market was firmer on buying inspired by unfavorable weather for harvesting the new crop. On the 29th ult. after showing early weakness under liquidation inspired by the weakness in the cash market prices rallied with wheat and ended 3/4 c. lower to 3/8 c. higher. Cash corn was unchanged to 6c. lower. On the 30th ult. prices ended 1/2 to 1c. lower under stop-loss selling and liquidation induced by the weakness of the cash situation. Cash corn was unchanged to 4c. lower.

On the 31st ult. prices closed 1/4 to 1/2 c. higher, in sympathy with wheat. A bullish influence also was the unfavorable weather. To-day prices ended 1/4 to 3/8 c. lower, reflecting the weakness in wheat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	104 1/2	105 1/2	90	90	90 1/4	89 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	60 3/4	60	59 1/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
May	59 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 3/4	58 3/4
July	60 3/4	59 1/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
September 84 1/4 Jan. 5 1935	September 67 3/4 Mar. 25 1935
December 65 June 6 1935	December 60 3/4 June 1 1935
May 68 3/4 July 29 1935	May 56 Aug. 13 1935

Oats showed little activity. On the 26th ult. prices ended 1/8 to 3/8 c. lower in response to the break in wheat. On the

28th ult. prices ended unchanged to 1/4c. lower. On the 29th ult. prices advanced 1/4 to 3/8c. with wheat higher. On the 30th ult. prices ended 1/8 to 1/4c. lower. Shipping sales were 18,000 bushels.

On the 31st ult. prices ended 1/2c. higher. To-day prices ended 1/8 to 1/4c. lower.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK

Table with 6 columns: No. 2 white, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Values range from 41 to 40 3/4.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with 6 columns: December, May, July, Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made. Values include 26 1/4, 28 3/8, 28 3/8, 28 3/4, 28 3/4, 29 1/8.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with 6 columns: October, December, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Values range from 29 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Rye trading was very light. On the 26th ult. prices declined 1/4 to 1c. reflecting the weakness in wheat. On the 28th ult. prices ended 1 1/8c. lower to 1/8c. higher. On the 29th ult. prices closed 1/4c. lower to 1/4c. higher in response to the advance in wheat. On the 30th ult. prices ended 1/4c. lower to 3/8c. higher. Shipping sales were 25,000 bushels.

On the 31st ult. prices ended 7/8 to 1 1/8c. higher. To-day prices ended unchanged to 3/8c. higher.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with 6 columns: December, May, July, Season's High and When Made, Season's Low and When Made. Values include 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 51 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/4, 52 1/4.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with 6 columns: October, December, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Values range from 38 3/8 to 44 1/8.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN CHICAGO

Table with 6 columns: December, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Values range from 42 to 41 1/4.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

Table with 6 columns: October, December, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Values range from 31 3/8 to 35 3/4.

Closing quotations were as follows:

GRAIN

Table listing prices for Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, and Flour in New York and Chicago. Values include 114 1/4, 57 1/2, 54 3/4, 45-80.

FLOUR

Table listing prices for Spring and Hard winter flours. Values include \$8.15@8.45, \$5.60@5.80, 7.90@8.20, 7.35@7.75, 6.15@6.55, 7.40@7.80, 7.55@7.90, 7.00@7.30.

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Large table showing receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley at various ports from Chicago to Buffalo. Columns include Receipts at, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Wichita, Sioux City, Buffalo, Tot. wk. '35, Same week '34, Same week '33, and Since Aug. 1 1935, 1934, 1933.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 26 1935, follow:

Table showing total receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 26 1935, and since Jan. 1 1935, 1934, 1933. Columns include Receipts at, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Boston, Sorel, Halifax, Tot. wk. '35, Since Jan. 1 '35, Week 1934, Since Jan. 1 '34.

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 26 1935, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing exports from various ports for Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Columns include Exports from, Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include New York, New Orleans, Montreal, Sorel, Halifax, Total week 1935, Same week 1934.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1935 is as below:

Table showing destinations of exports for Flour, Wheat, and Corn. Columns include Exports for Week and Since July 1 to, Flour, Wheat, Corn. Rows include United Kingdom, Continent, So. & Cent. Amer., West Indies, Brit. No. Am. Col., Other countries, Total 1935, Total 1934.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Oct. 26, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

Table showing grain stocks for United States and Canadian ports. Columns include United States, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Port Worth, Wichita, Hutchinson, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Peoria, Chicago, On Lakes, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, Detroit, Buffalo, On Canal, Total Oct. 26 1935, Total Oct. 19 1935, Total Oct. 27 1934.

*New York also has 73,000 bushels Polish rye in store. a Baltimore also has 128,000 bushels foreign corn in bond.

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Barley, Duluth, 127,000 bushels; total, 127,000 bushels, against 717,000 bushels in 1934. Wheat, New York, 541,000 bushels; N. Y. afloat, 689,000; Buffalo, 15,800,000; Buffalo afloat, 5,324,000; Duluth, 930,000; Erie, 2,199,000; on Lakes, 1,985,000; Canal, 1,176,000; total, 28,644,000 bushels, against 15,795,000 bushels in 1934.

Table showing Canadian grain stocks. Columns include Canadian, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Other Canadian & other water points, Total Oct. 26 1935, Total Oct. 19 1935, Total Oct. 27 1934.

Summary table for American and Canadian grain stocks. Columns include American, Canadian, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include American, Canadian, Total Oct. 26 1935, Total Oct. 19 1935, Total Oct. 27 1934.

Summary table for American and Canadian grain stocks. Columns include American, Canadian, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include American, Canadian, Total Oct. 26 1935, Total Oct. 19 1935, Total Oct. 27 1934.

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Oct. 25, and since July 1 1935 and July 1 1934, are shown in the following:

Table showing world's shipment of wheat and corn. Columns include Exports, Wheat, Corn. Rows include North Amer., Black Sea, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countr's, Totals. Sub-columns include Week Oct. 25 1935, Since July 1 1935, Since July 1 1934, Week Oct. 25 1935, Since July 1 1935, Since July 1 1934.

Weather Report for the Week Ended Oct. 30—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Oct. 30, follows:

East of the Mississippi River mild temperatures for the season persisted throughout the week, but in the West and Northwest changeable weather was the rule, with a decidedly cold wave moving in from the western Canadian Provinces over the northern Great Plains at the close of the week. In the East freezing temperatures were not experienced at any time, except in the Appalachian Mountain sections and extreme northern localities. In the Ohio Valley the minima were in the 30's, while in Gulf sections they did not go as low as 50 degrees at any time during the week. On the other hand, some abnormally cold weather occurred in the Northwest. For the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., Oct. 29, at Helena, Mont., there was a fall in

temperature of 40 degrees to a low of 6 degrees above zero. The cold wave was accompanied by rather general snow over considerable northwestern areas.

Chart I shows that the weekly mean temperatures were above normal quite generally east of the Mississippi River and also from the Lake region westward to Montana. The largest plus departures are shown in the Middle Atlantic States and in the northwestern Great Plains where the week averaged from 6 degrees to 8 degrees warmer than normal. On the other hand, temperatures were decidedly sub-normal in the Southwest, the greatest minus departures appearing from Kansas southwestward to the Rio Grande Valley. The week was decidedly warm locally in California.

Chart II shows that rainfall was substantial to rather heavy over a large area extending from the middle Appalachian Mountain region and the Ohio River southwestward to eastern Texas and Oklahoma. In this area the weekly totals ranged rather generally from one inch to as high as six inches, the largest amount reported being 6.9 inches at Memphis, Tenn. Otherwise, precipitation was decidedly local and generally light, especially over the Great Plains and from the Rocky Mountains westward. Moderate falls occurred in north Pacific sections.

While there was considerable interruption by rain to field work in the northwestern cotton belt, the falls were timely and very beneficial over a large area, extending from Texas and Oklahoma eastward and northeastward. The moisture was especially timely and helpful in conditioning the soil for seeding fall crops, for pastures, and, in the southern States, for fall truck. However, the southern portion of the east Gulf States, and quite generally in the Atlantic area, rainfall was light and scattered, and the soil remains too dry.

Also droughty conditions persist from the central Great Plains westward to the Great Basin, except in very local areas. In the southern Plains the boundary between favorable and unfavorable soil-moisture conditions is sharply drawn. For example, in the eastern half of Kansas moisture has now penetrated to a depth of from two to six feet, the best in years in some sections, while in the western half of the State it is still very deficient.

Potatoes were damaged by freezing in Rocky Mountain sections, while heavy frosts did considerable harm to some truck crops in California; otherwise, there was no material damage from low temperatures. Much of the Northwest is too dry for small grain crops, which has resulted in reduced acreage in some sections, especially in Washington, because of inability to seed, while in other States germination and growth are slow and uneven, because of dryness.

Small Grains—Rains during the week were very beneficial in the southern and southwestern portions of the winter wheat belt, but in most other sections conditions remained largely unchanged from last week, except locally.

In the Ohio Valley progress and condition of winter wheat are mostly fair to good, with a large proportion of the crop up to good stands in many parts; rain is still needed in places. In Missouri, while rainfall was quite variable, the moisture situation is generally satisfactory, with grains making good progress, stands largely good, and fields showing green. In eastern Kansas the subsoil moisture has penetrated to a depth of two to six feet and is reported the best in years locally; wheat is very good in this section, but very poor to poor in the extreme West where subsoil moisture is still deficient.

Precipitation continues considerably below normal in most northern States from Minnesota westward to the eastern sections of the Pacific Northwest, and most winter grains throughout this area are poor, with much ungerminated. Light to moderate showers were helpful in northern parts of the east Gulf States, but in southern localities the soil continues very dry. Rain is needed also in most places from eastern Virginia northward to New England.

Corn—In the eastern corn belt the week was generally favorable for outside operations and husking and cribbing made good progress. In the western belt, except in the western Great Plains, corn dried out slowly and much of it is still too moist for cribbing. In Missouri very little corn has as yet been stored and much that was frosted is being fed to livestock. With favorable weather cribbing will soon begin in Kansas, but in Nebraska the week was unfavorable for drying; there was some husking, but the grain is mostly too soft to crib, except that in the northeastern part of the State it is fairly dry. In Iowa husking was active in the drier northern localities and is quite well along in some places, but otherwise progress is still slow, with many reports of damage in cribs; much extra work is required in handling to avoid heating and molding.

Cotton—In the eastern cotton belt the weather continued favorable for picking and ginning, with the crop now about two-thirds gathered as far north as North Carolina. In the northwestern belt the week was generally unfavorable because of frequent rains.

In Texas heavy rains in the north retarded picking and injured open cotton, but the crop is largely gathered, except in the northwest where considerable is still out. In Oklahoma picking was practically at a standstill and very little ginning was accomplished; bolls are opening slowly and much cotton is still in the field. In Arkansas, also, progress was slow due to frequent rains. In this State full-grown bolls are still opening slowly, but young bolls are decaying and some damage to staple was reported in unpicked cotton.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

Virginia—Richmond: Temperatures slightly above normal; rainfall light. Excellent for all outside work, but too dry for crop growth. Some cotton still to be picked. Husking corn progressing; digging and shocking peanuts nearly completed. Most winter grains seeded in north, but ground too dry for preparation in southeast. Meadows and pastures poor. Southeastern truck set back somewhat by drought.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Weather mild and favorable for harvesting and storing corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and forage crops. Picking cotton good to excellent advance and about two-thirds gathered. Some beneficial showers for grain and truck, but more needed.

South Carolina—Columbia: Averaged warm, but light frosts in north Friday and Saturday; generally fair, with normal sunshine, except local showers. Favorable for harvest and work near completion. Cotton picking nearly finished; ginning less active. Considerable grain planted in moister places; fair germination.

Georgia—Atlanta: Still some cotton ginning, but practically no more picking. Almost all corn housed. Heavy rains in north to none in south. More favorable for sowing grain in northern half; too dry elsewhere. Hard ground hinders digging sweet potatoes in central and south where pastures nearly gone.

Florida—Jacksonville: Potatoes, celery, cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, and strawberries being planted, but dry weather unfavorable. Digging sweet potatoes and grinding cane. Citrus fruit coloring, ripening, and being marketed.

Alabama—Montgomery: Good rains in north highly beneficial. Precipitation elsewhere light to locally moderate and generally inadequate to condition soil for plowing and planting, though refreshing to growing vegetation and locally helpful for germination of grain and legumes previously planted.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Heavy to excessive rains in many localities of northern third at beginning of week and occasional heavy showers in north and central Sunday night damaged cotton staple of unhoused remnants; some late-planted, lowland cotton has immature bolls, otherwise picking practically completed throughout. Progress of corn harvesting poor to fair. Rain needed in south and east-central.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Locally heavy rains in extreme north and scattered showers elsewhere at beginning of week and general moderate to locally heavy rains at end of week were timely and beneficial to truck, potatoes, pastures, and ranges and permitted resumption of fall planting. Excellent progress in picking scattered remnants of cotton crop and harvesting cane, corn, and sweet potatoes.

Texas—Houston: Considerably cool first of week, but warm thereafter. Heavy to excessive rains in northeast and north-central; light to moderate falls elsewhere. Moisture in north retarded cotton picking and damaged staple, but most gathering completed, except in northwest where considerable amount remains; general condition fair to good, though some very poor in north-central. Wheat, oats, minor grains, truck, cattle, and ranges mostly in good condition, though additional rain would benefit wheat in Panhandle.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Farm work practically at standstill due to frequent showers. Picking cotton slow advance and very little ginning this week; opening slowly and much still in fields. Progress and condition of wheat fair to very good, except more moisture needed in Panhandle; much up to good stands. Some damage to potatoes account cold, wet weather. Pastures and gardens good.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton picking slow due to frequent showers; grown bolls opening slowly, but young bolls decaying; some staple beaten out and some stained. Very favorable for growth and late

corn maturing rapidly; too wet for gathering early corn. Very favorable for growth of wheat, oats, cover crops, turnips, and winter truck.

Tennessee—Nashville: Excessive rains in west at beginning and moderate to heavy falls elsewhere during several days improved water situation, but more needed in limited areas. Plowing and seeding resumed and germination improved; much to be sown. Harvesting corn and potatoes, picking and ginning cotton, and threshing lespedeza active between rains. Conditions better for handling tobacco. Pastures improving.

Kentucky—Louisville: Good showers beneficial to fall grains, pastures, and water supplies; moisture of preceding bringing up wheat, but week dried too rapidly in places. Very dry air improved condition of shocked, frosted corn. Pastures greening slightly, but need more rain. Tobacco stripping and corn gathering commenced.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

Friday Night, Nov. 1 1935.

Again unseasonal temperatures prevailing during the larger part of the week tended to hamper retail trade, with apparel lines continuing the chief sufferers. While other departments, such as home furnishings, were less affected, the total volume of sales proved disappointing. In the New York area sales of department stores during the week were estimated about 2% below the corresponding week of last year. For the first half of October the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported sales of stores in the metropolitan district 0.3% below 1934, and for the entire month of October private estimates also forecast a loss in sales against last year ranging from 1 to 3%. Retail merchants feel confident, however, that with the advent of colder weather the sales volume will show rapid improvement, particularly in view of the pent-up demand as it must have developed in recent weeks.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets, in a growing measure reflected the slackening pace in the movement of goods at retail. While a number of price advances on additional lines of merchandise were announced, indications pointed to more determined resistance to the continued rises in quotations. Should buying by retailers suffer a further contraction, it was held likely that this would find immediate reflection in sharply reduced orders by jobbers, particularly for forward deliveries. Business in silk goods ran into considerable activity, first in view of the continued strength in the raw silk market and then in anticipation of the strike in the Paterson area. Prices for greige goods continued their upward movement and there was active demand for fall goods as well as for spring fabrics. Trading in rayon yarns picked up considerably, partly under the influence of rumors of impending labor troubles in the plants of the Viscose Company, and also in view of a possible further price advance apropos of the opening of order books for December. The continued widening of the price margin between silk and rayon products also tended to stimulate trading. Shipments for October are expected to either equal or slightly exceed those for September.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in gray cloths was very dull. Buyers in general appear to have covered their seasonal requirements, and the slackening movement of finished goods in retail channels put somewhat of a damper on sentiment. Converters and printers of late have had difficulty in adjusting prices for finished goods to the higher cost of gray cloths. While the position of the mills has been fortified by the previous buying wave, a longer duration of the present lull in sales would naturally result in a sharp reduction of the backlog of unfilled orders and a consequent weakening of the price structure. Indications of such a development were in evidence towards the end of the week, when prices on some constructions eased perceptibly. Strength was shown by tobacco cloths, with several styles growing scarce. Narrow sheetings earlier in the week were in active demand but following a marking up of prices, activity contracted sharply. Business in fine goods continued quiet, with an easier price trend developing in some numbers, notably in the combed lawn division. Carded piques again were in moderate demand, and some interest was shown in voiles. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80's, 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 39-inch 72-76's, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.; 39-inch 68-72's, 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64-60's, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 60-48's, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics suffered somewhat from the spell of unseasonably mild temperatures which prevailed in many sections of the country, resulting in a greatly slackened movement of goods in distributive channels. Mill operations, however, were hardly affected as the industry in general is well supplied with orders for shipment during the next few months. Popular-priced overcoatings continued in moderate demand for nearby delivery. Business in women's wear goods was fairly active, with the new spring lines of coatings and suitings meeting with encouraging response on the part of garment manufacturers, and with prices on most fabrics showing advances ranging from 5 to 15 cents a yard. Chief interest again centered in sports types. Fall dress goods, on the other hand, continued in their seasonal lull.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens enjoyed a further moderate seasonal expansion, with dress goods and suitings as well as household items sharing in the demand. Prices held firm, reflecting the persistent strength shown by the foreign primary markets. Notwithstanding the firmer trend of the Calcutta market, burlap prices showed few changes. Interest centered in spot goods and nearby deliveries, while few forward transactions came to light. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.55c., heavies at 5.90c.

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PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

Contracts Completed on New Construction Program—Now Fully Started—The following is the text of a press release (No. 1682) just made available by the above Federal agency:

The nation's new PWA construction program was entrusted to communities throughout the country to-day by the PWA. Completion in record time of the great job of drafting a half billion dollars worth of financing contracts and passing them on to local public bodies was reported to Administrator Harold L. Ickes upon his return to Washington.

This accomplishment, requiring drafting some 4,000 separate documents within a month, fulfilled instructions sent by the Administrator to Assistant Administrator Horatio B. Hackett from various points in the Presidential cruise.

Placing in the mail of the last offer—a contract signifying PWA's willingness to finance a project—means that the speed with which men are put to work on construction jobs depends now upon the expedition of the applicant and the release of funds by the Comptroller General and the Treasury Department.

PWA's tremendous preliminary task of examining the applications from their engineering, financial and legal aspects is done, as is that of drafting the financial contracts. There remains the equally important task of carrying out the terms of the contracts and of keeping watch over approximately 4,000 projects under construction.

How soon the sound of hammers, saws, steam shovels and electric riveters in the hands of workers will rise from the sites of new schools, water works, disposal plants and other permanent improvements will rest largely on the ability of the local public bodies to award their construction jobs to private contractors and get the work under way.

Involved in this new PWA program is the construction of projects calling for an expenditure of more than three quarters of a billion dollars. The Government's contribution to this employment program is \$329,000,000. The balance consists of local contributions, either from funds on hand or loaned by PWA on secured collateral.

Already many men are at work on these new works projects, and daily new construction contracts are being let by the municipalities and other public bodies. With the "Go-Signal" turned on by the completion of examinations, practically all of PWA's enterprises can be under construction promptly as stipulated by the President.

Of the allotted projects, comparatively few are being held up temporarily to overcome technical, financial or legal complications which have arisen either in checking them, or in drafting the offers. Projects which cannot or do not get under construction within a reasonable time will be rescinded and the money thus made available will be allotted to selected projects from the 6,000 eligible works filed with PWA in excess of funds now available for allotments.

The speed with which this second public works program has been affected—approximately 3,000 of the applications were examined and contracted for during a period of less than one month—is a demonstration of the functioning of PWA's decentralization system.

PWA was able to decentralize last spring, moving the bulk of its examining divisions, trained by two years experience at headquarters, into the field where close contacts are established with applicants. In the inaugural PWA program, in which 18,300 of the 19,150 projects of all types undertaken late in 1933 have been completed, it sometimes required five months to get contracts to non-Federal applicants following allotments. Improvement in procedure has cut to a fraction the time required for this work.

Similarly, the new program contracts are so simplified that they have been reduced from 30 pages to one page in the case of grants and to two pages in the case of loans and grants.

Credit for most of the time saved goes to the staffs of the miniature PWA headquarters in each State. There, on the scene, the lawyers, engineers and finance experts of the PWA State Directors have done the examination work formerly accomplished in Washington. This work has been facilitated by a growing understanding by the country of PWA policies and requirements.

Another time saver has been the drafting of a suggested contract for each application by the attorney in the State office. This contract has been forwarded with the application itself to Washington and, in the usual cases where the final examination by the central staff upholds the field approval, this draft contract has been used with slight modifications, obviating the necessity of preparing the contract in Washington.

A change in the procedure of executing the contracts has also saved much time. Formerly, a contract was drawn up in Washington after the three examining divisions approved a project and an allotment was made by the President. The contract was then sent to the public body, which had to call the necessary meetings and pass the necessary resolutions to authorize its officers to sign it. Then the contract was returned to Washington, where lawyers reviewed the local laws governing the public body in the execution of contracts to make sure it was legally signed.

Finally, often after a delay caused by the discovery that some rule of the applicant's local code had been overlooked, the contract was sent to the Administrator for his signature. Then it was sent to the applicant, becoming effective only after receipt.

Now, the contract is drawn at the same time the examination is made, and is signed by the Assistant Administrator following allotment. It becomes binding, as far as PWA is concerned, upon acceptance by the applicant. The applicant can then go ahead with the construction of the project, complying with regulations.

Further, in an effort to cut the time between receipt of the contract by the applicant and the actual starting of construction, the PWA field lawyer is on the scene to advise with and aid the applicant in taking proper procedure. Such action includes legal steps which must be taken by the governing body of the applicant under local laws and ordinances to accept the contract, advertise for bids, and let contracts.

The PWA field staff also will be on hand to observe any irregularity which might arise from the time the offer is received until the project is completed and in use, and will be able to remedy it promptly rather than by lengthy correspondence.

By the use of this new system, PWA has been able to complete one of the greatest jobs of contract writing ever accomplished in a similar time by any agency of the Federal Government.

Changes in Previous Federal Fund Allotments—The following statements have just been made available by the above-named Federal agency, in regard to changes made in original allotments for various projects:

Increases totaling \$425,102 in 30 loans and grants awarded for non-Federal projects from the old public works funds were announced to-day by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Allotments for the following projects were increased because the completed jobs have cost more than originally estimated when the loans and grants were awarded:

Rembrandt, Iowa—D-1742: Grant of \$4,300 for waterworks construction increased to \$4,800.

Andover, Mass.—D-1943: Grant of \$12,500 for highway improvements increased to \$15,745.

Westborough, Mass.—D-2235: Grant of \$5,000 for a hospital farm building increased to \$12,855.

San Antonio, Texas—D-2490: Loan and grant of \$115,000 for sewer construction increased to \$118,000.

Ashville, Ohio—D-2717: Grant of \$12,000 for sewer construction increased to \$13,364.

McPherson, Kan.—D-2929: Grant of \$7,000 for electric light system construction increased to \$7,808.96.

Great Barrington, Mass.—D-3273: Grant of \$8,000 for highway reconstruction increased to \$9,000.

Anthony, Kan.—D-3286: Grant of \$15,000 for improvements to the electric plant increased to \$18,700.

Springfield, Ill.—D-3738: Grant of \$37,000 for a grade crossing separation increased to \$43,500.

Salina, Kan.—D-3980: Grant of \$8,000 for sewer construction increased to \$8,929.

Davidson County, N. C.—D-3958: Loan and grant of \$84,200 for school improvements increased to \$86,200.

Vernon, Conn.—D-4613: Grant of \$29,000 for highway improvements increased to \$37,500.

Edgartown, Mass.—D-5337: Grant of \$4,800 for harbor improvements increased to \$5,300.

Hatfield, Mass.—D-5516: Grant of \$44,000 for highway improvements increased to \$54,000.

Yakima County, Wash.—D-5961: Grant of \$69,400 for highway improvements increased to \$76,000.

The following allotments have been increased because plans have been revised, increasing the scope and cost of the projects:

Russellville, Ark.—D-808: Loan and grant of \$135,000 for construction and reconstruction of buildings at the Arkansas Polytechnic College increased to \$146,000.

Arlington County, Va.—D-1071: Loan and grant of \$2,500,000 for sewer construction increased to \$2,780,000.

Bethany, Ill.—D-1889: Loan and grant of \$48,000 for water construction increased to \$51,000.

Oakley, Utah—D-5061: Loan and grant of \$20,000 for water construction increased to \$26,000.

Anaheim, Calif.—D-8291: Grant of \$110,000 for school construction increased to \$120,000.

Allotments for the following projects have been increased because bids received from contractors show that construction will cost more than originally estimated when the loans and grants were made:

Morton, Texas—D-4569: Loan and grant of \$25,000 for water construction increased to \$24,800.

Lewisville, Texas—D-4695: Loan and grant of \$31,000 for sewer construction increased to \$32,000.

Higginsville, Mo.—D-4856: Grant of \$11,300 for park improvements and sewer construction increased to \$12,500.

Clinton, S. C.—D-5298: Loan and grant of \$78,000 for improvements to the water system increased to \$83,000.

Saltsburg, Pa.—D-5445: Grant of \$15,500 for school construction increased to \$20,500.

Gravias, Ore.—D-5567: Loan and grant of \$15,000 for school construction increased to \$15,700.

Sandy, Ore.—D-8957: Grant of \$16,100 for school construction increased to \$17,900.

Hamilton, Ohio—D-1371: Loan and grant of \$367,900 for a city hall increased to \$381,000.

Richmond, Va.—D-1798: Loan and grant of \$130,000 for improvements at the Virginia Medical College increased to \$157,000.

Olney, Texas—D-9076: Loan and grant of \$133,000 for waterworks construction increased to \$142,000.

Reductions totaling \$1,005,800 in eight loans and grants awarded for non-Federal projects from the old public works funds were announced to-day by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

The following allotments have been reduced because plans have been revised by the applicants, with a corresponding reduction in scope and cost of the projects:

Pittsburgh, Pa.—D-2976: Loan and grant of \$24,500,000 allotted to the Allegheny County Authority for construction of bridges and other municipal improvements reduced to \$24,165,000 because of the elimination of the swimming pool in North Park from the Authority's program. The swimming pool will be built by Allegheny County, which has received an allotment from the new works-relief appropriation for that purpose.

Rusk, Texas—D-8368: Grant of \$27,000 for school construction reduced to \$4,700.

Cook County, Ill.—D-8872: Grant of \$889,000 for highway improvements reduced to \$747,000.

The following loans and grants have been reduced because recipients of the allotments have sold in the private investment market a part of the bonds which Public Works Administration had agreed to purchase. These reductions affect the loan portion of the allotments only; the grants remaining 30% of the cost of labor and materials.

Chicago, Ill.—D-790: Loan and grant of \$2,040,500 for a nurses dormitory at the Cook County Hospital reduced to \$1,653,000 because \$387,500 of bonds have been sold.

Apponaugh, R. I.—D-978: Loan and grant of \$514,000 for constructing and equipping a school building reduced to \$491,000 because \$23,000 of bonds have been sold.

Eastchester, N. Y.—D-6284: Loan and grant of \$371,000 for school construction reduced to \$278,000 because \$93,000 of bonds have been sold.

Loan and grant of \$36,000 to Ft. Pierce, Florida (D-702) has been reduced to \$34,000 because \$2,000 of the bonds which PWA agreed to purchase matured before they were offered to PWA by the city and for that reason could not be purchased. This allotment was made to enable Ft. Pierce to reconstruct its electric light plant, damaged by the hurricane of 1933.

A loan and grant of \$101,600 to Duncan, Okla., (Docket No. 8453) has been reduced to \$100,600 because the city desires to use \$1,000 of its own funds for this project.

The following loan and grant allotments awarded from the old public works appropriations for non-Federal projects have been changed, at the request of the applicants, to grants only, of 30% of the cost of labor and materials to be used on the projects. It was announced to-day by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes. The applicants requested these changes because they have sold to private investors the bonds which PWA contracted to purchase when the original allotments were made.

Paterson, Wash.—D-1839: Loan and grant of \$15,954 for water and street improvements changed to a grant only of \$11,454.

Crown Point, Ind.—D-6015: Loan and grant of \$132,000 for improvements to the water system changed to a grant only of \$37,000.

Long Beach, Calif.—D-6563: Loan and grant of \$266,400 for water storage tanks changed to a grant only of \$78,900.

West Haven, Conn.—D-7121: Loan and grant of \$400,000 for shore front reclamation changed to a grant only of \$180,000.

It also was announced that a grant of \$153,000 to Buffalo, N. Y., for a police headquarters building (Docket No. 7280) has been changed to a loan and grant of \$404,000.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

High Bids Accepted on \$3,863,300 of \$5,007,300 Bonds—The above Corporation on Oct. 29 announced acceptance of high bids on 32 issues of municipal bonds offered for sale on that date—V. 141, p. 2609—to the principal amount of \$3,863,300, on which the total premium to the Federal

agency amounted to \$173,000. No bids were received on three of the 35 issues offered for sale by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, having a face value of \$1,144,000. Three of the bond issues, aggregating \$177,000, were sold for less than their par value. It was reported that bids were not forthcoming on a \$1,070,000 4% bond issue of Fort Worth Independent School District, Tex., because the approval of an independent firm of municipal bond attorneys was not furnished, although the bonds had been accorded a legal rating by the attorney for the district. Other issues on which no bids were received included: \$66,000 4% water works revenue bonds of Eminence, Ky. and \$8,000 Williams Union Elementary School District, Calif. 4% school bonds. The following is the official statement on the offering issued on the 30th by the Corporation:

Thirty-two issues of bonds purchased by the RFC from Public Works Administration and offered by the Corporation at public sale on Oct. 29 have been awarded to the highest bidders. The face amount of the bonds sold was \$3,863,300 and the sale price \$4,036,493.07, a net premium of \$173,193.07 representing an average price of 104 1/4%. In the 14 sales conducted by RFC of securities purchased by it from PWA, bonds having par values of \$95,680,900 have been sold at a premium of \$2,994,010.24 representing an average price of over 103 1/4%. The bonds, the successful bidders and the prices paid were:

Amount		Per \$1,000
\$32,000	Morgan Hill, Calif. 4% water works improvement bonds, Donellan & Co., 111 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.	\$1,021.25
30,000	Common School District No. 30, Bannock County, Ida. 4% school (amortization) bonds, series A Foster Petroleum Corp., Westerly, R. I.	971.50
1,000,000	The East Side Levee and Sanitary District, St. Clair and Madison Counties, Ill. 4% diversion channel bonds, John Nuveen & Co., First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill. and associates.	1,013.60
222,000	Michigan City, Ind. 4% water works revenue bonds, Gertler & Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	1,095.132
32,000	Spiceland, Ind. 4% water works revenue bonds, City Securities Corp., 420 Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind.	986.00
31,000	Union City, Ind. 4% water revenue bonds, A. S. Huyck & Co., 100 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.	1,033.20
10,000	Danville, Ky. 4% water works revenue bonds, the Bankers Bond Co., 4th and Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.	1,070.15
6,000	Stearns Graded Common School District, Stearns, Ky. 4% improvement bonds, Foster Petroleum Corp., Westerly, R. I.	1,000.10
9,000	Ellsworth, Me. 4% general obligation bonds, the Southern Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., 515 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,040.20
15,000	Mayor and Councilmen of Forstburg, Md. 4% water improvement bonds, the Southern Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., 515 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,025.30
6,000	Woburn, Mass. 4% sewer bonds, 1934, Gardner Trust Co., Gardner, Mass.	1,030.00
111,000	Monroe, Mich. 4% serial sewage disposal bonds, Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., Ohio Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.	1,025.80
11,500	Consolidated School District No. 2 of Greene County, Mo. 4% school bonds, the Union National Bank, Springfield, Mo.	1,000.00
110,000	State of Montana 4% highway treasury anticipation debentures, Gertler & Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	1,091.713
615,000	Hudson County, N. J. 4% hospital bonds of 1934, A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y. and associates.	1,051.80
75,000	Board of Education of Rumson, N. J. 4% school bonds, Gertler & Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	1,102.64
100,000	Ardley, N. Y. 4% sewer construction bonds, Starkweather & Co., Inc., 111 Broadway, N. Y., N. Y.	1,079.36
175,000	Cedarhurst, N. Y. 4% sewer bonds of 1934, Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and associates.	1,076.55
112,000	Central School District No. 1 of Onondaga, Marcellus, Lafayette and Otisco, N. Y. 4% school building bonds, Bancamerica-Blair Corp., 44 Wall St., New York, N. Y., and associates.	1,046.60
184,000	Central School District No. 1, Wolcott, Butler, Huron and Rose, N. Y. 4% school building bonds, Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	1,062.759
186,800	Columbus, Ohio 4% east wing of City Hall Building Fund No. 1 bonds, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 35 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	1,064.50
119,000	Board of Education of the Hillsboro Exempted Village School District, Hillsboro, Ohio 4% fireproof school building bonds, Ellis & Co., 314 Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,070.20
115,000	The Regents of the Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla. 4% special obligation bonds, the J. K. Mullen Investment Co., 1717 Stout St., Denver, Colo.	981.70
12,000	School District of the Township of North Coventry, Pa. 4% school improvement bonds, series of 1934, Foster Petroleum Corp., Westerly, R. I.	1,012.70
16,500	Reynolds, Pa. 4% municipal building bonds, Glover & MacGregor, Inc., Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,031.60
82,000	Clark County, S. Dak. 4% court house and jail construction bonds, Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, and associates.	1,051.00
8,500	Mitchell, S. Dak. 4% city hall bonds, First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., and associates.	1,025.10
123,000	Mitchell, S. Dak. 4% sewer bonds, Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and associates.	1,050.80
48,000	Mitchell, S. Dak. 4% sewer bonds, First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., and associates.	1,025.30
29,000	Mitchell, S. Dak. 4% water works improvement bonds, First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., and associates.	1,023.00
178,000	Independent School District of Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 4% school construction bonds, 1934, Gertler & Co., Inc., 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y., and associate.	1,060.40
60,000	Alexandria, Va. 4% curb and gutter bonds, Brown, Goodwyn & Co., 903 American Security Bldg., Washington, D. C.	1,060.093

Report on Water and Drainage Loans—The following is the text of a statement made public by the above Corporation on Oct. 30:

Loans for refinancing a mutual water company in California, two drainage districts in Tennessee, a ditch and reservoir company in Colorado, and for refinancing and rehabilitating an irrigation company in Colorado, aggregating \$310,500, have been authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This makes a total to date of \$116,396,936.75 authorized under the provisions of Section 36 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

The districts and companies are:

Fruitvale Mutual Water Co., Riverside County, Calif.	\$202,500.00
South Reeds Creek Drainage District, Dyer & Gibson Counties, Tenn.	5,300.00
North Fork Drainage Dist. No. 2, Weakley & Obion Co., Tenn.	66,000.00
Overland Ditch & Reservoir Co., Delta Co., Colo.	18,500.00
Fruitland Irrigation Co., Delta & Montrose Counties, Colo.	
Refunding	\$19,250.00
Rehabilitating	36,750.00
	56,000.00

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Dealer Markets

WM. J. MERICKA & CO.

INCORPORATED

Union Trust Bldg.
CLEVELAND

DIRECT
WIRE

One Wall Street
NEW YORK

The refunding loans are based on deposit of 100% of the outstanding indebtedness. If less than 100% is deposited, the amounts authorized are automatically decreased.

Loan authorized to the following district has been rescinded:
Worth Co. Drainage Dist. No. 1, North Co., Mo.----- \$36,000.00

OFFERINGS WANTED

Arkansas—Illinois—Missouri—Oklahoma
MUNICIPAL BONDS

FRANCIS, BRO. & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Investment Securities

Fourth and Olive Streets

ST. LOUIS

News Items

Colorado—State Industrial Recovery Act Ruled Unconstitutional—The Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of Oct. 29 carried the following report on the Supreme Court's decision in which it ruled invalid the State Industrial Recovery Act:

By a five-to-two decision, the State Supreme Court, Monday abrogated Colorado's Industrial Recovery Act by branding it as unconstitutional.

The decision, answering interrogatories propounded by Gov. Ed. C. Johnson, occasioned no surprise. It was in line with the United States Supreme Court decision holding unconstitutional the National Recovery Administration, after which the Industrial Recovery Act was patterned.

The State Supreme Court majority opinion pointed out that the State Industrial Recovery Act violated previous Court decisions, as well as citing the United States Supreme Court decision in the Schechter case, which knocked out the NRA.

Plain Violation

Justice Haslett P. Burke, who wrote the decision, said the State Act "is a plain violation of Article III of our State Constitution, which divides all governmental powers into three departments and prohibits the interference of one with another, and of Section 1 of Article IV, vesting all legislative power in the General Assembly."

The General Assembly approved the Act April 4 1935, and a Board to administer code-making powers was appointed. On May 2, less than a month later, the United States Supreme Court made its ruling in the Schechter case.

The Governor's interrogatories were submitted to the Court after Attorney-General Paul P. Prosser, on Aug. 30, tendered a voluntary opinion that the law was unconstitutional. Chairman E. V. Dunklee of the Recovery Board immediately asked that the Court be requested to rule on the matter.

Two Dissent

The opinion held that the question of delegation of power, raised in connection with the Act, is "settled for all time by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Schechter case. . . . We find no substantial difference on this point in the two Acts. . . ."

Justices Ben. C. Hilliard and Francis E. Bouck dissented, the latter saying he will prepare a dissenting opinion.

Illinois—Legislature Meets in Special Session—The members of the 59th General Assembly convened in special session on the evening of Oct. 29 by call of Governor Horner to consider social security and 17 other subjects, according to Springfield advices of that date. The Legislature adjourned shortly after the session got under way, having witnessed the introduction of 49 bills in the two houses, many of them pertaining to the New Deal's social Security Act.

New Jersey—Governor Hoffman Signs Sales Tax Repeal Measure—Governor Harold G. Hoffman affixed his signature to the Young bill, repealing the State's 2% retail sales tax, at 8:24 p. m. on Oct. 25, the Assembly and Senate having passed the measure late in the afternoon, according to a United Press dispatch from Trenton on that date. In order to show that his action was contrary to his wishes in the matter, the Governor signed the repealer bill in red ink, pointing out that by signing he was providing an unbalanced budget for the State. The sales tax first became effective on July 1, and approximately \$8,000,000 is said to have been collected under its provisions. It was originally passed in order to raise money for unemployment relief.

New York City—General Survey of City Condition Completed—A comprehensive survey of the fiscal position and financial problems of the City of New York has just been completed by Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and R. W. Pressprich & Co., with the co-operation of City Comptroller Frank J. Taylor. This study, the results of which are incorporated in a 56-page booklet, published recently by the bankers, shows that the past two years have witnessed a marked improvement in the financial position of the city. Salient points reflecting this progress, as developed by the survey, include the following:

1. A substantial improvement occurred in tax collections for the year ended Dec. 31 1934 and for each reported month in 1935, following three years of declining tax revenues.
2. The taxpayer has been benefitted by retrenchment in municipal expenditures, which is evidenced by the decreases in late annual budgets as compared with 1932, and by the further decrease indicated in the budget for 1936 now in course of preparation.
3. In addition, the estimated reduction in debt service for 1936 of more than \$10,000,000, due to the successful refinancing of a large block of long-term bonds at a lower rate of interest and due also to the improved credit position of the city, which has enabled it to borrow upon temporary debt obligations at record low interest rates, provides testimony of the sound policies followed by the present City Administration.
4. A revolving credit was made available to the city under an agreement between the city and a group of New York financial institutions extending over the years 1934 to 1937 inclusive. Meanwhile, tax payment dates are being advanced so that under present statutes taxes will be collected in 1937 on a quarterly basis on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1. In this way the city will be relieved to a great extent from dependence on

the open market for tax anticipation financing to supply funds for current operating requirements.

5. Surplus reserves in the sinking fund of the city in excess of the accrued amortization requirements have existed from time to time and as at Dec. 31 1934, such amortization requirements were \$465,896,000, whereas sinking fund assets, which consisted exclusively of cash and city securities, were at the same date \$491,852,000. Investments of the sinking funds have been conservative and arranged in such a manner that adequate cash balances are available to meet maturities.

6. The expenditures for home and work relief in the City of New York for 1934 totaled \$157,266,000, of which \$112,271,000 were grants of State and Federal funds, leaving a balance of \$44,995,000 expended on account of the city. The present Administration has adopted the policy of raising the bulk or all of the home and work relief expenditures from excise taxes, thus relieving real property to that extent from taxation and suspending the issuance of bonds for this purpose.

New York City—Mayor Vetoes Decrease in Water Rates—The ordinance reducing water rates by about \$5,900,000, which was passed recently by the Board of Aldermen, was returned to the Board on Oct. 29 by Mayor F. H. La Guardia with a veto message explaining that no reduction in rates would be possible at this time without unwarranted reduction of the 1936 budget or the imposition of new taxes to produce compensating revenues. He reminded the Aldermen that the 1936 budget was made up in the expectation that revenues from the water rates would be \$38,000,000. To top \$5,900,000 from this source of revenue, he argued, would throw the budget out of balance.

New York City—Board of Estimate Adopts \$545,541,842 Budget for 1936—The Board of Estimate on Oct. 31 unanimously adopted the budget for 1936 with a total amount of \$545,541,842. This was \$9,315 less than the proposed budget adopted by the Board on Oct. 18. It is also \$7,890,757 below the \$553,432,599 budget of 1935. The gross total of the budget for 1936 is fixed at \$613,369,407, which compares with \$622,886,643 last year, a difference of \$9,517,236. The budget actually adopted applies to tax levy funds. The budget was forwarded to the Board of Aldermen which has until Nov. 30 to pass it as presented or to reduce it. The Board has no power to increase the budget. Public hearings on it will be set and the dates announced in advance.

New York State—Mortgage Commission Law Upheld by State Supreme Court—Holding that the State Mortgage Commission was created for the purpose of protecting the securities of certificate holders, it was ruled by Supreme Court Justice Bleakley in White Plains on Oct. 28 that the said Commission may borrow money to pay taxes and arrears, thus carrying still further the previous ruling of the Court of Appeals that the general set-up and framework of the Commission is constitutional. The New York "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 29 carried the following report on the Supreme Court decision:

In upholding again the constitutionality of the Mortgage Commission law, Supreme Court Justice Bleakley in White Plains yesterday decided that the Mortgage Commission may legally borrow money to pay taxes and arrears with interest and penalties, to maintain a reserve for the payment of current taxes for one year, and to pay foreclosure expenses and interest on the loan.

Justice Bleakley held "the Mortgage Commission was created for the purpose of protecting the securities of certificate holders and so long as it continues to act with that purpose in mind where it is clear that the Act will result in benefit and not in a loss their acts will be upheld."

Hails Decision

This decision, coming on the heels of the Court of Appeals holding that the general setup and framework of the Commission is constitutional, is of great value in the present work of the Commission, which has many situations in hand that require immediate payment of tax arrears or foreclosure expense, the Commission said in a statement. The amount which the Commission will probably need to borrow for the purpose should exceed \$150,000 and affect several million dollars' worth of mortgages.

The case decided by Justice Bleakley was brought by Joseph Wolf, owner of two certificates in mortgage series 1-6247 sold by the Lawyers Westchester Mortgage & Title Co. The total certificates in the series aggregate \$140,000 and are outstanding against a bond and mortgage of equivalent amount of the Green Meadow Country Club of Harrison, N. Y.

Proposed Assignment

The Mortgage Commission, having taken over the mortgage for general administration under the provisions of the new law, recently proposed to assign the mortgage to a lending institution for an advance of \$75,000 to pay taxes and for other purposes. The mortgage in question is in default.

Mr. Wolf brought suit in the Supreme Court in an injunction to restrain the Mortgage Commission from proceeding with the loan, on the ground that the power to borrow against the lien for the purposes mentioned is unconstitutional.

Justice Bleakley, in deciding the constitutionality of the law, found that the emergency powers granted by the Legislature fully covered the situation on all points in question.

Ohio—Government Costs Show Increase of 372%—An Associated Press dispatch from Columbus recently reported as follows on the result of a survey conducted by the State government to determine the trend of disbursements during recent years:

The Ohio government survey reported to-day that disbursements by the State government increased 372% from 1920 to 1934.

Ohio's population increased 20% during this period. "It is quite apparent," the survey pointed out, "that the increase in disbursements for the period was due to factors other than the growth of population."

It is explained that a great amount of the increase was in the funds distributed by the State to local governments.

The figure of 372% represented State expense proper and money distributed to local governments.

Disbursements for State expense mounted 216% and State disbursements to local governments climbed by 1,345%, the survey said.

Total disbursements, the survey said, increased from \$99,479,000 in 1920 to \$139,244,000 in 1934, or a gain from \$5.12 to \$20.01 per capita.

The survey also submitted these figures: State disbursements for State expense increased from \$25,398,000 in 1920 to \$80,270,000 in 1934, or an increase per capita from \$4.21 to \$11.54 in 15 years.

State disbursements to local governments increased from \$4,081,000 in 1920 to \$58,974,000 in 1934, representing a per capita amount that totaled 71 cents in 1920 and \$8.47 in 1934.

State expense disbursements were for operation and maintenance of the judicial legislative and executive departments and independent State boards, commissions and agencies; capital outlays for improvements and highways construction, debt service, liquor control rotary and for World War adjustment compensation to Ohio veterans.

The State distribution to local governments included "subsidies" such as payments to weak school districts, public school and county poor relief and distribution of trust and revenue funds, including municipal, township and county share of gasoline taxes, motor vehicle license fees, intangible taxes and beer and wine taxes.

Record Set in 1934

Disbursements to local governments, the survey said, reached a record high in 1934, particularly in the form of subsidies for financing education and poor relief.

Whereas in 1920 the only subsidy was for public schools which received \$4,053,000, the survey said, in 1934 subsidies totaled \$22,742,000. Of this amount, \$15,317,000 went for public school, \$7,287,000 for poor relief and \$138,000 for public health.

After pointing to increases in subsidies the survey said figures indicate "the necessity of initiating and enforcing economies as for the other governmental units if expenditures are to be controlled and the composite tax burden of State and local government is to be lightened."

Official reports of the State, the survey said, "Do not reveal cost of operation, but only monies received (revenues) and monies paid out (disbursements) for a given period."

It said that the major portion of \$36,232,000, labeled "trust and revenue funds" in 1934, was derived from gasoline and motor vehicle taxes and was distributed to counties and municipalities for the construction and maintenance of their highways.

Analyzing total State disbursements, exclusive of funds distributed to local governments, the survey said it found that in the last decade three functions, highway construction and maintenance, welfare and education, have accounted for two-thirds or more of the total disbursements.

Texas—Senate Defeats Sales Tax Measure—The State Senate on Oct. 28 killed the proposed State sales tax as a means of financing the payment of old age pensions, estimated to cost from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000 a year. The sales tax bill is said to have been defeated by the deciding vote of Lieut.-Gov. Walter F. Woodul, 13 to 12.

United States—Large Bond Elections Scheduled for Remainder of Year—During the remaining two months of this year, the voters in various sections of the country will be asked to pass on the approval of numerous bonding proposals, a substantial portion of which flotations are to be devoted to relief purposes and to local participation in the Federal public works projects. At the general election to be held on Nov. 5 the electors will ballot on 21 separate proposals aggregating \$77,411,300, while a great number of smaller issues will receive consideration in local units of almost every State in the Union. We quote as follows from an article on the subject appearing in the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 28:

Voters of 31 communities will be asked to pass on a total of \$125,434,547 bonds in the coming elections, and this aggregate would be increased considerably if all the smaller items on which various districts and communities are to vote were included. Only those items of \$200,000 or more have been used.

By far the largest single issue in the list is the \$55,000,000 relief bonds which voters of New York State will be asked to approve next Tuesday. This item also accounts for the greater part of the \$56,988,000 total of relief bonds which communities used in the compilation will seek authority to issue.

Almost one-third of the new issues and a substantial part of the aggregate funds will be sought for school construction purposes. A fair percentage of these is in connection with the public works program.

Voters of the City of Los Angeles will pass on a total of \$45,449,000 bonds, of which \$22,799,000 would be issued to refund Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes which financed the power transmission line from Boulder Dam to the city. Another \$12,900,000 would be issued in connection with the county's school building program and the remaining \$7,750,000 would be general obligation bonds, proceeds of which would be used for the harbor improvement program.

Hamilton County, Ohio, voters will be asked to authorize \$1,199,000 relief bonds, \$2,000,000 library building bonds and \$1,180,000 road and sewer bonds, a total of \$4,379,000.

Following is a list of communities and bond issues which voters will be asked to authorize between now and the year end.

Community and Purpose—	Amount	Voting Date
Akron, Ohio.....	\$6,000,000	Nov. 5
Austin, Tex., school.....	350,000	Nov. 14
Canton, Ohio, various purposes.....	251,000	Nov. 5
Cincinnati, Ohio, school.....	3,300,000	Nov. 5
Cleveland, Ohio, school.....	1,000,000	Nov. 5
Covington, Ky., improvement.....	365,000	Nov. 5
Columbus, Ohio, various improvement.....	387,000	Dec. 7
Dayton, Ohio, various.....	2,315,000	Nov. 5
Eveleth, Minn., utility.....	487,300	Nov. 5
Flint, Mich., school.....	210,000	Nov. 25
Postonia, Ohio, school.....	225,000	Nov. 5
Hamilton County, Ohio, various.....	4,379,000	Nov. 5
Hempstead, N. Y., school.....	281,747	Oct. 30
Kalamazoo, Mich., sewer.....	210,000	Nov. 5
Lancaster, Ohio.....	210,000	Nov. 5
Lincoln, Neb., school.....	775,000	Nov. 5
Los Angeles, Calif., funding.....	22,799,000	Oct. 29
Los Angeles, Calif., improvement.....	7,750,000	Nov. 26
Los Angeles County, Calif., school.....	12,900,000	Nov. 19
Lucas County, Ohio, hospital.....	300,000	Nov. 5
Mansfield, Ohio, sewer.....	200,000	Nov. 5
McKeesport, Pa., paving.....	400,000	Nov. 5
Montgomery County, Ohio, relief.....	522,000	Nov. 5
New York State, relief.....	55,000,000	Nov. 5
Plainfield, N. J., school.....	385,000	Nov. 5
San Diego, Calif., refunding.....	2,600,000	Oct. 29
Savannah, Ga., improvement.....	350,000	Oct. 30
Springfield, Ill., school.....	490,000	Nov. 12
Toledo, Ohio, improvement.....	600,000	Nov. 5
Trumbull County, Ohio, relief.....	267,000	Nov. 5
West Deer Township, Pa., school.....	220,000	Nov. 5

United States—Easing of Legal List Requirements Urged—Speaking before the members of the Securities and Exchange Commission, conducting an investigation of bondholders' protective committees, in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 28, it was urged by David M. Wood and L. Arnold Frye, prominent New York municipal attorneys, that the restrictions now imposed on municipal obligations in the lists of legal investments for savings banks in the various States of the country be made less stringent, in regard to defaults that have occurred since the beginning of the depression. We quote in part as follows from a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" of Oct. 29:

Modification of the "legal list requirements" of various State laws restricting investments by banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors, so as to give special consideration to municipal bonds defaulted since 1929, was urged before the Securities and Exchange Commission to-day by two experts on municipal credit.

Testifying in the Commission's investigation of bondholders' protective committees, David M. Wood and L. Arnold Frye contended that some State laws impose an unnecessary handicap upon municipal credit by placing impediments in the way of much-needed refunding operations.

Members, respectively, of the New York firms of Thompson, Wood & Hoffman and Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, the witnesses, contended that under New York statutes and those of several other Northeastern States reinstatement on the legal investment list was forbidden in the case of defaulting debtors until 25 years after the defaulting date.

They said that the prohibition prevailed regardless of whether the defaulted and other outstanding issues had been refunded without loss to investors, with a resulting narrowing of the market for municipal bonds.

While the statutes generally applied only to institutional investors, they said, they were followed by the more discriminating private investing class.

Mr. Wood was of the opinion, however, that blanket discretion should not be vested in the State Banking Departments to say what defaulted securities should remain on the list of legal fiduciary investments, holding that this would be dangerous.

Legal lists in the last analysis were more for the guidance of investors, he said, and State Banking departments in several instances had liberally interpreted their requirements so as to permit the continued holding of defaulted bonds by institutions wherever a refunding was in prospect or had been effected.

Mr. Wood agreed with the estimate of a preceding witness, Chester E. Rightor of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., that defaulted municipal bonds amounted to between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000 out of a total of about \$20,000,000,000 outstanding.

The proposed State law modification came up in connection with the Commission's inquiry into operation of the protective committee for Asbury Park securities, of which about \$5,000,000 are in default and for the salvaging of which a refunding operation is sought by both the city and the bondholders.

Mr. Frye suggested that the statutes governing the propriety of institutional investments in municipal bonds should be thoroughly revised so as to "lay emphasis upon the economic picture, rather than upon the purely technical or legalistic aspects of defaults."

In all cases of municipal reorganization, he said, the emphasis should be placed upon the community's capacity to pay rather than upon the wording of the contractual obligation.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA
Municipal Bonds
EQUITABLE
Securities Corporation

New York Nashville
Birmingham Chattanooga Knoxville Memphis

ALABAMA

ALABAMA, State of—PWA ALLOTMENTS FOR ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS—The following is the text of a statement (Press Release No. 1689) just made public by the above named Federal agency:

"Allotments of loans and grants to Bessemer and Tarrant City, Ala., for construction of electric distribution systems for the use of Tennessee Valley Authority power were announced by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

"These allotments were approved by the President on Sept. 24, but announcement has been withheld to permit further examination of the applications.

"The allotment to Bessemer is a loan and grant of \$1,238,182, of which \$557,182 is a grant from the new Works-Relief appropriation to cover 45% of the cost of the project and \$681,000 will be a loan made from the Public Works Administration revolving fund.

"The Bessemer project comprises construction of the distribution system, a 30,000-kw. sub-station and 50 miles of transmission line.

"The allotment to Tarrant City is a loan and grant of \$329,091, of which \$148,091 is a grant from the new Works-Relief appropriation to cover 45% of the cost of the project and \$181,000 will be a loan from the PWA revolving fund. This project embraces the distribution system only."

PWA LOANS TEMPORARILY RESTRAINED—Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the District Supreme Court has issued temporary restraining orders holding up Public Works Administration allotments for municipal power plants in Bessemer and Tarrant City, according to a United Press dispatch from Washington on Oct. 30. Final hearing on the requests for permanent injunctions sought by the Birmingham Electric Co. was set for Nov. 9.

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until Nov. 5 by B. B. Baker, Superintendent of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$68,000 issue of school bonds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—PWA GRANT APPROVED—The following is the text of a statement (Press Release No. 1670) just made public by the above named Federal agency:

"A grant of \$310,047 from the Works-Relief appropriation to Montgomery, Ala., to aid in constructing a new City Hall estimated to cost \$688,995 was announced to-day by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes. The grant will cover 45% of the cost of the project. The city did not request a loan to cover the balance of the cost.

"This grant was approved by the President on Sept. 24 along with more than 3,000 other allotments from the new Works-Relief appropriation. Announcement of the allotment has been withheld to permit further study."

ARKANSAS BONDS
Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY
LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARKANSAS

ARKADELPHIA, Ark.—BOND ELECTION—The City Council has passed an ordinance providing that a special election be called on Nov. 19 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$31,750 city hall bonds.

BLYTEVILLE, Ark.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 21 by Ruth Blythe, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$38,000 issue of park improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M. & S. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Due on March 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1939 to 1964, and \$2,000, 1965 to 1970, all inclusive. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 13.

TEXARKANA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Texarkana) Ark.—BONDS VOTED—We are informed by P. N. Bragg, Superintendent of Public Schools, that at the election held on Aug. 15—V. 141, p. 955—the voters approved the issuance of the \$529,000 in refunding bonds by a count of 183 to 11. He states that to date \$462,000 of the old bonds have been refunded, leaving \$67,000 still outstanding.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—COUNTY LEVIES FOR 1935 INCREASED OVER 1934 FIGURES—A dispatch to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 24 from its San Francisco Bureau had the following to say in regard to the tax increase for the year in the counties of the above State:

"California county tax levies for 1935 show an average increase of 7.14% over 1934 levies, according to figures just released by Ray L. Riley, State Controller. Sixteen of the State's 58 counties indicate an increase in rates on privately-owned property, despite the broadening of the tax base by the return of utility property to county tax rolls.

"Six counties, on the other hand, report decreases in private property levies, ranging from an 0.84% lowering in Santa Cruz County to a decrease of 23.53% in Sutter County.

"Mr. Riley's figures, calculated on levies made before final adjustments, which will not make material changes, do not include city or special district

taxes, but reflect county levies only. They indicate a total county tax increase for the year of approximately \$6,500,000, with a resultant saving to private property owners of some \$5,500,000 because of the offsetting \$12,000,000 taxes from the return of utility property to county rolls.

"A statement of property values and indebtedness of each county, along with rates of taxation, is part of Mr. Riley's release. Figures on this statement show a total county assessment value on real estate and improvements, personal property and amount of money in the State's 58 counties of \$5,722,797,636. State Board of Equalization assessment values on these same items total \$898,780,825, making a State grand property total subject to local tax rates of \$6,621,578,461.

"Los Angeles County shows the largest total assessment value for both county and State Equalization Board, with \$2,346,332,065, while San Francisco follows with an aggregate sum of \$813,129,601.

"San Francisco, the only combined city and county government in the State, indicates a county tax rate of \$3.682 per \$100 assessed valuation, the highest rate registered for any county. At the other end, Placer County shows the lowest rate, 62 cents per \$100, inside or outside cities."

CLOVERDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Rosa), Calif.—MATURITY—It is stated by the County Clerk that the \$31,000 3½% school bonds purchased by Weedon & Co. of San Francisco at a price of 103.248, as reported recently in these columns—V. 141, p. 2612—are due \$1,000 in 1940 and \$2,000 from 1945 to 1955 incl., giving a basis of about 3.18%.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE AND HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. San Francisco), Calif.—BONDS SOLD—We are informed that a syndicate consisting of Blyth & Co., Inc., the Bankmaerica Co., Dean Witter & Co., and Weedon & Co., Inc., all of San Francisco, was awarded on Oct. 30 a net issue of \$3,000,000 3½% series C bonds of the above district at a unit price of 99.0288. Dated July 1 1935. Due from July 1 1942 to 1971, inclusive.

Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in lawful money at the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., of San Francisco, and at the Manufacturers Trust Co. in New York City. Legality to be approved by Orrick, Palmer & Dahlquist of San Francisco, and Masslich & Mitchell of New York.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Re-offering of the said bonds by the successful bidders for general subscription was made on Oct. 31 at prices to yield from 2.80% to 3.70%, according to maturity.

The issue is part of a total of \$35,000,000 authorized at a general election on Nov. 4 1930 and brings the total outstanding debt of the district to \$23,700,000. The Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District includes San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Del Norte and Portions of Napa and Medocino counties and was set up for the primary purpose of constructing and operating a bridge across the Golden Gate at the entrance of San Francisco Bay. The bonds are general obligations of the district and are payable, to the extent that revenues of the district are insufficient therefor, for unlimited ad valorem taxes levied on all the property taxable by the district. They are interest exempt from all Federal income taxes, tax free in California, and, in the opinion of the bankers meet the requirements as legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in California and are eligible for deposits of public moneys in California.

LODI, Calif.—PWA FUND APPLICATION WITHDRAWN—A dispatch from San Francisco to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 25 had the following to say in regard to the withdrawal of an allotment request for municipal power plant funds by the above-named town:

"Application has been made to the Public Works Administration by the City of Lodi, Calif., to withdraw its application for Federal funds in connection with the municipality's plan for construction of its own power plants to service the distribution system already owned.

"A contract entered into between city officials and Secretary Ickes as PWA Administrator was recently attacked in Federal and State courts by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. on the grounds that the contract caused the Government to usurp and city officials to relinquish local functions mandatory upon the city under the California constitution. The general constitutional status of governmental financing of competition with private industry also was involved.

"Counsel has expressed doubt of the ability of the city or the Government to support the Lodi contract which, it is indicated, is now sought to be relinquished possibly in favor of a new draft to avoid the grounds of attack set up."

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—BONDS VOTED—At the special election held on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2612—the voters are reported to have approved, by a count of almost five to one, the issuance of the \$22,799,000 in power revenue bonds. Unofficial complete returns on 1,890 precinct ballots gave the proposition 107,062 "yes" to 23,674 "no." These bonds will be used to refund a similar amount of 5% bonds held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—NOTE OFFERING POSTPONED—The County Board of Supervisors on Oct. 28 deferred the opening of bids for \$5,000,000 of tax anticipation notes, scheduled for that day, for a one-week period, according to Los Angeles press advices. It is said that since the notes were to be dated Oct. 31 the action of the said Board will necessitate re-advertising of bids to be opened Nov. 4. The reason given for the postponement was that legal opinion to support the issuance of notes is still lacking pending the decision of a test case in the California Supreme Court.

MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Merced) Calif.—APPLICATION FOR DISMISSAL OF BANKRUPTCY HEARING DENIED—The San Francisco "Chronicle" of Oct. 12 carried the following report on the advancement of the reorganization plans for the above district:

"Plans for the reorganization of the Merced Irrigation District were advanced materially yesterday when Federal Judge Cosgrove, Los Angeles, denied a motion on behalf of non-depositing bondholders to dismiss the bankruptcy proceedings brought under Section 80 of the Act. The decision, in effect, upheld the constitutionality of the Section, which is comparable to 77-B in application, Section 80 governing proceedings affecting municipalities and other political subdivisions.

"In the opinion of the legal firm of Orrick, Palmer and Dahlquist, representing the bondholders' organization committee, the ruling yesterday makes early completion of the reorganization possible. Recently the district sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation \$14,071,000 face value bonds at \$515.01 a bond, the face value amount representing approximately 87% of the \$16,250,000 bonds outstanding. With the bankruptcy proceedings completed, non-depositing bondholders will be obliged to sell their holdings at the \$515.01 price, or retain them at that valuation, those sold being taken over by the RFC, it offered through the committee."

ORANGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$115,000, offered for sale on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2466—were awarded as follows:

\$85,000 Brea-Olinda Union High School District bonds to the Southern County Bank of Anaheim, paying a premium of \$151.75, equal to 100.178, on the bonds divided as follows: \$12,000 as 5s maturing from 1936 to 1938, and \$73,000 as 3½s maturing from 1939 to 1955 inclusive.

30,000 Brea School District bonds sold to Weedon & Co. of San Francisco as 3½s, paying a premium of \$191, equal to 100.636, a basis of about 3.13%. Due \$3,000 from 1936 to 1945 inclusive.

The second highest bid for the \$85,000 issue was submitted by Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco, offering a premium of \$858 for 3¾% bonds.

The second highest bidder for the smaller issue was the Southern County Bank of Anaheim, offering a premium of \$719 for \$9,000 as 5s and \$21,000 as 3½s.

PRUNEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salinas) Calif.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 1 by C. F. Joy, County Clerk, for the purchase of an \$8,000 issue of 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 4 1935. Due \$1,000 from 1937 to 1944 incl. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasury. A certified check for 10% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is required.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.—BONDS VOTED—It is reported that at the election held on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 1804—the voters approved the issuance of the \$2,600,000 bonds to be used as part of the program to retire 56 Mattoon Act and bond improvement district bond issues.

SAN FRANCISCO (City and County), Calif.—NOTE SALE—The \$2,000,000 issue of tax anticipation notes offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2765—was awarded to Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco

at a rate of 0.16%, plus a premium of \$11, a net interest cost of about 0.157%. Due on Dec. 20 1935. The second highest bid, entered by the Bankamerica Co., the American Trust Co., and the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco, offered a rate of 0.20%, plus a premium of \$9, according to Leonard S. Leavy, City Comptroller.

SAN RAFAEL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Rafael), Calif.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. school bonds offered for sale on Oct. 31—V. 141, p. 2765—was awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, as 2 3/8%, paying a premium of \$12, equal to 100.024, a basis of about 2.747%. Dated Oct. 15 1935. Due from 1936 to 1955, incl. The second highest bid was submitted by Donnellan & Co. of San Francisco, offering a premium of \$8 on 2 3/4% bonds.

VISITACION ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Redwood City), Calif.—MATURITY—The \$25,000 4% coupon school building bonds sold on Oct. 7 to the Anglo-California National Bank of San Francisco for a premium of \$330, equal to 101.52—V. 141, p. 2613—are dated Oct. 1 1935 and mature on Oct. 1 1960, giving a basis of about 3.92%. Interest payable A. & O.

COLORADO

BOULDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Boulder), Colo.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now stated by the District Secretary that the syndicate headed by the J. K. Mullen Investment Co. of Denver, the purchaser prior to the election the \$300,000 2 1/2% semi-ann. school building bonds approved by the voters on Oct. 21—V. 141, p. 2613—paying a price of 100.57 for the bonds, included Sidlo, Simons, Day & Co.; Sullivan & Co., and Peters, Writer & Christensen, all of Denver. Due serially from Dec. 1 1937 to 1955 inclusive.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful group re-offered the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from 1.00% to 2.45%, according to maturity.

CONNECTICUT

DANBURY, Conn.—PROPOSED BOND SALE—The city plans to call for bids immediately on an issue of \$500,000 water works improvement bonds for the purpose of completing the Margerie Reservoir in the Town of New Fairfield.

DARIEN, Conn.—OTHER BIDS—The following other bids were submitted for the \$250,000 tax anticipation notes, due May 15 1936, which were awarded to the First Boston Corp. at 0.28% discount plus \$1.50 premium, as previously noted in these columns:

Bidder	Discount
Putnam & Co.	0.39%
Lincoln R. Young & Co.	0.44%
R. L. Day & Co.	0.48%
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	0.50%
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	0.59%

MIDDLETOWN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Conn.—BOND SALE—The Board of Education has sold a issue of \$60,000 2 1/2% school building bonds to G. L. Austin & Co. of Hartford. Due \$5,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1947 inclusive.

MILFORD, Conn.—PROPOSED BOND SALE—Offering will be made by the town shortly of an issue of \$255,000 sewage disposal plant and pumping station bonds.

NORWALK, Conn.—BOND SALE—The \$500,000 coupon or registered high school building bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2765—were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., of New York and the R. F. Griggs Co. of Waterbury, jointly, at 2 3/10% interest at par plus a premium of \$675, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 2.28%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due \$25,000 on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1955 inclusive.

The bankers are offering the issue for public investment at prices to yield from 0.50% to 2.35%, according to maturity. The bonds, according to the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

SOUTH WINDSOR, Conn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—At a recent special town meeting an issue of \$68,000 bonds, to supplement a grant of \$56,250 from the Public Works Administration, was authorized for school construction purposes. The bonds will mature \$4,000 annually over a period of 17 years. Robert A. Boardman is Town Treasurer.

STAMFORD, Conn.—BOND OFFERING—Joseph A. Boyle, Commissioner of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 7 for the purchase of \$375,000 coupon administration building bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$15,000 on Nov. 1 from 1937 to 1961 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. This institution will supervise the preparation of the bonds and certify as to their authenticity. A certified check for \$7,500 must accompany each bid. Legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

Financial Statement (Oct. 29 1935)

Grand list (not including non-taxable property)	\$109,934,046.00
Total bonded city debt (this issue not included)	2,837,000.00
Sinking funds	318,471.48
Net bonded debt	2,518,528.52
Tax levy 1934, \$1,188,664.00—uncollected Oct. 29 1935	\$348,236.71
Tax levy 1933, \$1,038,684.00—uncollected Oct. 29 1935	142,220.86
Tax levy 1932, \$1,144,021.00—uncollected Oct. 29 1935	132,894.45
Population (estimated)	50,000

STAMFORD, Conn.—NOTE SALE—The \$700,000 tax anticipation notes offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2765—were awarded to Whitehouse & Co. of New York on a bid of 0.34% for \$400,000 due June 15 1936 and 0.54% discount for \$300,000 due Oct. 21 1936. The notes are dated Oct. 29 1935.

Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	400,000	300,000
First National Bank of Boston	0.48%	0.58%
Leavitt & Co.	0.638%	0.866%
Putnam & Co.	0.68%	0.89%
Faxon, Gade & Co.	0.83%	0.88%
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., R. F. Griggs Co., and Roy T. H. Barnes & Co.	0.72%	0.79%

The Second National Bank of Boston and Merchants National Bank of Boston bid for both maturities at 0.69%, while G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. named a rate of 0.70%.

DELAWARE

REHOBOTH, Del.—BOND SALE—The \$165,000 coupon sewerage system and sewage treatment plant bonds offered on Oct. 31—V. 141, p. 2765—were awarded to Laird & Co. of Wilmington as 3s, at par plus a premium of \$615.24, equal to 100.37. Due yearly as follows: \$4,000 from 1937 to 1971 incl. and \$5,000 from 1972 to 1976 incl. Callable after five years at a premium of not more than 1%. Only one bid was submitted for the issue.

SUSSEX COUNTY (P. O. Georgetown), Del.—BOND OFFERING—Francis M. Morgan, Clerk of the Peace, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 26 for the purchase of \$875,000 3% second series highway improvement refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$25,000 on Sept. 1 from 1937 to 1971 incl. Callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date after five years from date of issue on 30 days' notice. Bids will be received for all or part of the issue. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Farmers Bank, Georgetown. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid, payable to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and County Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the Farmers Bank on Dec. 7 1935.

FLORIDA

COLUMBIA COUNTY (P. O. Lake City), Fla.—BOND CALL—It is stated by Tom Ferguson, Chairman of the Board of County Road Commissioners, that road improvement bonds dated Dec. 1 1917, are being called for redemption on Dec. 1, on which date interest shall cease. The bonds range variously from No. 1 to No. 488. Denom. \$1,000.

FLORIDA BONDS
PIERCE-BIESE CORPORATION

JACKSONVILLE
Tampa Orlando Miami

FLORIDA

FLORIDA, State of—REPORT ON PRESENT BOND DEFAULT SITUATION—We are advised as follows by A. B. Morrison & Co., municipal bond dealers of Miami:

The refunding situation in Florida was considerably clarified by a recent decision of the Florida Supreme Court, but is still in such shape that bond attorneys are not prepared to approve refunding issues. In the case just mentioned which came up from Marion County, the Court held that refunding bonds are an extension of the original debt and carry the same taxing power, and homesteads which are exempt under the Constitutional Amendment are subject to taxes for debt service. The difficulty seems to be that the Court, while stating that homesteads could be taxed, did not definitely say they must be, nor did it state who shall say they shall be taxed. In other words, should the officials of any taxing unit decide that it was not necessary to tax homesteads for debt service, they could probably only be forced to do it by legal measures. It is hoped to have this decision amplified and taxation of homesteads made obligatory in another case which has just been argued before the Supreme Court of Florida, in which these points are brought up. Until, however, there is a clearcut decision on this matter it does not appear that bond attorneys will be willing to approve refunding issues as carrying all the taxing power of the original bonds.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—BOND OFFERING—Claude A. Renshaw, City Manager, is reported to be receiving sealed bids until Nov. 13, for the purchase of an issue of \$1,789,000 refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4 1/2%, payable semi-annually. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$110,000, 1947; \$120,000, 1948; \$130,000, 1949; \$135,000, 1950; \$215,000, 1951 to 1955, and \$219,000 in 1956. Prin. and int. payable in New York. Legality to be approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, Ga.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by J. W. Westmoreland, Clerk of the City Council, until 12 noon on Nov. 15 for the purchase of an issue of \$145,000 4% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Due as follows: \$4,000, 1936 to 1940, and \$5,000, 1941 to 1965, all incl. These coupon bonds can be registered either as to principal or interest, or both principal and interest. These bonds were validated by the Superior Court of Richmond County, and their legality passed upon by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Bonds will be delivered to purchaser in August on Dec. 1. A certified check for 5% of the bid, payable to the City Council, is required.

BUTLER, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—The City Council has passed a resolution to call a special election for Nov. 11 to vote on the question of issuing \$10,500 water works bonds.

CALHOUN, Ga.—BONDS VOTED—An election held on Oct. 9 resulted in approval of a proposal to issue \$25,000 high school building bonds.

COVINGTON, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—The City Council has called a special election for Nov. 12 at which a proposal to issue \$25,000 school improvement bonds will be submitted to the voters.

FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. Rome), Ga.—CERTIFICATE SALE—An issue of \$181,500 highway refunding certificates is reported to have been purchased recently by the Trust Co. of Georgia of Atlanta, at 4% discount.

LUMPKIN, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—The City Council has adopted an ordinance providing that a proposal to issue \$20,000 sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds be submitted to the voters on Nov. 12.

UNION POINT, Ga.—BONDS SOLD BY RFC—We are now informed that the \$27,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. water works bonds offered for sale by the above Corporation on Sept. 19—V. 141, p. 1801—was awarded to J. H. Hilsman & Co. of Atlanta at a price of 103.13, a basis of about 3.70%. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1 1936 to 1962 incl.

WOODLAND, Ga.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 a proposition to issue \$10,000 waterworks bonds will be submitted to the voters.

HAWAII

HONOLULU (City and County) Hawaii—BOND SALE—It is reported that the \$350,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-ann. water revenue bonds offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2766—was awarded to the First National Bank of Honolulu, and associates, at a price of 103.19, a basis of about 3.755%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due from Nov. 1 1940 to 1965 incl. The next highest bid was an offer of 102.61, submitted by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., and James H. Causey & Co., both of New York, jointly.

IDAHO

BUHL, Ida.—BONDS CALLED—The City Treasurer is reported to have called for payment at his office on Oct. 15, the following bonds: Nos. 39 to 62, of 6% water bonds, Nos. 16 to 25, of city hall bonds, and Nos. 19 to 32, of street improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1 1919. Due from June 1 1936 to 1969.

COEUR D'ALENE HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Coeur d'Alene), Ida.—MATURITY—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Highway Commissioners that the \$22,500 refunding bonds purchased by Murphy, Favre & Co. of Spokane, as 2 3/8% at par, as reported recently—V. 141, p. 2466—are due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1937; \$1,500, 1938 to 1946, and \$2,000, 1947 to 1950.

GLENN'S FERRY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ida.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of \$22,000 school building bonds.

McCAMMON, Ida.—BOND ELECTION—The city will hold an election on Nov. 12 to vote on a proposed \$30,700 bond issue for waterworks improvements.

NAMPA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ida.—BONDS VOTED—A recent election resulted in approval of a proposition to issue \$80,000 school building bonds.

PAYETTE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 32, Ida.—BOND ELECTION—The Board of Education has called a special election for Nov. 8, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$45,000 school building bonds.

POCATELLO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ida.—BONDS VOTED—Taxpayers of the district at a recent election favored a proposal to issue \$370,000 school building bonds.

SANDPOINT, Ida.—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Oct. 21—V. 141, p. 2309—the voters are said to have rejected the proposal to issue \$47,000 in water plant enlargement bonds.

WEISER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Ida.—BONDS VOTED—The district recently voted in favor of the issuance of \$22,000 school gymnasium construction bonds.

ILLINOIS

CASS COUNTY (P. O. Virginia), Ill.—BOND SALE—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago has purchased an issue of \$50,000 5% coupon refunding bonds at a price of par. Denom. \$1,000. Due serially. Interest payable J. & D.

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Ill.—REFUNDING PLAN DECLARED EFFECTIVE—The Board of Trustees of the

Sanitary District of Chicago and the refunding agents, the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, the Northern Trust Co., the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., the First National Bank of Chicago and the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, on Nov. 1 declared effective a plan to refund the bonded indebtedness of the district. The resolution provided that additional bonds may be deposited under the plan up to Nov. 16.

Deposits to date of bonds, both matured and unmatured, amount to 93% of all outstanding bonds. This represents bonds in excess of \$130,000,000 out of the total amount of bonds outstanding of approximately \$140,000,000.

COOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 99 (P. O. Cicero), Ill.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago is offering for public investment \$300,000 5% bonds, due on Jan. 1 from 1945 to 1955, incl., priced to yield 4.05%.

The bonds mature Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1945; \$15,000, 1946; \$9,000, 1947; \$5,000, 1949; \$20,000, 1951; \$56,000, 1952; \$45,000 in 1953 and \$70,000 in 1954 and 1955.

DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BOND ELECTION—The Board of Education has called a special election for Nov. 12 to vote on the question of issuing \$55,000 school building bonds.

EAST BEND TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—By a vote of 135 to 25 the residents of the township have approved the issuance of \$29,000 road graveling bonds.

ILLINOIS, State of (P. O. Springfield)—DEBT STATEMENT—The regular monthly report of John Stelle, State Treasurer, sets forth the obligations of the State as of Oct. 1 as follows:

Called bonds and notes outstanding which have ceased to draw interest, viz.:		
New internal improvement stock	-----	\$4,000.00
New internal improvement interest stock, payable after 1878	-----	500.00
One old internal improvement bond	-----	1,000.00
12 canal bonds	-----	12,000.00
Emergency relief notes, first issue, called Jan. 4 1933	-----	34,389.20
Emergency relief notes, second issue, called Dec. 28 1934	-----	21,897.99
State highway bonds	-----	\$73,787.19
Soldiers' compensation bonds	-----	137,020,000.00
Waterway bonds	-----	29,326,000.00
Emergency relief bonds	-----	5,000,000.00
	-----	48,500,000.00
Total debt	-----	\$219,919,787.19
Tax anticipation notes held by—		
Motor fuel tax fund for revenue	-----	920,000.00
Motor fuel tax fund for waterway bonds	-----	40,000.00
Motor fuel tax fund for soldiers' compensation bonds	-----	270,000.00
Agricultural premium fund for revenue	-----	500,000.00
Total	-----	\$221,649,787.19

JOLIET, Ill.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The City Council has approved an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$176,000 funding bonds to retire floating debt outstanding.

La SALLE-PERU HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—NEW VOTE ON BOND ISSUE—The School Board has authorized that the proposal to issue \$250,000 school construction bonds again be submitted to the voters, this time at the general election on Nov. 5. The proposition was defeated at a recent election by a margin of 16 votes. The Public Works Administration has agreed to furnish a grant of \$204,000 toward the cost of the program.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—BOND ISSUE DETAILS—Ray E. Simmons, City Comptroller, substantiates the report in these columns recently of the sale of \$167,000 4% coupon water supply bonds to Fernandes & Co. of Springfield at a price of 108.619, and advises us that the issue is dated Oct. 1 1933 and due serially from 1959 to 1963, incl. Interest payable A. & O.

WILMINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ill.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the residents of the district voted in favor of a proposal to issue \$49,000 school building bonds.

INDIANA

BLUFFTON SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—C. E. Craven, Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, will receive bids until 1 p. m. Nov. 9, for an issue of \$20,000 3½% coupon school building bonds. Denom. \$500. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Old-First National Bank, Bluffton. Due \$2,000 June 15 1942, and \$3,000 each six months from Dec. 15 1942 to June 15 1945, inclusive.

FRANKLIN, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Harry H. Kelly, City Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 23 for the purchase of \$40,000 not to exceed 5% interest sewage treatment works bonds. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Denom. \$500. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1938 to 1940, incl.; \$2,500, 1941 to 1945, incl.; \$3,000 from 1946 to 1951, incl., and \$3,500 in 1952. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest payable J. & J. The bonds are direct obligations of the city, payable out of general ad valorem taxes on all taxable property therein.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Oakland City), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—The Township Trustee will receive bids until 1:30 p. m., Nov. 14, for the purchase of \$19,290 school building bonds.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—M. A. McCormick, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Nov. 5 for the purchase of \$105,000 not to exceed 4½% interest refunding bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1936 to 1950, incl. and \$6,000 from 1951 to 1955, incl. Bidder to name a single interest rate on all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest payable J. & J. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. The bonds, it is said, are direct obligations of the city, payable out of general taxes and in the opinion of counsel the taxes for the payment of principal and interest are not subject to the limitations contained in Chapter 237 of the Indiana Acts of 1933. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

ELKHART TOWNSHIP, Noble County, Ind.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$14,000 4% school building bonds offered on Oct. 19—V. 141, p. 2467—was awarded to the American State Bank of Ligonier. Dated Oct. 15 1935. Due \$1,400 yearly on Dec. 15 from 1936 to 1945, incl.

EVANSVILLE SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—R. A. Putnam, Business Manager, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Nov. 18 for the purchase of \$300,000 not to exceed 4½% interest school bonds. Dated Nov. 18 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 on June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1937 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest payable J. & D. Approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.

FRANKFORT SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—The Board of Trustees will receive bids until 7 p. m., Nov. 15 for the purchase of \$75,000 school building addition construction bonds.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 4% general obligation sewer bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2467—were awarded to the City Securities Corp. of Indianapolis at a price of par. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due as follows: \$500 on Jan. 1 from 1938 to 1942, incl.; \$500, July 1 1942; \$500, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1943 to 1954, incl. The same firm purchased an issue of \$20,000 4% revenue sewer bonds also at a price of par.

HAMMOND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hammond), Ind.—BOND SALE—Seipp, Princell & Co. of Chicago have purchased an issue of \$400,000 school construction bonds at a price of 102. Due serially in from 1 to 20 years.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—A. B. Good, Business Director of Board of School Commissioners, will receive bids until noon Nov. 7 for \$55,000 4% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1937 to 1953, and \$4,000, Jan. 1 1954. Cert. check for 3%, payable to the Board of School Commissioners, required.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The issuance of \$164,000 sewer construction bonds has been authorized.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$400,000 poor relief bonds offered on Oct. 26—V. 141, p. 2467—were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago on a bid of par plus \$1,484.19 premium for the first three semi-annual maturities as 2½s and the balance of the issue as 2¼s. Due \$40,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1936 to 1940, inclusive.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Bedford), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$90,000 series A advancement funds bonds of 1935 offered on Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2467—were awarded as 3s to a group composed of the Union Trust Co., Fletcher Trust Co., and the Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp., all of Indianapolis, at par plus a premium of \$111, equal to 100.12, a basis of about 2.98%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due \$5,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1937 to 1945, incl. Bedford National Bank of Bedford, next highest bidder, offered a premium of \$100 for 3% bonds.

MADISON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Allen County, Ind.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The township authorities have agreed to issue \$16,258 bonds for remodeling a school building.

MILLTOWN, Ind.—BOND SALE—Sherman Miller, Clerk-Treasurer of the town, informs us that the \$50,000 coupon water works construction bonds offered on Oct. 17—V. 141, p. 2467—were awarded to the Bankers Bond Co. of Louisville as 4s, at par and accrued interest. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due serially on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1965 incl. Interest payable A. & O.

The bankers are now reoffering the bonds for general investment. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1938 to 1948 incl.; \$2,000, 1949 to 1964 incl. and \$7,000 in 1965. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Clerk-Treasurer. Legal opinion of Stites & Stites of Louisville and Smith, Remster, Hornbrook & Smith of Indianapolis. The total cost of the waterworks will be approximately \$60,000, and the PWA has made a grant of approximately \$14,500 to aid in this project. These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are valid and binding obligations of the Town of Milltown, and constitute a first charge upon the net revenues of said waterworks system, out of which net revenues there is to be deposited in a special bond and interest retirement fund account created by said ordinance a sum sufficient to pay the principal and interest on all of said bonds together with a cumulative reserve of 10% in excess thereof. This bond is payable only from the said bond and interest retirement fund account created by said ordinance and does not constitute an indebtedness of said town within the provisions and limitations of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

Assessed valuation (Milltown)	-----	\$450,000.00
Bonded debt (school bonds)	-----	15,000.00

MISHAWAKA SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Charles W. Bingham, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will receive bids until 4:30 p. m. Nov. 15 for purchase at not less than par of \$100,000 coupon school building bonds, to bear no more than 4½% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the First National Bank of Mishawaka. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1940 and 1941; \$10,000, 1942; and \$20,000, 1943 to 1946, incl. Legal opinion of Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis, will be furnished to the successful bidder. The successful bidder will be required to print the bonds.

Financial Statement, as Officially Reported		
Assessed valuation (March 1935)	-----	\$24,892,220
Bonding power (2% of assessed valuation)	-----	497,844
Outstanding bonds—Oct. 25 1935	-----	381,000

Net bonding power—Oct. 25 1935-----\$116,844
Population of City of Mishawaka—1930—28,630. Present tax levy—school city, \$1,075. Total levy for all purposes, \$2.82.

No other outstanding debts except for current expenses for which there are funds on hand.

The School City of Mishawaka has never defaulted in payment of any of its obligations.

OAKLAND CITY SCHOOL TOWN, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—The Trustees will receive bids until 1:30 p. m. Nov. 14, for the purchase at not less than par of \$22,500 4½% school bonds. Denom. \$1,500. Dated Nov. 14 1935. Due \$1,500 yearly on July 1 from 1937 to 1951, inclusive.

STAFFORD SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Advisory Board has voted in favor of the issuance of \$18,000 bonds for construction of a new addition to a school building.

WALKER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Rush County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—The Township Trustee and Advisory Board will receive bids until 2 p. m. Nov. 12 for the purchase of an issue of \$15,601.41 debt funding bonds.

WHITLEY COUNTY (P. O. Columbia City), Ind.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The County Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$60,000 county farm and asylum bonds.

IOWA

BURT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held on Nov. 7 to vote on the issuance of \$24,000 bonds for the purpose of constructing and equipping an addition to the present school building. J. P. Stow is Secretary of the Board of Directors.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$65,000 3½% fire station bonds has been sold to Vieth, Duncan, Worley & Wood and the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa.—PWA LOAN APPROVED—It is stated by the Mayor that a loan of \$70,000 for a sewage disposal plant has been approved by the Public Works Administration. He states that the city expects to sell about \$80,000 in sewage disposal plant bonds in the near future, but no more definite information is available at this time.

HARLAN, Iowa.—BOND SALE—The two issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$39,500, offered for sale on Oct. 25—V. 141, p. 2614—were awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 3¼s, paying a premium of \$900, equal to 102.278. The issues are divided as follows: \$25,000 sewer outlet and disposal plant bonds, and \$14,500 sewer bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due in 1955, callable at par after May 1 1941. Interest payable M. & N.

HILLSBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 6 a special election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$22,000 school building bonds.

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—BOND SALE—It is stated by the City Clerk that an issue of \$120,500 funding bonds was purchased by the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as follows: \$58,500 as 3¼s, and \$62,000 as 3s, paying a premium of \$881.88, equal to 101.151. Due from 1939 to 1949, incl.

NORTH WHITE OAK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rose Hill), Iowa.—BOND CALL—The District Treasurer is reported to be calling for payment at his office or at the Carleton D. Beh Co. in Des Moines, on Nov. 1, a total of \$11,000 4½% refunding bonds, dated Nov. 1 1928.

NASHUA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED—On Oct. 15 the voters of the district approved a proposition to issue \$30,000 school building bonds.

ONEIDA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa.—BOND SALE—The White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport has purchased an issue of \$16,000 4% school refunding bonds.

OTTUMWA, Iowa.—MATURITY—In connection with the sale of the \$110,000 bridge bonds to Shaw, McDermott & Sparks, of Des Moines, as 4s, at a price of 100.027, reported in these columns recently—V. 141, p. 2767—it is stated by the City Clerk that the bonds mature from Nov. 1 1936 to 1960.

THORNTON CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Thornton) Iowa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 9, by Paul L. James, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of school building bonds. Open bids will be received after all sealed bids are in. Dated Nov. 1 1935. The award will be made on the most favorable bid of not less than par and accrued interest, and the rate will be determined at the date of sale. Due on May 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1937 and 1938; \$2,000, 1939 to 1947; \$3,000, 1948 to 1954, and \$4,000 in 1955. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the District Treasurer. The successful bidder will furnish the approving

opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, and have the bonds printed without cost to the district. A certified check for \$500 must accompany the bid.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed by the City Clerk that a \$15,000 issue of paving bonds was not sold recently to a local investor as 4 3/8s, as we had reported.—V. 141, p. 2614.

WEBSTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Webster City), Iowa—MATURITY—The \$35,000 issue of coupon refunding bonds purchased on Oct. 21 by the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines, as 2 1/8s, at a price of 100.087—V. 141, p. 2767—is dated Nov. 1 1935, and matures on May 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1938; \$3,000, 1939; \$5,000, 1940 to 1943; \$4,000, 1944, and \$3,000 in 1945. Interest payable May 1. Basis of about 2.48%.

KANSAS

ERIE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the voters approved the issuance of \$27,500 school building bonds.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—BONDS VOTED—Issuance of \$75,000 park improvement bonds was authorized by the voters at a recent election.

McPHERSON, Kan.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—An ordinance has been passed authorizing an issue of \$15,000 bonds for widening of streets.

NEOSHO RAPIDS RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3, Kan.—BONDS VOTED—The district at a recent election voted to issue \$23,000 bonds for construction of a high school.

ONAGA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kan.—BOND ELECTION—An election is to be held on Nov. 1 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$25,000 school building bonds.

WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Fredonia), Kan.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the County Clerk that the \$9,500 2% semi-ann. relief bonds purchased by the Lathrop-Hawk-Herrick Co. of Wichita, as reported recently—V. 141, p. 2614—were sold at a price of 99.185, and mature on Feb. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1937 to 1944 and \$1,500 in 1945, giving a basis of about 2.16%.

KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY, State of—BONDS AWARDED—The \$1,800,000 bridge revenue bonds, Project No. 10, offered for sale by the State Highway Commission on Nov. 1—V. 141, p. 2615—were awarded to a syndicate composed of B. J. Van Ingen & Co. and J. H. Causey & Co., Inc., both of New York; the Weil, Roth & Irving Co., Seasongood & Mayer, C. A. Hirsch & Co., Inc., and Van Lahr, Doll & Ispording, all of Cincinnati; the First Cleveland Corp. and Otis & Co., both of Cleveland; A. S. Huyck & Co. of Chicago, and Mason-Hagan, Inc., of Richmond, as 3s, paying a premium of \$3,060, equal to 100.17, a basis of about 2.98%. Dated Nov. 15 1935. Due on July 1 1950.

The second highest bid received is reported to have been an offer of 100.1694, on 3s, submitted by a syndicate headed by Grau & Co., Inc., of Cincinnati.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, La.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. public improvement bonds offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2310—was awarded to Scharff & Jones, Inc., of New Orleans, and the Rapides Bank & Trust Co. of Alexandria, jointly, paying a premium of \$400, equal to 100.20, a basis of about 4.955%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due from Nov. 1 1936 to 1945, inclusive.

MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The city authorities have passed an order authorizing the issuance of \$65,000 refunding bonds.

MAINE (State of)—BOND OFFERING—Geo. S. Foster, State Treasurer, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Nov. 6 for \$875,000 2% coupon highway and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the office of the State Treasury Department in Augusta. Due \$100,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1943 incl., and \$75,000 Nov. 1 1944.

Valuation of the State..... \$663,532,161
Bonded debt (exclusive of this issue) on Nov. 1 1935..... 28,947,500

MEXICO, Me.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The voters at a special town meeting held on Oct. 16 approved the issuance of \$65,000 bonds to retire outstanding notes.

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me.—BONDS SOLD—The issue of \$80,000 coupon school bonds offered on Nov. 1 was awarded to Faxon, Gade & Co. of Boston at 100.31 for 2 1/8s bonds, a basis of about 2.46%. The Canal Bank of Portland was the next high bidder. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due \$5,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1951 inclusive.

MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY (P. O. Annapolis), Md.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 5% Masons Beach District bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2615—were awarded to R. Roderick Shehyn of Washington, D. C., at a price of 100.50, a basis of about 4.91%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due serially on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1950 incl.

MASSACHUSETTS

ABINGTON, Mass.—BOND SALE—Francis S. Murphy, Town Treasurer, informs us that the issue of \$60,000 coupon high school bonds offered on Oct. 29 was awarded to Ballou, Adams & Whittemore, Inc., of Boston as 2 1/8s, at a price of 100.643, a basis of about 2.43%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$3,000 on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1955 incl. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Newton, Abbe & Co. of Boston, second high bidder, offered 100.269 for 2 1/8s.

Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Newton, Abbe & Co.	2 1/8%	100.269
Hornblower & Weeks	2 1/8%	100.094
Merchants National Bank of Boston	2 1/8%	100.09
Faxon, Gade & Co.	2 1/8%	100.07
Estabrook & Co.	2 1/8%	100.05
R. L. Day & Co.	2 1/8%	100.15
Tyler, Buttrick & Co.	2 1/8%	100.59

ATHOL, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$57,000 coupon water notes offered on Oct. 31 were awarded to Burr & Co., Inc. of Boston as 1 1/8s, at a price of 100.33, a basis of about 1.68%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1936 to 1943, incl.; \$3,000 in 1944 and \$1,000 from 1945 to 1950, incl. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Newton, Abbe & Co.	2%	101.091
Second National Bank	2%	101.042
Athol National Bank	2 1/8%	Par
Faxon, Gade & Co.	2 1/8%	100.32
E. H. Rollins & Sons	2 1/8%	100.505
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles	2 1/8%	100.90
Tyler, Buttrick & Co.	2 1/8%	100.89
R. L. Day & Co.	2 1/8%	101.09
Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.	2 1/8%	102.558
Webster, Kennedy & Co.	2 1/8%	109.78

Principal and semi-annual interest are payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Kenneth H. Damren of Boston.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$50,000 tuberculosis hospital maintenance temporary loan notes offered on Nov. 1 was awarded to the New England Trust Co. and the Gloucester National Bank, each taking half of the notes on a 19% discount basis. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due April 1936. The Merchants National Bank of Salem bid .22% discount.

IPSWICH, Mass.—BONDS VOTED—Voters of the town on Oct. 17 approved the issuance of \$125,000 bonds to help finance the construction of a new high school.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The City Council recently passed an order authorizing the issuance of \$75,000 bonds to finance construction of a bridge.

MALDEN, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Walter E. Milliken, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Nov. 4, for the purchase at not less than par of \$60,000 coupon municipal relief loan bonds, to bear interest at rate named in successful bid, in multiple of 1/4%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Due \$6,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1936 to 1945, inclusive.

Bonds are engraved under the supervision of and authenticated as to genuineness by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with said bank where they may be inspected.

Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Financial Statement, Oct. 1 1935

Net valuation for year 1935 (real estate and personal).....	\$70,242,975.00
Total gross debt not including this issue but exclusive of water debt.....	2,685,000.00
Water bonds.....	67,000.00
Sinking funds other than water.....	246,300.83
Borrowing capacity as of Oct. 1 1935 (not incl. this issue)....	136,977.02
Population, 56,553.	

MASSACHUSETTS, State of (P. O. Boston)—BOND OFFERING—Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and Receiver-General, will receive sealed bids until noon on Nov. 12 for the purchase of \$250,000 Salisbury Beach Reservation registered bonds. Due \$25,000 on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1945, incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest on the issue, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest payable M. & N. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid for, payable to the order of the above-mentioned official, must accompany each proposal. Successful bidder will be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General affirming the legality of the bonds.

MASSACHUSETTS, State of—PARTIAL TAX PAYMENTS AID MUNICIPALITIES—A special dispatch from Boston to the Springfield "Republican" of Oct. 16 had the following to say regarding the lessening of temporary borrowing by municipalities because of improved tax collections in the past year:

"The belief of State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long that by advancing the assessment date for local taxes, and permitting partial payments earlier in the year than was formerly customary, the amount of temporary borrowings by municipalities would be reduced and thus obviate the cost of interest on such loans, is entirely justified by the showing about the State on Oct. 1, as compared with the same date last year.

"Cities and towns of the commonwealth, up to Oct. 1 1934, before this partial tax-payment plan was in effect, had borrowed \$152,637,356.57. This year, to Oct. 1 with the new law in effect, total borrowings have been \$132,179,406.83, which means a reduction of \$20,457,949.74.

"Thus, it is proved that Commissioner Long was right in believing partial payments by taxpayers on July 1 would reduce borrowings materially. It means that many municipalities found that up to Oct. 1 they had sufficient surplus to provide a working capital, and practically all of them will then be receiving their second payments, to enable them to go through the year without payment of interest.

Twenty-five of the 43 towns in the State not making borrowings in anticipation of revenue up to Oct. 1 this year, are in the four western counties and some of them haven't made temporary borrowings for two years. In the following table "two years," indicates these towns that have managed to get along without such loans; the others being those which did not have to borrow this year:

"Berkshire County—Clarksburg, Lanesboro, New Ashford two years, Richmond two years, Williamstown, Windsor, Mt. Washington two years.

"Franklin County—Ashfield, Charlemont two years, Deerfield, Heath, Northfield, Monroe two years, New Salem two years, Shutesbury, two years.

"Hampden County—Chester, Holland two years; Longmeadow, Wilbraham.

"Hampshire County—Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Westhampton, Worthington, Prescott two years.

"Worcester County (in part)—Dana, North Brookfield, Sturbridge, Southboro two years.

The syndicate made public re-offering of the obligations priced to yield 0.18%. The notes, in the opinion of the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The State officially reports an assessed valuation for 1934 of \$6,788,087,833 and has a net bonded debt of \$45,860,169.

MASSACHUSETTS, State of (P. O. Boston)—AWARDS \$2,000,000 NOTES—The \$2,000,000 Emergency Finance Board notes, including \$1,000,000 refunding, offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2768—were awarded to an account composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; G. M. P. Murphy & Co.; Washburn & Co. and Battles & Co. on a bid of 0.22% interest, plus \$15 premium. Notes are dated Nov. 1 1935 and mature Oct. 16 1936. The National Rockland Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.24%, plus \$13 premium. Second National Bank of Boston bid 0.245% and the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, 0.265%. Other bids were: First Boston Corp., 0.27%; Merchants National Bank of Boston, 0.28%; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, 0.295%; plus \$1.25 and the Bank of the Manhattan Co. of New York bid 0.36%.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—BOND SALE—On Oct. 30 an issue of \$600,000 relief bonds was awarded to Lincoln R. Young & Co. of Hartford on a bid of 100.625 for 1 1/4% bonds, a basis of about 1.06%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due \$120,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1940, inclusive.

Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Rate Bid
Kean Taylor & Co., New York	100.2849
Lazard Freres & Co., N. Y., and Hornblower and Weeks	100.2835
Jackson & Curtis, Boston & Blyth & Co., Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Son	100.275
Edw. B. Smith & Co., Boston	100.22
Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Boston	100.219
Estabrook & Co., R. L. Day & Co., The First Boston Corp., and Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.	100.19
Brown Harriman & Co., Boston, and F. S. Moseley & Co.	100.1799
Graham Parsons & Co., Boston, Burr Co., and Dick & Merle Smith	100.176
Stone & Webster & Blodget, Boston, and Kidder Peabody & Co.	100.131
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York	100.09
Halsey Stuart & Co., New York	100.085
Merchants National Bank, Boston	100.07
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	100.017

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and F. S. Moseley & Co., both of New York, made public offering on Oct. 30 of \$600,000 4% bonds at prices to yield from 2.50% to 2.60%. Due serially on Jan. 1 from 1950 to 1960, incl. The bonds, according to the bankers, meet the requirements as legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Connecticut and certain other States and for savings banks in Massachusetts.

WALTHAM, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Harlan W. Cutter, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Nov. 5 for the purchase of \$21,250 coupon street bonds. Dated Oct. 1 1935. One bond for \$250, others \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,250 in 1936 and \$2,000 from 1937 to 1945 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (A. & O.) payable in Boston. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and authenticated 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.

Financial Statement, Oct. 15 1935

Assessed valuation for year 1935.....	*\$55,743,450
Total bonded debt (not including this issue).....	2,769,500
Water debt, included in total debt.....	402,000
Sinking funds other than water.....	None
Population.....	39,425

* Not including motor excise valuation.

Year—	1935	1934	1933	1932
Rate.....	\$33.80	\$33.60	\$28.80	\$34.60
Levy.....	\$1,934,938.05	\$1,966,890.86	\$1,738,498.29	\$2,110,489.16
Collected.....	301,746.24	1,858,009.73	1,736,252.51	2,110,291.14
Uncollected.....	1,633,191.81	108,881.13	2,245.78	198.02

MINNESOTA

CASS COUNTY (P. O. Walker), Minn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The County Board has authorized the issuance of \$100,000 refunding bonds.

CLAY COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 81 (P. O. Dilworth), Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 21, the voters defeated the issuance of \$17,000 in 3% school construction bonds.

DELANO, Minn.—BOND ELECTION—A special election will be held on Nov. 12 to vote on the proposition of issuing \$18,000 sanitary sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds.

GLENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—On Oct. 22, the proposition of issuing \$55,000 school building bonds carried by a vote of 530 to 13. E. A. Gandrud is Clerk of the Board of Education.

HERON LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Oct. 21, the proposition of issuing \$30,000 school building bonds carried by a vote of 180 to 34. Total cost of project: \$50,000. F. A. Cooley is Clerk of the Board of Education.

LE SUEUR COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 92 (P. O. Montgomery), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—J. A. Kaisersatt, District Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Nov. 12, for the purchase of \$60,000 school building bonds, to bear interest at no more than 3% Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (Jan. 1 and July 1) payable at the office of the District Treasurer. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1936 to 1940; \$4,000, 1941 to 1945; and \$5,000, 1946 to 1950, incl. A certified check for \$1,200, payable to the District Treasurer, required.

Official Statistics

Area: About six square miles. Contains City of Montgomery, one square mile in area within its borders. Tax rate: 26.4 mills. Delinquent tax negligible (delinquent tax in Le Sueur County only 5.93%, third lowest in the State). The year previous it was 6.08% and the year previous to that, 5.36%. Assessed valuation, \$585,000. Bonded indebtedness, none. Outstanding warrants, none. Amount of money in general fund Aug. 1 1935: \$8,500. Oct. 21, \$11,225. Amount in sinking fund, approximately, \$30,000. Public Works Administration grant approved, \$73,625. Bonds to be issued, \$60,000. Total estimated cost of new school building, \$163,000.

LINDSTROM-CENTER CITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Minn.—BOND ELECTION—Election is to be held on Nov. 12 to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$16,000 school building bonds. Federal grant \$13,700 has been applied for. Total cost of project: \$30,000. A. E. Youngberg is Clerk of the Board of Education.

KOCHICHING COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. International Falls), Minn.—BOND SALE—It is reported that an issue of \$150,000 3% semi-annual school bonds authorized at an election held on Oct. 26 has been purchased by the State of Minnesota.

MABEL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Oct. 12, the proposition of issuing \$20,000 school building bonds carried by a vote of 213 to 187. Federal grant \$22,815 has been approved. Total cost of project: \$45,000. A. N. Hanson, is Clerk of the Board of Education.

MOORHEAD, Minn.—BOND ELECTION CANCELED—We are informed by the City Clerk that the election previously scheduled for Oct. 21 to vote on the issuance of \$175,000 in water and electrical plant bonds—V. 141, p. 2470—was canceled.

NORTHFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Northfield), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by C. H. Gingrich, District Clerk, that he will receive sealed and oral bids at 8 p. m. on Nov. 8, for the purchase of a \$70,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3%, payable J. & J. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1937; \$7,000, 1938; \$6,000, 1939; \$3,000, 1940 to 1947, and \$7,000, 1948 to 1951, all incl. The bonds will be made payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. The approving opinion of Junell, Driscoll, Fletcher, Dorsey & Barker, of Minneapolis, will be furnished. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 18. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the district, must accompany the bid.

OSSEO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—At an election on Oct. 17, the proposition of issuing \$20,000 school building bonds, carried. Florence Street is Clerk of the Board of Education.

PINE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—By a vote of 309 to 97 the residents of the district on Oct. 22 approved the issuance of \$40,000 school building bonds.

RAMSEY COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. St. Paul), Minn.—BOND SALE—It is reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the State of Minnesota has purchased the \$69,850 of school bonds approved by the voters at the election held on Oct. 14—V. 141, p. 2470.

ST. JAMES, Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 8, by Laurette A. Grogan, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of coupon bonds, aggregating \$54,700, divided as follows:
\$39,400 sewage disposal plant bonds. Interest rate not to exceed 6%, semi-annually.
15,300 water works system bonds. Interest rate not to exceed 5½%, semi-annually.

Due serially over a period of not to exceed 30 years. The City Council reserves the right to issue the bonds only if and when the contract for the proposed project has been approved by the State Administrator of the Public Works Administration.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 19, by Harold F. Goodrich, City Comptroller, for the purchase of two issues of coupon bonds, aggregating \$700,000, divided as follows:
\$500,000 sewer, series No. 2 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable M. & N. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1938, \$12,000, 1939 and 1940; \$13,000, 1941 and 1942; \$14,000, 1943 and 1944; \$15,000, 1945 and 1946; \$16,000, 1947 and 1948; \$17,000, 1949 and 1950; \$18,000, 1951 and 1952; \$19,000, 1953 and 1954; \$20,000, 1955 and 1956; \$21,000, 1957 to 1959; \$22,000, 1960 and 1961; \$23,000, 1962 and 1963, and \$24,000 in 1964 and 1965. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished. The form of bonds has not yet been determined but will be approved by the said legal counsel or the counsel for the Government of the United States, if the Government be the successful bidder, and approved also by the Corporation Counsel of the City.

200,000 municipal market bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M. & N. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1937 to 1945; \$6,000, 1946 to 1949; \$7,000, 1950 to 1954; \$8,000, 1955 to 1959; \$9,000, 1960 to 1963, and \$10,000 in 1964 and 1965. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York, and Walter Fosness of St. Paul, will be furnished.

Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Bids on the above issues of bonds may be submitted in multiples of 1-10th or ¼ of 1%. Bonds must bear one rate of interest. No bid for less than par and accrued interest. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

SPRING VALLEY, Minn.—BOND SALE ENJOINED—We are informed by Charles J. Popelka, Village Clerk, that the sale of the \$45,000 electric bonds, scheduled for Oct. 25—V. 141, p. 2616—was enjoined by the Interstate Power Co. He states that the case will come up for trial in the District Court on Dec. 9. If a favorable decision is reached for the village, the sale will then be held. We are informed that the injunction applies to the construction of the municipal plant as well as the sale of the bonds.

WACONIA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44, Minn.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 6 a special election will be held to vote on the proposition of issuing \$52,000 school building bonds.

WEST CONCORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the proposition of issuing \$38,500 school building bonds carried. I. A. Fenne is Clerk of the Board of Education.

Amount of tax titles, \$228,761.08; tax title loan, \$189,357.65; tax anticipation notes outstanding at the present time, 1935, \$1,150,000; cash on hand, \$155,483.67; cash in closed banks, \$15,055.31.

Date taxes (1935) due, Oct. 1. Penalty date, and rate Nov. 2, 5% to Jan. 1. Excess of \$300, 6¼% from Oct. 1.

WALTHAM, Mass.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—City Council on Oct. 18 adopted an order which provides the city with authority to issue \$149,000 street widening bonds.

WORCESTER, Mass.—BOND SALE—The following four issues of coupon or registered bonds, aggregating \$498,000, offered on Oct. 30 were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co. of New York on a bid of 100.7851 plus for 1¼% bonds, a basis of about 1.60%:

\$368,000 municipal relief bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$37,000 from 1936 to 1943 incl. and \$36,000 in 1944 and 1945.

108,000 trunk sewer bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,000 from 1936 to 1943 incl. and \$10,000 in 1944 and 1945.

22,000 water mains bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1936 and 1937 and \$2,000 from 1938 to 1945 incl.

Each issue is dated Oct. 1 1935.

A group composed of Edward B. Smith & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Tyler, Buttrick & Co., and Burr, Gannett & Co. bid 100.759.

WORCESTER COUNTY (P. O. Worcester), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN—An issue of \$30,000 notes, due in six months, has been purchased by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston at 0.25 discount.

We Buy for Our Own Account

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

Cray, McFawn & Company

DETROIT

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MICHIGAN

BEAVERTON RURAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaverton), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Maude B. Niggeman, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Nov. 4, for the purchase of \$36,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon general obligation school bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Registerable as to principal only. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1937 to 1958, incl. and \$2,000 from 1959 to 1965, incl. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Education. Proposals will be conditioned only on the approval as to the validity of the issue by Wilnot & Wilnot of Gladwin, Mich.

BIRMINGHAM, Mich.—PAYING AGENT NAMED—The City Commission has designated the National Bank of Detroit as depository for city funds to be used in the payment of bond principal and interest charges on refunding bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The obligations to be issued will not exceed \$1,291,507.

DETROIT, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Complete details are available concerning the offering by the city of \$11,000,000 4% coupon or registered series "SD" sewage disposal system bonds. Sealed bids on the loan will be received by William J. Curran, City Comptroller, until 11 a. m. on Nov. 4. It is generally expected that the successful bidder will be the Public Works Administration. The total cost of the project will be \$20,000,000 and the balance of \$9,000,000 will be obtained as a grant from the PWA. The bonds will be dated Oct. 15 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 15 as follows: \$230,000, 1937; \$240,000, 1940; \$250,000, 1941; \$260,000, 1942; \$270,000, 1943; \$290,000, 1944; \$300,000, 1945; \$320,000, 1946; \$330,000, 1947; \$340,000, 1948; \$360,000, 1949; \$370,000, 1950; \$390,000, 1951; \$400,000, 1952; \$420,000, 1953; \$440,000, 1954; \$450,000, 1955; \$470,000, 1956; \$490,000, 1957; \$500,000, 1958; \$520,000, 1959; \$530,000, 1960; \$550,000 in 1961 and \$570,000 from 1962 to 1965, incl. Redeemable on any interest date at par and accrued interest, plus a premium of ¼ of 1% per year or fraction thereof from the date of redemption to date of maturity. Principal and semi-annual interest (A. & O. 15) payable in lawful money of the United States at the City Treasurer's office or at holder's option at its current bank in New York City. Bids must be for all or none of the issue and accompanied by a certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to the order of the city. Delivery to be made in New York City, with payment in Federal Reserve Funds in Detroit. The bonds, it is said, are exempt from all taxation in the State of Michigan.

Provisions applying to the issue include the following: These bonds are not a general obligation or indebtedness of the City of Detroit. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid from revenues of the sewage disposal system. The rate for services will be levied on each lot, building or premises on the basis of the quantity used thereon or as the same is measured by the City of Detroit Water Meter there is use. The rate shall be sufficient to cover the operation and maintenance cost of the system, the interest and amortization of the bonds. These bonds are secured by a statutory lien upon the entire revenues of the system in favor of the bondholders. The holder or holders of any such bonds or any coupons thereon shall have all the rights and remedies given by said Act No. 94, Public Acts of Michigan, 1933, for the collection and enforcement of said bonds and the security therefor. The proposals are to be conditioned only on the approval of the Corporation Counsel of the City of Detroit as to validity.

This bond may be registered, as to principal only, without expense to the holder, on the books of the Comptroller of the City of Detroit in the name of the holder, and such registration noted on the back hereof by the Comptroller of the City of Detroit, after which no transfer shall be valid unless made on the books and noted on the back hereof in like manner, but transferability by delivery may be restored by registration to bearer. Such registration shall not affect the negotiability of the interest coupons. On demand of the holder and upon surrender of all unmatured coupons this bond may be exchanged, without cost to the holder, for a bond fully registered as to principal and interest, bearing the same rate of interest and of like maturity. A fully registered bond may, upon demand of the registered holder thereof, be exchanged for one or more coupon bonds of \$1,000 denom., registerable as to principal only and with all unmatured coupons attached. The principal amount of such coupon bonds shall aggregate the principal amount of said registered bond and they shall be of like tenor. For each coupon bond so received, a charge, not to exceed fifty cents (50c.) per bond may be made.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich.—BONDS VOTED—Voters of Grand Haven on Oct. 22 gave their approval to the issuance of \$158,000 sewage disposal plant revenue and police and fire station bonds.

GROSSE POINTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BOND ELECTION—Nov. 20 has been set as the date of a special election at which a proposal to issue \$169,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters.

HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—TO REDEEM \$260,000 REFUNDING BONDS—Reginald R. Pulford, Secretary of the Board of Education, announces that \$260,000 of outstanding 4¼% refunding bonds, dated June 1 1934 and due June 1 1949, will be redeemed on Nov. 30 1935 at par and accrued interest to Dec. 1 1935. Bonds and interest coupons should be presented for payment at the Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—BOND ELECTION—The taxpayers will vote on Nov. 5 on a proposition to issue \$210,000 sewage disposal plant bonds.

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP, Mich.—PLANS REFUNDING—R. V. Allman of Field & Co., Detroit investment firm, was authorized by the Township Board to outline a plan for refunding approximately \$450,000 in bonds, according to report. He is stated to have advised the Board that they could be retired at the rate of approximately 50 cents on the dollar for several years to come. The outstanding issues, it is said, consist of \$72,000 refunding bonds held by the Irving Trust Co. of New York, \$54,839 of special assessment bonds, \$308,000 of special assessment bonds, and \$70,000 delinquent interest.

TRAVERSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the voters will ballot on a proposal to issue \$120,000 school building bonds.

WHITE BEAR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Minn.—**BONDS VOTED**—Issuance of \$69,950 school building bonds was approved by the voters at a recent election.

MISSISSIPPI
Municipal Bonds
EQUITABLE
Securities Corporation

New York Nashville
Birmingham Chattanooga Knoxville Memphis

MISSISSIPPI

GULFPORT, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—The Gulfport City Commissioners have sold a fourth lot of bonds on the Gulfport and west pier warehouses to the Public Works Administration at par, the face of the bonds amounting to \$120,000.

There will be one more sale of bonds amounting to \$227,000 to make a total of \$337,000 bonds to be sold to the PWA to pay for the new warehouse.

HAZLEHURST, Miss.—BOND ELECTION—A special election will be held on Nov. 15 in order to vote on the issuance of \$27,500 in bonds to match Federal funds for a high school, a grant of \$22,500 in WPA bonds to be furnished.

MISSOURI

BRENTWOOD, Mo.—BOND OFFERING—Charles R. Skow, City Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Nov. 5 for an issue of \$105,000 sewer system bonds. Bidders are to name the rate of interest at which they will accept the bonds at a price not less than par.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—An issue of \$100,000 2 3/4% city hall and hospital bonds is being offered by Tyler, Buttrick & Co. of Boston. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due \$10,000 from Nov. 1 1937 to 1946, incl. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Legality to be approved by Benj. H. Charles, of St. Louis.

NEW MADRID COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Parma), Mo.—REPORT ON PAYMENT OF BONDS—The Protective Committee for bonds of the above district, whose efforts last year were in great measure responsible for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsequently raising its original loan to that district by about 30%, recently sent out letters to bondholders notifying them that arrangements have been completed with the district and the RFC for payment in full of all claims. There are about \$212,000 par of bonds outstanding. With the various liquidating disbursements made since the committee assumed charge seven years ago, the total of disbursements will amount to about 99 1/2% of the face of the bonds, it is set forth in the letters, which state that committee since Oct. 10 1928, has served without compensation, except for \$1,500, which is now being paid by the district. The committee consisted of Kelton E. White, Charles Clafin Allen Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Hays.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Nov. 12, by Conley Groves, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$23,000 issue of library bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable F. & A. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$500, 1939 to 1941; \$1,000, 1942 to 1944; \$1,500, 1945 to 1951, and \$2,000, 1952 to 1955; optional \$10,500 on Feb. 1 1941, and \$11,000 on Feb. 1 1949. Bids will be received both with option of prior payment and without option of prior payment before maturity. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. Bonds to be sold subject to the approval of Benj. H. Charles, of St. Louis. A certified check for \$500 must accompany the bid.

QUITMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mo.—BONDS VOTED—The residents of the district have voted in favor of the issuance of \$22,000 school building bonds.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Mo.—BOND SALE—The \$90,000 issue of central high school building addition bonds offered for sale on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2769—was awarded to the Prescott, Wright, Snider Co. of Kansas City, as 1 1/2% bonds, paying a premium of \$91.80, equal to 100.102, a basis of about 1.48%. Due \$18,000 annually from 1936 to 1940, incl. The second highest bid was submitted by Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City, offering a premium of \$117.90 on \$72,000, as 1 1/2s, the remaining \$18,000 as 1 3/4s.

UNIVERSITY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. University City), Mo.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by June S. Courson, Secretary of the Board of Education, that she will receive sealed bids until Nov. 5, for the purchase of a \$425,000 issue of 3% semi-annual school bonds. Due from Dec. 1 1941 to 1954. These bonds were approved by the voters at the election held on Oct. 22.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Potosi), Mo.—PWA LOAN APPROVED—It is reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the Public Works Administration has approved a loan of \$36,000 for school construction and he states that the bonds may be due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1937 to 1944; \$2,000, 1945 to 1949, and \$3,000, 1950 to 1955, all inclusive.

WORTH COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Grant City), Mo.—RFC LOAN RESCINDED—The loan of \$36,000 for refinancing, authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Dec. 1933, is reported to have been rescinded.

MONTANA

CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Great Falls), Mont.—BONDS DEFEATED—At the election held on Oct. 22—V. 141, p. 2470—the voters rejected the proposal to issue \$1,095,000 in bonds, according to the District Clerk. The issues are divided as follows: \$970,000 refunding, and \$124,500 school improvement bonds.

The said Clerk sends us the following report on the unsuccessful election: "This is to inform you that a school district bond election was held in this district on Oct. 22 1935, for the purpose of voting on the issuance of bonds of this school district in the amount of \$1,095,000, and the authority to issue refunding bonds of the district in an amount not to exceed \$970,000, and that both questions were defeated by reason of the fact that 51% of the qualified electors did not vote, in accordance with Section 14, Chapter 40, Session Laws of 1935.

Registered qualified electors	6,061
Registered qualified electors voted	2,345
Percentage of registered qualified electors voted	38.67%

Issue of \$125,400 bonds	2,106	For	224	Against
Authority to issue refund bonds not to exceed \$970,000	2,102		215	

"Therefore according to the said statutes governing, the election failed to carry."

CHOUTEAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Fort Benton), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by J. H. Hindle, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, that he will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. on Dec. 6, for the purchase of a \$52,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable semi-annually. The bonds are to be either amortization or serial in form, payable during a period of 20 years and redeemable in full from and after five years from date. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Clerk, must accompany the bid.

NEBRASKA

AINSWORTH, Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of 4% semi-annual municipal building bonds offered for sale on Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2769—was purchased by Wachob, Bender & Co. of Omaha at par plus legal expenses. Due in 20 years after date of issue, optional in 10 years.

ALBION, Neb.—BOND SALE—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$15,000 issue of 3 1/4% semi-ann. American Legion Hall purchase bonds approved by the voters at the election held on July 23—V. 141, p. 791—was purchased by the Albion National Bank.

ALBION, Neb.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—An ordinance has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$11,000 waterworks extension bonds.

BUFFALO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Riverdale), Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED—The voters are said to have defeated recently the proposed issuance of \$24,750 in school construction bonds.

DAVENPORT, Neb.—PWA LOAN CANCELED—In connection with a loan of \$17,000 for a sanitary sewer system, approved recently by the Public Works Administration, it is stated by the Village Clerk that the proposition has been dropped.

DESHLER, Neb.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Village Trustees have passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$37,600 refunding bonds.

EDGAR, Neb.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 12 a special election will be held for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$25,000 community building bonds.

HAIGLER, Neb.—BOND ELECTION—At the election on Nov. 5 a proposition to issue \$25,000 municipal light and power plant bonds will be voted upon.

HENDERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Neb.—BOND ELECTION—A proposal to issue \$15,000 school building bonds will be voted upon at the Nov. 5 election.

PLEASANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pleasanton), Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 15 the voters are said to have rejected the proposed issuance of \$36,000 in school building bonds.

SCOTTSBLUFF SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Scottsbluff), Neb.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that the \$71,000 3 1/4% semi-annual refunding bonds purchased by the State Board of Education were sold at par.

SPRINGFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Neb.—At a special election to be held on Nov. 12 a proposal to issue \$16,000 school building bonds will be voted upon.

SUPERIOR, Neb.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$40,000 4% semi-annual city hall bonds to the Kirkpatrick-Pettis-Loomis Co. of Omaha, at a price of 103.50, as reported recently—V. 141, p. 2769—it is stated by the City Clerk that the bonds are dated Dec. 1 1935, are due in 20 years and optional in 10 years, giving a basis of about 3.58% to optional date.

VENANGO, Neb.—BOND ELECTION—At the Nov. 5 general election the voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$45,000 auditorium construction bonds.

TOWN OF HARTFORD, VERMONT
2 3/4% Refunding Bonds
Due October 1, 1943-48
E. H. Rollins & Sons
Incorporated
200 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—BOND SALE—The issue of \$100,000 3% sewer bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2769—was awarded to the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua at 106.2215, a basis of about 2.30%. Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Boston bid 105.655. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due serially from 1936 to 1955, inclusive.

BOND ISSUE DETAILS—The bonds mature \$5,000 each Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1955, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the National Rockland Bank of Boston or at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston. Other bidder were as follows:

Bidder	Rate Bid
E. H. Rollins & Sons	104.634
Estabrook & Co.	104.91
Ballou, Adams & Whittemore	103.933
First of Boston Corporation	104.073
Faxon, Gade & Co.	104.31
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	104.48
Nashua Trust Co., Nashua	104.09
Halsey, Stuart & Co.	105.655

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—POLITICS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR FINANCIAL STRAITS—Testimony adduced at the hearing conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington on Oct. 25 into the financial history of the city and various steps being taken to correct the serious difficulties now faced by the community attributed the troubles of the city to political activities, according to press reports dealing with the subject. Among those who testified at the inquiry were: Mayor Clarence F. Hetrick, Lewis W. Dempsey of B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., New York; T. N. McConkey of M. M. Freeman & Co., Inc., Philadelphia; David L. Wood of the law firm of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, New York City; L. Arnold Frey of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, bond attorneys of New York City and Arthur Pierson, former New Jersey State Senator.

Painting out that about \$6,000,000 of so-called beach improvement bonds, sold on a short-term basis, were almost all in default at the present time. Mayor Hetrick stated that this condition was the result of "glaring inequities" in rentals which developed "in a leasing system that became a political football." Officials and representatives of the houses which underwrite the beach improvement bonds held that the rate of 6% at which such financing was negotiated was justified in view of the high money rates which prevailed at the time the bonds were sold and to the further consideration that it was generally believed that the issues would be refunded later on a long-term basis at a lower interest cost.

BERGENFIELD, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Borough Council at a recent meeting gave final approval of an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$425,000 4 1/2% local improvement refunding bonds.

DUMONT, N. J.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—J. S. Rippeel & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Ewing & Co. and Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc. are offering for public investment \$185,000 4 1/2% bonds at prices to yield from 4.40% to 4.75%. Dated July 1 1935. Due July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1940; \$9,000, 1947; and 1948; \$30,000, 1949; \$20,000, 1950; \$34,000, 1951; \$35,000 in 1952 and \$25,000 in 1953. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York.

ESSEX FELS, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$82,000 coupon or registered bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2617—were awarded to J. B. Causey & Co. and Leigh Chandler & Co., both of New York, jointly, as 3s, at a price of 101.139, a basis of about 2.88%. The sale consisted of \$75,000 improvement and \$7,000 sewer assessment bonds, all dated Nov. 1 1935 and due Nov. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1936 to 1940, incl.; \$5,000, 1941 and 1942 and \$4,000 from 1943 to 1955, incl. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
J. B. Hanauer & Co.	3%	100.92
Outwater & Wells	3%	100.85
Minsch, Monell & Co.	3%	100.15
H. L. Allen & Co.	3 1/4%	101.28
Colyer, Robinson & Co.	3 1/4%	101.25
Ganor & Co.	3 1/4%	100.89
McBride, Miller & Co.	3 1/4%	100.52
J. B. Carroll & Co.	3 1/4%	100.15
Adams & Mueller	3 1/4%	100.03
J. S. Rippeel & Co.	3 1/4%	101.43
O. A. Preim & Co.	3 1/4%	100.29
Caldwell National Bank	3 1/4%	Par

H. L. ALLEN & COMPANY
New Jersey Municipal Bonds
 Telephone REctor 2-7333
 A. T. & T. Teletype N. Y. 1-528
100 Broadway New York

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALS
 Bought - Sold - Quoted
LOBDELL & CO.
 48 Wall St., New York 123 S. Broad St., Phila.
 HANover 2-1720 KINGSley 1030
 A. T. & T.: NY 1-735

MUNICIPAL BONDS
 New Jersey and General Market Issues
B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc.
 57 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y. Telephone: John 4-6364
 A. T. & T.: N. Y. 1-730 Newark Tel.: Market 3-3124

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALS
Colyer, Robinson & Company
 INCORPORATED
 1180 Raymond Blvd., Newark Market 3-1718
 New York Wire: A. T. & T. Teletype
 REctor 2-2055 NWRK 24

NEW JERSEY

GARFIELD, N. J.—NOTE SALE—The Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark purchased an issue of \$600,000 5½% tax anticipation notes, due Dec. 15 1935. The sale was the final step in the program prepared by Norman S. Tabor for refinancing the city's indebtedness. The plan includes the refunding of \$3,400,000 bonds, according to report.

HARRISON, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—At a meeting of the Town Council on Oct. 15 the issuance of \$25,830 bonds to help finance three Works Progress Administration projects.

HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—\$615,000 HOSPITAL BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—A group composed of A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc., and MacBride, Miller & Co., Newark, is offering for general investment \$615,000 4% hospital bonds at prices to yield from 0.50% to 3.30%, according to maturity. Dated March 1 1934 and due serially on March 1 from 1936 to 1945 incl. Legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in the States of New York and New Jersey. The bankers purchased the bonds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a price of 105.18.

LINDEN, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—On Oct. 16 the City Council gave final approval to an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$158,000 trunk sewer bonds.

MERCHANTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 25 the voters disapproved the proposal to issue \$110,000 school improvement bonds.

NEWARK, N. J.—\$1,700,000 HOSPITAL ISSUE PLANNED—AUTHORITY TO ISSUE BONDS QUESTIONED—The City Commissioners passed on first reading on Oct. 25 an ordinance to issue \$1,700,000 bonds to finance the city's share of the \$2,817,000 to be expended for construction of hospital. The balance of the cost would be borne by the Public Works Administration. The bonds, as provided in the ordinance, would be dated Dec. 1 1935, bear interest at not more than 6%, and mature serially. The measure will receive final reading on Nov. 6. Authority of the city to issue the hospital bonds, also the \$1,117,000 school issue approved recently, has been questioned by Walter R. Darby, State Commissioner of Municipal Accounts, according to an account in the Newark "News" of Oct. 23, from which we quote as follows:

"Newark's share of the schools and hospital costs will total \$2,817,000. Mr. Darby contends that under Chapter 60, Laws of 1934, under which the city is operating financially, Newark does not have borrowing capacity sufficient to meet this total.

"Mayor Ellenstein contends he has legal opinions opposite to Mr. Darby's view.

"City Auditor Brady explained that Mr. Darby is insisting upon Newark's supplemental debt statement showing the city's exact status. This statement must be forwarded to the Commissioner of Accounts in connection with the issuance of bonds. If Mr. Darby does not approve that debt statement, Mr. Brady warned, no bond attorney will advise their clients to buy Newark bonds. The city is reluctant to meet Mr. Darby's requirements.

"The Mayor said Mr. Darby is not the last word in interpreting the law. Efforts to reach the Commissioner were futile, for he is in Tennessee at a convention. After a conference of Messrs. Brady, Boettner and Charles M. Myers, counsel to the Board of Education, the school ordinance was brought up for final passage anyway.

"The point at dispute revolves around whether school bonds shall be considered as a part of the city's municipal debt. Chapter 60, which is the Wolber Bond Act, limit new bonds issued to 60% of the municipal debt retired in the previous year.

"Newark will pay off \$3,627,250 by the end of 1935. Mr. Darby says there must be deducted \$166,350, representing non-eligible payments in January and February. The balance is \$3,460,900. Sixty per cent of this is \$2,076,540.

"The total of bonds the city would have to issue to meet both hospital and school costs would be \$2,817,000, or \$740,460 more than the city's borrowing capacity.

"Mayor Ellenstein and other City Commissioners interpret the law to mean that school bonds are not to be considered part of the regular municipal debt and therefore they play no part in the restriction as to amount of bonds previously retired. Mr. Darby admits the Act is confusing, but says the intent of the law is plain."

NEWTON, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Robert G. Trusdell, Town Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p.m. Nov. 12 for the purchase of \$3,000 3¾% coupon or registered general refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Due Sept. 1 1970. Certified check for 2% of amount of bonds, payable to the town, required. Approving opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York will be furnished to the purchaser.

NORTH ARLINGTON, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The Borough Council on Oct. 15 gave final reading to an ordinance giving authority for the issuance of \$114,000 general refunding bonds.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READING—The City Council on Oct. 16 gave first reading to two ordinances authorizing the issuance of \$617,000 tax refunding bonds.

BONDS AUTHORIZED—An ordinance authorizing \$45,000 bonds for the refunding of outstanding water bonds has been adopted by the City Council.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—At a recent meeting of the Common Council final reading was given to an ordinance providing authority for the issuance of \$30,000 street paving bonds.

POINT PLEASANT BEACH SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS VOTED—The voters at a recent election approved the issuance of \$120,000 bonds for construction of an addition to a high school building.

RAMSEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., of New York, are offering \$330,000 4% school district bonds dated Oct. 1 1935 and due Oct. 1 1937 to 1964, inclusive. The maturities from 1937 to 1959, incl., are priced to yield from 2.50% to 3.95%, and the 1960-1964 maturities are priced at 100¼%. The bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, direct general obligations of the Borough School District and payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied upon all the taxable property therein, without limitation as to rate or amount. They are legal investment, in the opinion of the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in New Jersey.

The Ramsey School District is coterminous with the Borough of Ramsey and provides educational facilities for an area with an estimated population of 18,000 people. The Sept. 30 financial statement of the Borough showed assessed valuation of \$3,703,198 and total bonded debt, including this issue, of \$409,000.

VINELAND, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 issue of coupon or registered electric light plant bonds offered for sale on Nov. 1—V. 141, p. 2618—was awarded to Bioren & Co. of Philadelphia, as 3s, at a price of 103.85, a basis of about 2.25%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due \$20,000 from Nov. 1 1936 to 1945 incl.

WALLINGTON, N. J.—BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READING—On Oct. 14 first reading was given in the Borough Council to an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$353,000 refunding bonds.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Charles Clark, Town Clerk, until 8 p.m. on Nov. 12 for the purchase of the following not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds: \$79,000 general improvement bonds. Due July 15 as follows: \$10,000 from 1936 to 1942 incl. and \$9,000 in 1943. 60,000 local improvement assessment bonds. Due \$10,000 on July 15 from 1936 to 1941 incl.

Each issue is dated July 15 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Bidder to name a single interest rate on all of the bonds, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at the Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Westfield. A certified check for \$2,780, payable to the order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York will be furnished the successful bidder.

WINSLOW TOWNSHIP, Camden County, N. J.—BONDS PASSED ON FIRST READING—On Oct. 14 the Township Committee gave first reading to an ordinance authorizing an issue of \$284,050 refunding bonds.

NEW MEXICO

CURRY COUNTY (P. O. Clovis), N. Mex.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Smith Wright, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 27, for the purchase of a \$90,000 issue of court house and jail bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable J. & D. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Due from Dec. 1 1937 to 1954. All of said bonds must be sold for par, plus accrued interest, without commission. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office or at the Chase National Bank in New York City. A certified check for 5% of the bid, payable to the County Treasurer, is required.

Offerings — Wanted
New York State Municipals
 County—City—Town—School District
GORDON GRAVES & Co.
 MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
 40 WALL ST., N. Y. Whitehall 4-5770

NEW YORK

ARCADE, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—A proposition to issue \$80,000 municipal electric light plant improvement bonds was approved by the voters on Oct. 16, the vote being 143 to 40.

ARDSLEY, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Stark-weather & Co., Inc. of New York, which purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation an issue of \$100,000 4% coupon sewer construction bonds at a price of 107.936, are making public offering of the obligations at prices to yield from 1.75% to 3.15%, according to maturity. The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1934 and mature serially on Sept. 1 from 1939 to 1952 incl. They are exempt from present Federal and New York State income taxes and legal, according to the bankers, for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

CEDARHURST, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo; Kean, Taylor & Co., and Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., both of New York, are making public offering of \$175,000 4% sewer bonds, due serially from Sept. 1 1937 to 1956 incl., at prices to yield from 1.25% to 3.25%, according to maturity. The bonds, which were purchased by the bankers from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a price of 107.655, are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

FALCONER UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Oct. 17 the voters approved by 240 to 69 a proposal to issue \$78,000 school building bonds.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Thomas J. Gorey, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 4 p.m. on Nov. 4 for the purchase of \$22,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered street improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 on Sept. 1 from 1937 to 1947 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M. & S.) payable at the Irvington National Bank & Trust Co., Irvington. A certified check for \$440, payable to the order of the village, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt & Washburn of New York will be furnished the successful bidder. Payable from ad valorem taxes without limitation as to rate of amount.

This issue was originally offered on Sept. 9 and the sale postponed.

ITHACA (Town of) (P. O. Ithaca), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Bids will be received until 11 a.m. Nov. 7 by Rachel T. Hanshaw, Town Clerk, for the purchase of \$17,000 coupon or registered Forest Home water bonds, to bear interest at not more than 6%, in a multiple of ¼%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (Feb. 1 and Aug. 1) payable at the Chase National Bank, in New York. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1936 to 1955, incl. Certified check for \$500, payable to the town, required.

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$13,000 coupon Choconut Creek flood control project bonds offered on Oct. 26—V. 141, p. 2771—were awarded to the Workers Trust Co. of Johnson City as 2½s, at par plus a premium of \$17, equal to 100.12, a basis of about 2.25%. Dated Oct. 1 1935 and due as follows: \$2,000 from 1937 to 1942 incl. and \$1,300 in 1943. George D. B. Bonbright & Co. of Rochester offered a premium of \$13 for 2.75% bonds.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—BONDS DEFEATED—At a recent election the voters turned down a proposition to issue \$20,000 bonds for Flint Park improvements.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—At an election held on Oct. 22 the voters authorized the issuance of \$668,250 school construction bonds by a vote of 1,653 to 479.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—BANKS THREATEN TO REDUCE LOANS TO CITY—Representatives of the group of local banks that has been financing the city's budgetary requirements pending tax collections during the past several years informed members of the Board of Estimate on Oct. 29 that the arbitrary reduction of the so-called bankers' reserve in the 1936 budget may necessitate a curtailment of loans to the city next year in an amount equal to the deficiency in the reserve fund. The terms of the agreement between the city and the bankers call for a minimum appropriation in the 1936 budget of \$17,000,000 against anticipated tax delinquencies. The Mayor, it is said, has reduced the requirement in the budget to \$10,500,000 without the sanction of the bankers.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—Frank L. Monin, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Nov. 9 for the purchase of a tax certificate note in amount of \$199,000, to bear interest at a rate of not more than 5%, expressed by the bidder in a multiple of 1/4 or 1/10th of 1%. Dated Nov. 12 1935 and due Dec. 20 1936. Payable at the Power City Trust Co., Niagara Falls. A certified check for \$5,000, payable to the order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Clay, Dillon & Vandewater of New York.

PITTSBURY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Troy), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$4,000 4 1/2% registered school building and equipment bonds offered on Oct. 15—V. 141, p. 2472—were awarded to the Union National Bank of Troy at a price of par. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due \$400 on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1945 incl.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The following two issues of bonds, aggregating \$150,000, offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2619—were awarded to R. W. Pressprich & Co. of New York and the First National Bank of Port Chester at 100.079 for 1 1/4% bonds, a basis of about 1.47%: \$75,000 street assessment bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1936; \$15,000 in 1937 and \$50,000 in 1938. 75,000 sewer assessment bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1936; \$15,000 in 1937 and \$50,000 in 1938.

Each issue is dated Nov. 1 1935. A. G. Becker & Co. of New York offered a \$54 premium for 1.80s.

ROME, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The following three issues of coupon or registered bonds, aggregating \$200,000, which were offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2619—were awarded to B. J. Van Ingen & Co. of New York on a bid of 100.16 for 1.80s, a basis of about 1.77%:

\$153,000 public relief bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1936 to 1944, incl., and \$18,000 in 1945.

30,000 general city bonds issued to finance a police and fire signal system. Due \$3,000 on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1945, incl.

17,000 street improvement bonds. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1936 to 1943, incl. and \$1,000 in 1944.

Each issue is dated Nov. 1 1935. Stranahan, Harris & Co. of Toledo, second high bidders, offered 100.031 for 1.90s.

The bankers are making public offering of the bonds at prices to yield, according to maturity, as follows: 1936, 0.50%; 1937, 0.75%; 1938, 1.20%; 1939, 1.40%; 1940, 1.50%; 1941, 1.60%; 1942, 1.65%; 1943, 1.70%; 1944, 1.75%; 1945, 1.80%. The bonds, according to the bankers, are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Connecticut and certain other States. Unsuccessful bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Stranahan-Harris & Co., Inc., and James H. Causey & Co., Inc.	1.90%	\$638.00
Edward B. Smith & Co.	1.90%	599.80
Kean Taylor & Co. and Granbery Safford & Co.	1.90%	359.98
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	1.90%	240.00
Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc.	2%	1,360.00
Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc.	2%	1,194.00
Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Phelps, Fenn & Co.	2%	632.00
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	2%	644.00
Lehman Bros., Inc., and Manufacturers & Traders' Trust Co.	2%	640.00
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	2%	627.00
Darby & Co.	2%	586.00
Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.	2%	320.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2%	270.00
Blyth & Co., Inc.	2.10%	199.00
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Dick & Merle-Smith Farmers' National Bank & Trust Co.	2.20%	142.00
Charles H. Drew & Co., and Gertler & Co.	2.20%	520.00
John B. Carroll & Co., and Lobdell & Co.	2.20%	260.00
Bankers Trust Co.	2 3/4%	1,735.00
Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	2 3/4%	320.00
The Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo	2 3/4%	160.00
	2.40%	295.80

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Leon G. Dibble, City Comptroller, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Nov. 4 for the purchase at not less than par of the following two blocks of 2% registered bonds: \$15,000 fire bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1936 to 1950 incl.

14,700 sewer equipment bonds. Denoms. one for \$2,700 and four for \$3,000. Due \$2,700 Sept. 1 1936, and \$3,000 on Sept. 1 in each of the years 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Dated Sept. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (Mar. 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Certified check for \$594, drawn on an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the city, required. The Comptroller will purchase these bonds for the investment of cash belonging to local sinking funds. The bonds will be typewritten and must be paid for not later than 3 p. m. on the date of sale, at which time they will be ready for delivery, at the office of the Comptroller.

The assessed valuation of property subject to the taxing power of the city is \$155,967,867; the total bonded debt of the city, including the bonds now offered (but excluding bonds to be refunded), is \$11,977,789.58; the net debt under the Constitution, including proposed bonds as stated, is \$11,215,915.74; the population of the city, according to the most recent United States census, is 95,652; the bonded debt of the city as stated above does not include the debt of any other sub-division having power to levy taxes upon any or all the property subject to the taxing power of the city.

Year	Levy	Uncollected at End of Fiscal Year	Uncollected as of Oct. 23 1935
1932	\$6,087,722.45	\$357,414.50	\$67,324.07
1933	5,306,746.09	635,295.59	85,357.60
1934	4,936,264.87	419,805.81	152,582.50
1935	4,971,834.79	419,805.81	876,228.43

TONAWANDA, N. Y.—FINANCES PLACED ON SOUND BASIS—By rigid economy and a sound financial plan of operation inaugurated by Roy R. Brockett, Supervisor, the Town of Tonawanda has become the first of the five New York State towns which encountered financial difficulties in 1932, to emerge with its finances well under control, its net indebtedness drastically reduced, and a surplus on hand for all purposes until 1936 taxes are due. Complete information on Tonawanda's improvement became public Oct. 29 with the announcement that the Town is completing payment of its interest and amortization requirements for the year 1935 of \$519,200.

On Dec. 31 1932 the Town was forced to borrow \$240,804.51 for bond payment purposes. At that time Tonawanda bonds of average maturities were being offered at 65. Adoption of the budget system and the pay-as-you-go system was then inaugurated, and Supervisor Brockett's plan of operation put into effect. Bonded indebtedness as of Jan. 2 1930 stood at \$9,731,860. As of Jan. 2 1936, this figure will have been cut to \$6,031,700, a reduction of \$3,700,160, or 38%, and equivalent to a per capita reduction of \$148. Brighton, with a 25.8% debt reduction, is closest of the five towns to Tonawanda's record. The others, Irondequoit, Cheektowaga and Amherst are all under 20%.

Excepting an issue of \$105,800 to retire temporary indebtedness incurred in 1929, Tonawanda has not issued a bond during the last six years. During the past four years, no new special districts requiring the issue of bonds has been formed. The tax levy for 1930 for all town purposes was \$1,503,276.34, as compared with \$922,775.29 for 1935, a reduction of \$510,501.05, almost a 30% reduction. During that period of constantly decreasing tax levies, approximately \$500,000 of capital improvements have been made, all of which were paid for out of current operating revenues.

Officials estimate that if Supervisor Brockett's plan of operation and debt amortization schedules are adhered to, debt service charges against the budget will be reduced to \$380,000 by 1938. Taxes raised for highway

and other town expenditures in 1930 were \$513,464 as compared with \$346,731.92 in 1935, a reduction of \$168,732.08.

There was a surplus from 1934 operations of more than \$40,000 which is applicable to reduction of the 1936 budget. Had the correct amount of this surplus been anticipated for the 1935 budget, a corresponding reduction in 1935 taxes could have been effected. Beginning with 1935, the town discontinued the 1% fee on taxes, effecting a savings of \$10,000 for tax payers.

Tonawanda now has no bank loans or notes outstanding, and sufficient funds are on hand for all purposes until 1936 taxes are due.

Year	Town	County	State	Total
1930	\$1,503,276.34	\$722,942.10	\$19,010.68	\$2,245,229.12
1931	1,420,508.61	604,010.32	20,173.80	2,044,692.73
1932	1,280,225.38	767,713.01	20,951.12	2,068,889.51
1933	1,164,227.03	760,817.19	20,087.71	1,945,131.93
1934	1,095,657.72	729,135.13	17,946.03	1,842,738.88
1935	993,471.29	684,528.43	18,266.24	1,696,265.96
1936	924,313.28		Not yet determined.	

Year	Assessed Valuation	Equalization Rate	Taxes, General and Highway	Rate, General Whole Town	Rate Additional Levy Outside Kenmore
1930	\$71,524,372.00	68%	\$513,464.00	\$5.85	\$1.881
1931	75,003,319.00	70%	493,696.50	5.782	1.134
1932	76,267,345.00	73%	451,608.50	5.1347	1.117
1933	77,149,178.00	74%	459,797.50	5.822	.2237
1934	77,428,591.00	74%	389,829.84	4.8965	.1969
1935	76,855,000.00	74%	346,731.92	4.1992	.4457
1936	75,571,560.00		302,953.00	3.81	.1985

* 1936 equalization rate not yet established. Taxes and rates taken from tentative budget which cannot be increased. Reduction in assessed valuation for 1936 caused by County of Erie taking real property for unpaid taxes, making it exempt.

TROY, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The six issues of coupon or registered bonds, totaling \$441,000, listed below, which were offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2772—were awarded to Phelps, Fenn & Co. and R. L. Day & Co., both of New York, as 2s, for a premium of \$176, equal to 100.04, a basis of about 1.99%.

\$225,000 debt equalization bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 295, Laws of 1935 for the purpose of refunding a like amount of bonds maturing in 1936. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$50,000 from 1943 to 1945 incl., and \$75,000 in 1946. Interest payable M. & S.

150,000 emergency welfare bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1937 to 1942 incl., and \$20,000 from 1942 to 1945 incl. Interest payable M. & S.

25,000 South End Bath construction bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1936 to 1940 incl., and \$3,000 from 1941 to 1945 incl. Interest payable M. & S.

25,000 Frear Park bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1936 to 1940 incl., and \$3,000 from 1941 to 1945 incl. Interest payable M. & S.

11,000 municipal airport bonds of 1935. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1936 to 1946 incl. Int. payable M. & S.

5,000 high school building (preliminary expenses) bonds. Dated June 1 1935. Due June 1 1937. Interest payable J. & D.

The next high bid was submitted by Lehman Bros. and Adams, McEntee & Co., both of New York, offering a premium of \$617.40 for 2.10% bonds. The bankers are offering the bonds for public investment at prices to yield, according to maturity, as follows: 1936, 0.50%; 1937, 0.85%; 1938, 1.10%; 1939, 1.30%; 1940, 1.50%; 1941, 1.70%; 1942, 1.80%; 1943, 1.90%; 1944-1946, 2%. The bonds are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State. Unsuccessful bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Lehman Brothers and Adams, McEntee & Co.	2.10%	\$167.40
Roosevelt & Weigold	2.20%	1,367.10
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., and Rutter & Co.	2.20%	882.00
Hemphill Noyes & Co. and Stranahan, Harris & Co.	2.20%	835.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Darby & Co.	2.20%	775.00
Dick & Merle-Smith and Eldredge & Co.	2 3/4%	480.69
Edward B. Smith & Co.	2 3/4%	264.16
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.; Kean, Taylor & Co. and R. H. Moulton & Co., Inc.	2.40%	882.00
Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Morse Bros. & Co., Inc. and Edward Lowber Stokes & Co.	2 1/2%	1,543.50
Blyth & Co., Inc. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett	2.80%	264.60

WAVERLY, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The Citizens National Bank of Waverly has purchased an issue of \$3,600 sewer bonds to bear 3% interest.

WAWARSING UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Ellenville), N. Y.—OTHER BIDS—The \$15,000 4% school bonds awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo at a price of 102.774, a basis of about 3.55%, as previously noted in these columns, were also bid for by the following:

Bidder	Rate Bid
George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.	101.74
Ellenville Savings Bank	101.71

WEST VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salamanca), N. Y.—BONDS VOTED—By a vote of 314 "for" to 15 "against," residents of the district on Oct. 15 approved the issuance of \$110,000 school building bonds.

YORKTOWN, CORTLANDT, SOMERS, CARMEL AND PUTNAM VALLEY CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Shrub Oak), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—The Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 10:15 a. m. on Nov. 4 for the purchase of \$3,500 not to exceed 5% interest registered school bonds. Dated July 1 1935. Denom. \$700. Due \$700 on July 1 from 1936 to 1940, incl. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable in lawful money of the United States at the Westchester County Bank, Peekskill. The bonds are direct obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of Charles A. Dyckman, District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

NEVADA

LYON COUNTY (P. O. Yerington), Nev.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Ruel E. Lothrop, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 5 for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 4% coupon or registered court house bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1938, and \$1,500 from 1939 to 1954, incl. Prin. and int. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the amount bid is required.

\$25,000

Raleigh, N. C., Street Impt. 4 3/4s
due Jan., 1945, at 4.50% basis

F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY
Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

NORTH CAROLINA

GRANVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Oxford), N. C.—BOND ELECTION—The County Commissioners have ordered that an election be held on Nov. 26 to vote on the issuance of \$50,000 public hospital bonds.

LOUISBURG, N. C.—BOND EXCHANGE REPORT—In connection with the report given in these columns last July, that a bond refunding plan had been put into operation on July 17—V. 141, p. 634—it is stated by

T. K. Stockard, Town Clerk, that the \$76,500 refunding water, street and sewer bonds were exchanged with the holders of defaulted bonds, divided as follows: \$12,500 at 6%; \$3,000 at 5½%, and \$61,000 at 5%. Dated June 1 1935. Due on June 1 1935, callable when \$2,000 is accumulated in the sinking fund upon 30 days' published notice. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. in New York. Legality approved by Masslich & Mitchell of New York City.

MONROE, N. C.—BIDS REJECTED—The Local Government Commission informs us that all bids received for the \$170,000 refunding bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2772—were rejected. Interest rate was not to exceed 6%, payable M. & N. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due from Nov. 1 1939 to 1962.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Asheboro), N. C.—NOTE SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$700,000 tax anticipation notes to the First National Bank, and the Bank of Randolph, jointly, at 4%, plus a premium of \$5.00, as reported in these columns last August—V. 141, p. 793—it is stated by the County Accountant that the notes are dated Aug. 1 1935, and mature on Nov. 1 1935.

RICHMOND COUNTY (P. O. Rockingham), N. C.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The authorities have authorized the issuance of \$111,000 school building bonds.

NORTH DAKOTA

ASHLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9, N. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—At a special election to be held on Nov. 4 the voters will pass on the question of issuing \$36,500 school building bonds.

CARRINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carrington), N. Dak.—BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE—It is reported by the District Clerk that he is trying to sell to the State Bond Commission the \$6,000 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-ann. school bonds offered for sale without success on Sept. 14—V. 141, p. 1972. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Due \$600 from Oct. 1 1937 to 1946, inclusive.

DAVIDSON COUNTY (P. O. Lexington), N. C.—NOTE SALE DETAILS—It is reported by the Secretary of the Local Government Commission that the \$50,000 notes purchased by the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, at 1.375%, as reported recently—V. 141, p. 2620—are dated Oct. 18 1935, and mature on Jan. 1 1936.

GRAND FORKS, N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Charles J. Evanson, City Auditor, that he will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Nov. 20, for the purchase of a \$331,000 issue of municipal light and power plant revenue bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable M. & N. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due as follows: \$10,000, 1937 and 1938; \$12,000, 1939 and 1940; \$14,000, 1941; \$15,000, 1942; \$16,000, 1943; \$17,000, 1944; \$18,000, 1945; \$19,000, 1946; \$20,000, 1947; \$21,000, 1948; \$22,000, 1949; \$23,000, 1950; \$24,000, 1951; \$25,000, 1952; \$26,000, 1953, and \$27,000 in 1954. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Chase National Bank in New York City. The bonds shall be registrable as to principal at the option of the holder, at the office of the City Auditor. These bonds are special obligations only, payable out of plant earnings. No bid for less than par value, plus accrued interest on the bonds, will be considered. A certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to E. A. Fladland, President of the Board of City Commissioners, is required.

HEBRON SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. Dak.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Oct. 19, a proposition to issue \$17,000 school building bonds carried by a vote of 232 to 18. Fritz Conrath is Clerk of the Board of Education.

NIAGARA, N. Dak.—BONDS OFFERED TO PWA—It is reported by the Village Clerk that the \$5,000 community hall bonds offered for sale without success on June 17, as noted at that time, will be sold to the Public Works Administration.

PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Rugby), N. Dak.—CERTIFICATES NOT SOLD—It is stated by the County Auditor that the \$30,000 certificates of indebtedness offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2723—were not sold as no bids were received.

WILLIAMS COUNTY (P. O. Williston), N. Dak.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the County Auditor that the \$100,000 5% semi-ann. warrant funding bonds authorized last August—V. 141, p. 1133—have been sold.

OHIO MUNICIPALS

MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.

700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. West Union), Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$20,000 relief bonds will be submitted to the voters on Nov. 5.

AKRON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—C. H. Isbell, Director of Finance, will receive bids until noon Nov. 25 for the purchase at not less than par of \$582,800 4% coupon registerable waterworks improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000 except 1 for \$800. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) payable at the Chase National Bank in New York. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$23,800, 1937; \$23,000, 1938 to 1954; and \$24,000, 1955 to 1961. A certified check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Director of Finance, required.

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Lima), Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The County Commissioners have decided to ask the voters on Nov. 5 to approve the issuance of \$83,000 poor relief bonds.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ottawa County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposal to issue \$55,000 school building bonds will be voted upon at the election on Nov. 5.

ANTWERP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$73,000 4% school bonds voted at the Aug. 13 primary election has been purchased by the State Teachers Retirement System at a price of par. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,825.

ARCANUM, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$52,000 electric light, heat and power plant bonds unsuccessfully offered last June have been sold as 6s to the Fairbank, Morse Co. of Chicago. Dated March 1 1935 and due \$2,000, March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1936 to 1948 incl.

ASHLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposed bond issue of \$35,000 for school building improvements will be submitted to the voters for approval on Nov. 5.

BARBERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$28,000 school bonds was defeated at the primary election on Aug. 13.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lorain County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposal that the district issue \$37,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters at the Nov. 5 election.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ottawa County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the Board of Education will ask the voters to approve the issuance of \$25,000 school building bonds.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Clinton County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The Board of Education is asking the voters on Nov. 5 to approve the issuance of \$24,000 school building bonds.

CLYDE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$110,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters on Nov. 5.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc. of New York are offering at prices to yield from 2.50% to 3.15% an issue of \$186,600 4% east wing City Hall Building Fund No. 1

bonds, due serially on Feb. 1 from 1940 to 1950 incl. The bankers purchased the issue from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at a price of 106.45. The bonds, according to the bankers, qualify as legal investments for savings banks in New York and certain other States.

COLUMBUS GROVE, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—W. B. Lafferty, Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon Nov. 8 for the purchase at not less than par of \$55,000 coupon intercepting sewers and sewage disposal works construction bonds, to bear no more than 4½% interest. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$750. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Int. payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. Due \$2,750 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1937 to 1956, incl. Certified check for \$2,500 payable to the village, required. A \$55,000 bond issue bearing a similar description was sold on Oct. 4—V. 141, p. 2473.

The original sale was not completed because of an error in the offering, the first maturity being advertised as coming in 1936, when the law requires that the first maturity be made in 1937. The bonds are being reoffered on Nov. 8.

CONESVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Conesville), Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$25,000 school building bonds authorized at an election held last July has been sold to the State Teachers' Retirement System.

COSHOCTON COUNTY (P. O. Coshocton), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$20,600 coupon poor relief bonds offered on Oct. 26—V. 141, p. 2473—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati as 2s for a premium of \$6.85, equal to 100.03, a basis of about 1.99%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due March 1 as follows: \$3,600, 1936; \$3,900, 1937; \$4,100, 1938; \$4,400, 1939; \$4,600 in 1940. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Mitchell, Herrick & Co.	2½ %	\$8.60
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	2½ %	73.00
Coshocton National Bank	2½ %	1.00
Commercial National Bank of Coshocton	2½ %	41.20
Johnson, Kase & Co.	2½ %	54.50
Otis & Co.	2½ %	27.27
First Cleveland Corp.	2½ %	65.92
Cool, Stiver & Co.	2½ %	14.42
Prudden & Co.	2½ %	13.00
Peoples Bank & Trust Co., Coshocton	3 %	Par

CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Bucyrus), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—The Board of County Commissioners will receive bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 14 for the purchase at not less than par of \$39,000 4% poor relief bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$3,400, 1936; \$3,600, 1937; \$3,800, 1938; \$4,000, 1939; \$4,300, 1940; \$4,600, 1941; \$4,800, 1942; \$5,100, 1943, and \$5,400, 1944. Certified check for \$3,900, required.

DENNISON, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$12,800 coupon refunding bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2315—were awarded to Bliss, Bowman & Co. of Toledo as 5½s, at par plus a premium of \$21.76, equal to 100.17, Dated Oct. 1 1935 and due serially on Oct. 1 from 1942 to 1947, incl. Only one bid was submitted for the issue.

EDEN TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wyandot County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the residents of the district will vote on the question of issuing \$17,600 school building bonds.

ELYRIA, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$140,000 city hall bonds will be placed on the ballot on Nov. 5.

FAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Washington Court House), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Roy Baughn, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until noon Nov. 20 for the purchase at not less than par of \$27,000 poor relief bonds to bear no more than 6% interest. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Dated Nov. 15 1935. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$2,400, 1936; \$2,500, 1937; \$2,700, 1938; \$2,800, 1939; \$3,000, 1940; \$3,100, 1941; \$3,300, 1942; \$3,500, 1943, and \$3,700, 1944. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required.

HIGHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Hillsboro), Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The County Commissioners have passed a resolution to submit a proposed \$22,500 bond issue for poor relief to the voters on Nov. 5.

HOCKING COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 poor relief bonds offered on Oct. 25—V. 141, p. 2621—were awarded to Cool, Stiver & Co. of Cleveland as 2½s, for a premium of \$88, equal to 100.44, a basis of about 2.41%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due serially on March 1 from 1936 to 1944, incl.

HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Russell Gfell, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until noon Nov. 25, for the purchase at not less than par of \$38,000 poor relief bonds to bear no more than 6% interest. Denoms. \$1,000 and odd. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$3,300, 1936; \$3,500, 1937; \$3,700, 1938; \$3,900, 1939; \$4,200, 1940; \$4,400, 1941; \$4,700, 1942; \$5,000, 1943; and \$5,300, 1944. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Clerk, required.

IRONTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$83,500 school building bonds will be voted upon at the general election in November.

JEFFERSON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Madison County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—At the Nov. 5 election the voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$42,727 school building bonds.

JENNINGS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Putnam County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—At the Nov. 5 election the residents of the district will be asked to approve a proposal to issue \$19,000 school building bonds.

JOHNSTOWN, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The Village Council has voted to submit a proposed bond issue of \$22,500 for sewers and a sewage disposal plant to the voters for approval on Nov. 5.

LORAIN COUNTY (P. O. Elyria), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—F. L. Ellenberger, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Nov. 14 for the purchase of \$144,000 poor relief bonds. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$12,500, 1936; \$13,300, 1937; \$15,000, 1938 and 1939; \$15,800, 1940; \$16,800, 1941; \$17,800, 1942; \$18,800, 1943, and \$20,000, 1944. Certified check for \$5,000, payable to the County Commissioners, required.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. London), Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$20,000 poor relief bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2621—was awarded to Cool, Stiver & Co. and Paine Webber & Co. at a 2½% interest rate for a premium of \$94, equal to 100.47, a basis of about 2.41%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$1,700, 1936; \$1,800, 1937; \$2,000, 1938; \$2,100, 1939; \$2,200, 1940; \$2,300, 1941; \$2,500, 1942; \$2,600, 1943, and \$2,800, 1944.

MAHONING VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT, Youngstown, Ohio—PAYMENT OF BOND PRINCIPAL DEFERRED—The Board of Directors announces that principal maturities of series A and series C district bonds, payable on Nov. 1 1935, at the office of the State Treasurer, Columbus, Ohio, will not be paid on that date. Notice of a later date of payment will be published when determined. Holders of these bonds are requested to communicate with the district. Interest due Nov. 1 1935 on all outstanding series A and series C bonds will be paid on that date.

MASON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE—The issue of \$40,000 school building bonds offered on Oct. 31—V. 141, p. 2621—was awarded to the First Mason Bank at a 3½% interest rate for a premium of \$12, equal to 100.03, a basis of about 3.24%. The First Cleveland Corp. was second high in the bidding, offering a premium of \$492 for 3½% bonds. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 each six months from March 1 1937 to Sept. 1 1956, inclusive.

MASSIE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Harveysburg), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—The Board of Education will receive bids until Nov. 25 for the purchase of \$46,000 high school building bonds.

MASSILLON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the residents of the district will vote on the question of issuing \$74,500 school building bonds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—F. E. Treon, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 18 for the purchase at not less than par of \$210,000 coupon refunding bonds, to bear no more than 6% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest

(May 1 and Nov. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due \$11,000 on May 1 and \$10,000 on Nov. 1 in each of the years from 1940 to 1949 incl. Certified check for \$2,100, payable to the County Treasurer, required.

NEVADA, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 coupon general obligation water works bonds offered Oct. 26 were awarded to the Nevada Deposit Bank as 4s, for a premium of \$510, equal to 102.55, a basis of about 3.76%. Dated Oct. 1 1935 and due \$800 on Oct. 1 from 1937 to 1961 incl.

The \$18,000 water works mortgage revenue bonds offered at the same time will be sold at private sale in about two weeks, according to Thad Kuenzli, Village Clerk. These bonds are dated Oct. 1 1935 and mature \$720 on Oct. 1 from 1938 to 1962, incl.

Other bids for the \$20,000 issue were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Commercial Savings Bank, Upper Sandusky	4%	\$300.00
First National Bank, Upper Sandusky	4 1/4%	25.00
Bliss, Bowman & Co.	5 1/4%	72.00

OHIO, State of—AVERAGE YIELD OF 30 CITY BONDS SHOWS FURTHER REDUCTION—Upward tendencies in market prices of Ohio municipal bonds continued during the week ended Oct. 31, and the average yield of bonds of 30 Ohio cities computed by Wm. J. Mericka & Co., Inc., whose New York office is located at One Wall Street, dropped from 3.42 to 3.40. Average yield of 15 largest Ohio cities declined from 3.46 to 3.43 and of 15 secondary cities from 3.32 to 3.31. Averages are weighted according to outstanding debt of each city.

OAK HILL, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—David S. Brown, Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon Nov. 16 for the purchase of \$22,000 5% sanitary sewer construction and disposal plant bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1 1935. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. Due \$500 each six months from July 1 1936 to Jan. 1 1958, incl. A certified check for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, required.

PERRY COUNTY (P. O. New Lexington), Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 a proposal to issue \$50,000 emergency poor relief bonds will be voted upon.

PIKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Brown County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the voters of the district will pass on the question of issuing \$15,000 school building bonds.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$66,000 refunding bonds offered on Oct. 25—V. 141, p. 2474—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati as 3 1/4s, at par plus a premium of \$189.85, equal to 100.22, a basis of about 3.47%. Dated Oct. 1 1935 and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$11,000 in 1940 and \$15,000 from 1941 to 1945, incl. The Portsmouth Banking Co., second high bidder, offered a premium of \$151.25 for 3 1/4s.

Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc., Cincinnati	3.75%	\$1,427.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo	3.75%	494.50
Charles A. Hirsch & Co., Inc., and Bohmer-Reinhart & Co., Cincinnati	3.75%	460.00
The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., and Weil, Roth & Irving, Cincinnati	3.75%	68.80
Brau & Co., Fox, Einhorn & Co., Nelson, Browning & Co., and Lawrence Cook & Co., Cincinnati	4.00%	705.20
Paine, Webber & Co., and Cool, Stiver & Co., Cincinnati	4.00%	662.20
The Security-Central National Bank, Portsmouth	4.00%	586.00
Midendorf & Co., Widmann, Holzman & Katz, and Edward Brockhaus & Co., Cincinnati	4.00%	362.00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	4.25%	507.00
BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus	4.25%	292.40

PREBLE COUNTY (P. O. Eaton), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$24,000 coupon poor relief bonds offered on Oct. 26—V. 141, p. 2621—were awarded to the Eaton National Bank of Eaton as 2 1/4s, at par plus \$101 premium, equal to 100.42, a basis of about 2.15%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due serially on March 1 from 1936 to 1944, incl. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Mitchell, Herrick & Co.	2 1/4%	\$32.20
First Cleveland Corp.	2 1/4%	75.50
Cool, Stiver & Co.	2 1/4%	105.60
Prudden & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	17.00
Seasongood & Mayer	2 1/4%	25.85
Otis & Co.	2 1/4%	66.66
Johnson, Kase & Co.	2 1/4%	15.00
BancOhio Securities Co.	2 1/4%	24.00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	2 1/4%	143.00
Preble County National Bank	2 1/4%	Par
Grau & Co., Toledo	3%	96.00
Oglesby-Barnitz Bank & Trust Co.	3%	132.00
First & Merchants National Bank	4%	Par

SALEM-OAK HARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ottawa County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 a proposition to issue \$88,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters.

SANDUSKY COUNTY (P. O. Fremont), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids addressed to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners will be received until Nov. 16 for the purchase of \$120,000 court house bonds.

SCIOTO COUNTY (P. O. Portsmouth), Ohio—BOND ELECTION—The County Commissioners have decided to submit a proposed \$117,000 bond issue for poor relief to the voters on Nov. 5.

SCIOTO COUNTY (P. O. Portsmouth), Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$19,000 coupon refunding bonds offered on Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2474—were awarded to Grau & Co. of Cincinnati as 2 1/4s, for a premium of \$53.20, equal to 100.28, a basis of about 2.68%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1937 and \$3,000 from 1938 to 1942 incl. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Widman, Holzmann & Katz, Cincinnati	3 1/4%	\$81.71
BancOhio Securities Co., Columbus	3 1/4%	34.20
Stranahan, Harri. & Co., Toledo	3%	34.20
Provident Savings Bank, Cincinnati	3%	62.70
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	3%	7.85
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	3 1/4%	19.50
Cool, Stiver & Co., Cleveland	3%	127.30
Portsmouth Banking Co., Portsmouth	3 1/4%	106.40
Security-Central Bank, Portsmouth	3 1/4%	70.00
Paine, Webber Co., Cincinnati	3 1/4%	175.00

SENECA COUNTY (P. O. Tiffin), Ohio—BONDS SOLD—The \$78,000 4% relief bond issue which had been refused by the BancOhio Securities Co. because it had not been voted upon by the electors, was sold by Seneca County Commissioners on Oct. 26 to the Tiffin Savings Bank. Ballots for submission of the issue to vote Nov. 5 were withdrawn by the County Board of Elections following the sale of the bonds.

SOUTH EUCLID, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Howard Bennington, Village Clerk, will receive bids until noon Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$2,051,457.66 4% assessment refunding bonds. Denominations as determined by the Village Clerk. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$187,456.66, 1940; \$186,000, 1941 and 1942; \$187,000, 1943; \$186,000, 1944; \$187,000, 1945; \$186,000, 1946; \$187,000, 1947; \$186,000, 1948; \$187,000, 1949, and \$186,000, 1950. Certified check for 1% of amount of bonds bid for, required.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lucas County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$72,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters of the district at the Nov. 5 election.

TOLEDO, Ohio—TO STUDY FINANCES—The citizens' survey committee of this city has engaged Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the bureau of governmental research in Detroit, to make a study of Toledo's finances for the benefit of the new city manager government which will begin next Jan. 1. Last year Toledo cut per capita debt from \$129.86 to \$119.83. Operating costs of the city government were reduced from \$32.70 per capita in 1933 to \$26.19 in 1934.

TURTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Shelby County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$26,950 school building bonds will be voted upon at the Nov. 5 election.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Stark County, Ohio—BOND ELECTION—At the Nov. 5 election a proposition to issue \$41,250 school building bonds will be voted upon.

UPPER SANDUSKY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Paul W. Ayers, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive bids until noon Nov. 15 (date changed from Nov. 8—V. 141, p. 2774) for the purchase at not less than par of \$63,250 6% school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$250. Dated, Nov. 15 1935. Interest payable semi-annually. Due yearly on Nov. 15 as follows: \$4,250, 1937; \$4,000, 1938 to 1948, incl., and \$5,000, 1949, 1950 and 1951. Certified check for \$500, payable to the Board of Education, required. Approving opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey will be furnished to the purchaser.

VAN WERT COUNTY (P. O. Van Wert), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Mabel Geary, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 16 for the purchase at not less than par of \$29,000 6% emergency poor relief bonds. Dated Aug. 15 1935. Interest payable annually on March 1. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$2,500, 1936; \$2,700, 1937; \$2,800, 1938; \$3,000, 1939; \$3,200, 1940; \$3,400, 1941; \$3,600, 1942; \$3,800, 1943, and \$4,000, 1944. Cert. check for \$300, required.

WAYNE COUNTY (P. O. Wooster), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Roy P. Steybe, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until noon Nov. 20 for the purchase of \$25,000 6% coupon emergency poor relief bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and odd. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1 and Sept. 1) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$2,200, 1937; \$2,300, 1938; \$2,400, 1939; \$2,500, 1940; \$2,600, 1941; \$2,700, 1942; \$2,800, 1943; \$2,900, 1944. Certified check for 3% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required. Legal opinion of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland will be furnished to the successful bidder.

OKLAHOMA

ARDMORE, Okla.—CORRECTION—We are now informed by L. M. Thurston, City Clerk, that of the three issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$107,500, offered for sale on Oct. 22, the \$55,000 issue of city hall bonds was purchased by Mr. H. T. Vernon, of Ardmore, as 3 1/4s, and 4 1/4s (lower interest rate on early maturities), pending the award of the contract for sale of bonds until a Public Works Administration grant contract is approved by the Federal Government. These bonds mature \$2,500 from 1938 to 1959, incl.

The \$27,500 filtration plant bonds was sold to the Exchange National Bank of Ardmore, at rates ranging from 2 to 4 1/2%, on the same contingent basis as above. Due from 1938 to 1956.

The \$25,000 sewage disposal plant bonds were also sold to the above bank on the same terms and rates. Due \$1,500 from 1938 to 1953, and \$1,000 in 1954. (This report corrects the sale notice given recently.—V. 141, p. 2775.)

BLACKWELL, Okla.—BOND ELECTION—At a special election which has been called for Nov. 8 a proposition to issue \$40,000 water supply system extension bonds will be voted upon.

DEWEY, Okla.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$5,000 water works bonds offered for sale on Oct. 22—V. 141, p. 2775—were purchased by the First National Bank of Dewey at par. Due \$1,000 annually, beginning five years after date.

GEARY, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$10,000 issue of park bonds offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2775—was purchased by the City Treasurer, according to the City Clerk. No other bid was received for the bonds. Due in from 3 to 12 years after date.

HENNESSEY, Okla.—BONDS SOLD—Of the \$15,000 4% semi-ann. water works bonds offered for sale on Oct. 23—V. 141, p. 2775—a block of \$7,500 was purchased by the First National Bank of Hennessey, paying a premium of \$102.75, equal to 101.37, according to the Town Clerk. It is stated that an option was granted on the remaining \$7,500 to the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Hennessey.

MEDFORD, Okla.—BOND ELECTION—A special election is to be held on Nov. 19 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$20,000 community building site purchase bonds.

NORMAN, Okla.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the city will vote on two bond propositions, one of \$55,000 for construction of a city hall, and the other of \$15,000 for park-improvements.

SNYDER, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$68,000 issue of waterworks extension bonds offered for sale on Oct. 21—V. 141, p. 2622—was awarded to Calvert & Canfield, and the Taylor-Stewart Co., both of Oklahoma City, as 6s, for a premium of \$15, equal to 100.022, a basis of about 5.93%. Due \$4,000 annually beginning three years after date of issue. (A Federal allocation of \$235,000 for this project is expected.)

SHATTUCK, Okla.—BOND SALE—The \$24,495 issue of 6% refunding bonds authorized in August—V. 141, p. 1631—has been sold, according to E. G. Fulton, Town Clerk. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$495. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Due \$2,000 from 1939 to 1949, and \$2,495 in 1950. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in New York.

WOODWARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—R. D. Dockerty, Clerk of the Board of Education, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Nov. 4 for the purchase of \$26,000 school building bonds, which will bear interest at rate named in the successful bid. Due \$2,600 yearly beginning three years after date of issue. Certified check for 2% of amount of bid required.

OREGON

CORVALIS, Ore.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$31,000 3 1/4% refunding bonds has been sold to Blyth & Co. at 100.04. Due yearly from 1936 to 1945.

COTTAGE GROVE, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$28,047.95 issue of refunding assessment, B bonds offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2775—was awarded to Hess, Tripp & Butchart, of Portland, as 4 1/4s, at a price of 97.82, a basis of about 4.80%. Dated Nov. 15 1935. Due from Nov. 15 1936 to 1950 incl.

DALLAS, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—On Nov. 4 at 8 p. m. the city will offer for sale an issue of \$20,000 city hall bonds. Bidders are to name the rate of interest at which they will purchase the issue. Due yearly for 20 years beginning in 1936.

FREEWATER, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$9,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25, as reported in these columns recently, was purchased by Conrad, Bruce & Co. of Portland, according to the City Recorder. Due in from one to five years.

HEPPNER, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$10,000 issue of 4 1/4% semi-ann. refunding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 26—V. 141, p. 2775—was purchased by the First National Bank of Portland, Heppner Branch, at a price of 104.07, a basis of about 3.68%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due \$5,000 on Nov. 1 1940 and 1941.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Grants Pass), Ore.—PWA LOAN CANCELED—It is stated by the District Clerk that although a loan of \$63,000 for school construction purposes was approved recently by the Public Works Administration, at the election held on Oct. 15 the voters defeated the proposed issuance of \$100,000 in bonds. (We had recently reported in these columns that the voters turned down a \$69,925 bond proposal.)

LINN COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Harrisburg), Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$9,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Oct. 21—V. 141, p. 2622—was awarded to Hess, Tripp & Butchart of Portland as 2 1/4s at a price of 100.68, a basis of about 2.40%. Due \$3,000 from Nov. 1 1936 to 1938 incl.

MEDFORD, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$33,248.00 issue of refunding improvement, series D bonds offered for sale on Oct. 23—V. 141, p. 2474—was awarded to Camp & Co. of Portland, as 3 1/4s, at a price of 100.31, a basis of about 3.45%. Due from Nov. 1 1937 to 1946.

PORTLAND, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$106,000 issue of refunding public improvement bonds offered for sale on Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2622—was purchased jointly by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and Marshall Wright & Co. of Portland, as 2 3/4s, paying a premium of \$813, equal to 100.7699, a basis of about 2.60%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due

from Nov. 1 1936 to 1945, incl. The second best bid received was an offer by Jaxtheimer & Co. of Portland, offering a premium of \$5.10, for \$51,000 as 2% bonds. Blyth & Co., Inc., submitted a bid of \$162.25 premium for \$55,000 as 3s.

YAMHILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Amity) Ore.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$19,000 school bonds purchased by Atkinson, Jones & Co. of Portland, as 3½s, as reported in September—V. 141, p. 2152—were sold at a price of 100.28, a basis of about 3.47%. Due from 1937 to 1952 incl.

Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA

Moncure Biddle & Co.

1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEFONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$65,000 coupon, registrable as to principal funding bonds offered on Oct. 26 were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner, Inc., of Pittsburgh as 2½s, at par plus a premium of \$325, equal to 100.50, a basis of about 2.70% to optional date. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due Nov. 1 1965; callable on and after Nov. 1 1945. Glover & MacGregor of Pittsburgh offered a premium of \$210.50 for 2¾% bonds.

Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2¾%	\$130.00
W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.	3%	1.00
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.	3%	825.50
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	3%	653.90

BRANCH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Minersville), Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 23 approved an issue of \$150,000 school building bonds. This issue was offered as not to exceed 5s on Sept. 28, at which time the bids were opened although no award made.

BRIDGEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 coupon school bonds offered on Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2623—were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner, Inc., of Pittsburgh as 3s for a premium of \$15, equal to 100.075, a basis of about 2.98%. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due \$5,000 on Nov. 1 in 1940, 1945, 1950 and 1955. Other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Bridgeville Trust Co.	3¼%	\$251.40
Bridgeville National Bank	3¼%	306.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	4%	104.10
S. K. Cunningham & Co.	3¼%	258.00
Glover & MacGregor	3½%	316.50
McLaughlin, McAfee & Co.	3¼%	104.50

CANTON, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lee Brooks, Borough Secretary, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 15 for the purchase of \$23,000 2½% improvement and refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Interest payable semi-annually. Due yearly on Nov. 15 as follows: \$1,000, 1936 to 1949 incl., and \$1,500, 1950 to 1955, incl. Deposit of 2¼% of amount of bid is required.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Monongahela), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Frank L. Irey, District Secretary, will receive bids at 242 W. Main Street, Monongahela, until 8 a. m. Nov. 9 for an issue of \$34,000 school bonds, to bear interest at either 2¼%, 2½%, 2¾%, 3%, 3¼%, 3½% or 3¾%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1935. Interest payable semi-annually. Due July 1 1960. Cert. check for \$100, required.

CLARFIELD, Pa.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—The \$175,000 coupon refunding bonds being offered for sale on Nov. 12, will bear interest at one of the following rates: 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼ or 3½. Sealed bids will be received by Roy C. Kindig, Borough Secretary, until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 12. Issue will be dated Dec. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1936 to 1940, incl., and \$10,000 from 1941 to 1955, incl. Registrable as to principal only. Interest payable J. & D. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the Borough Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds will be sold subject to the favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—At the November general election a proposition to issue \$135,000 sewer bonds will be voted upon.

EAST BERLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—Residents of East Berlin will be asked at the Nov. 5 election to vote on the question of issuing \$14,000 high school building enlargement bonds.

EAST PROSPECT, York County, Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—An issue of \$2,800 community building bonds was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 22.

FARRELL, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lloyd S. Newton, City Clerk, will receive bids until Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$55,000 sewer bonds bearing int. at either 3¼%, 3½%, 3¾% or 4%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Interest payable semi-annually. Due \$2,000 on Dec. 1 in 1937 and 1938, and \$3,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1955, incl. Certified check for 2%, required.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY (P. O. Huntingdon), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$150,000 refunding bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2475—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Philadelphia on a bid of 110.541 for 3½s. The next high bid was submitted by Dougherty, Corkran & Co. of Philadelphia, who offered 109.269. The bonds are dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$38,000, 1940; \$37,000, 1945; \$38,000 in 1950, and \$37,000 in 1955. Principal and interest (M. & N.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York, or at the Union National Bank & Trust Co., Huntingdon.

KEATING TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Smethport), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Edward J. Conwell, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Nov. 22 for the purchase of \$32,000 3½% coupon refunding bonds. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary in care of the Grange National Bank, Smethport. Denom. \$1,000. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for \$300, payable to the order of the district.

KNOX SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—O. G. Moore, District Secretary, will receive bids until 7 p. m. Nov. 18 for an issue of \$7,300 coupon registrable bonds, to bear interest at either 2¼%, 2½%, 2¾%, 3%, 3¼%, 3½%, 3¾%, or 4%. Denom. \$500 except one for \$300. Dated Jan. 1 1936. Interest payable semi-annually. Due one bond yearly on Jan. 1 from 1937 to 1951 incl. Certified check for 2% required.

LIMESTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the residents of the district approved the issuance of \$80,000 school building bonds.

MEYERSDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—M. L. Barber, District Secretary, will receive bids until 7 p. m. Nov. 12 for the purchase of the following coupon registrable bonds, which will bear interest at 2½%, 3%, 3½% or 4%, as named in the successful bid: \$8,000 school site purchase bonds. Due \$1,000 on Dec. 1 in each of the years 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1953. 30,000 school site purchase bonds. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1936 and 1937; \$2,000 in even numbered years and \$1,000 in odd-numbered years from 1938 to 1954 incl., and \$2,000, 1955.

Denom. \$500. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and Dec. 1) payable at the Second National Bank in Meyersdale. Certified check for 2% of amount of bid required.

MILTON, Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—An issue of \$25,000 operating expenses bonds was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 22.

MONT CLARE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—Residents of the district will vote on Nov. 5 on the question of issuing \$55,000 school building bonds.

MT. LEBANON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mt. Lebanon), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lena Z. Kenney, District Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Nov. 25 for the purchase of \$43,000 bonds, all to bear interest at the same rate, named in the successful bid, not to exceed 4%, expressed in a multiple of ¼%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1936, 1937 and 1938; \$2,000, 1939 to 1955 incl. Certified check for \$2,000, payable to the District Treasurer, required. District will pay for printing of bonds. Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin will be furnished to the purchaser.

NANTICOKE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—In connection with the offering on Nov. 8 of \$350,000 not to exceed 4% interest funding and refunding bonds, previously reported on in these columns, we learn that principal and semi-annual interest on the bonds will be payable at the City Treasurer's office. The city, it is said, does not anticipate the sale of any additional bonds during the remainder of 1935. Eckert, Degan, Palmer & Co., municipal accountants and auditors of Easton, Pa., have prepared a comprehensive financial and statistical report on the current status of the city's finances. The following information is taken from the report:

Financial Summary

Gross bonded debt (including proposed issue of \$350,000)	\$413,000.00
Sinking fund cash	10,000.00
Net bonded debt	403,000.00
Tax anticipation notes	None
Other floating indebtedness	None
Debt ratio, percentage of net bond debt to assessed valuation	2.99%
Per capita net bonded debt (city only)	\$14.40
Per capita overlapping debt (school and county)	22.20
Total city and overlapping debt of school and county	\$36.60
Population (estimated 1935), 28,000. Tax rate, 1935: Property and occupational, 16 mills. Tax levy, 1935: Property and Occupational,	\$211.377.39.

Total Receipts from Taxes

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935 to Oct. 1
Total Receipts	\$232,896.24	\$242,656.22	\$201,854.88	\$199,552.06	\$176,419.33
Percentage of Tax Collected to Oct. 1 1935					
1931	94.15%	91.34%	88.14%	83.83%	72.44%

Taxes Outstanding

Year	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Percent of levy --	1.00%	4.04%	7.38%	16.17%	27.56%
Amount	\$2,555.81	\$10,738.22	\$17,444.69	\$35,263.38	\$59,365.19
Assessed valuation (estimated 33% of actual)				\$13,467,337.00	481.00
Assessed valuation per capita					51,916.26
Provision for debt service, 1935 budget					None
Bonds authorized but not issued (exclusive of present issue)					None

NEWCASTLE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—C. Ed Brown, City Clerk, will receive bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 4 for the purchase or exchange of \$60,000 refunding bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA, State of (P. O. Harrisburg)—NOTES OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Dougherty, Corkran & Co. of Philadelphia are offering for general investment \$1,000,000 1½% tax anticipation notes at a price to yield 1%. Dated Oct. 1 1935 and due May 31 1937. They are part of the issue of \$50,000,000 which the State placed on sale over the counter, as 1½s, at par, following the failure to receive a satisfactory tender for the obligations from investment bankers.

PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jersey Shore, R. D.), Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 25 approved an issue of \$15,000 funding bonds. This issue was sold to the Lock Haven Trust Co. of Lock Haven as 3½s at a price of 100.10, a basis of about 3.49%, as previously noted in these columns.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—Complete details are made available concerning the \$1,000,000 bonds being offered for sale on Nov. 19, as previously reported in these columns. H. W. Cramblet, Secretary of the Board of Public Education, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Nov. 19 for the purchase of \$1,000,000 not to exceed 3½% interest coupon (registrable as to principal) school building bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$33,000, 1936 and 1937; \$34,000, 1938; \$33,000, 1939 and 1940; \$34,000, 1941; \$33,000, 1942 and 1943; \$34,000, 1944; \$33,000, 1945 and 1946; \$34,000, 1947; \$33,000, 1948 and 1949; \$34,000, 1950; \$33,000, 1951 and 1952; \$34,000, 1953; \$33,000, 1954 and 1955; \$34,000, 1956; \$33,000, 1957 and 1958; \$34,000, 1959; \$33,000, 1960 and 1961; \$34,000, 1962; \$33,000, 1963 and 1964, and \$34,000 in 1965. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Interest payable M. & N. The district will pay or refund any tax which may be levied or assessed upon the bonds, under any present or future law of the Commonwealth. Bids must be for all of the bonds and accompanied by a certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to the order of the District Treasurer. Approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds to be paid for by the successful bidder on or before Dec. 5 1935.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (AS OF SEPT 30 1 35)

Property Valuation 1935

Assessed valuation of real estate subject to taxation	\$1,172,084,770
Note—The legal basis of assessment is the fair market value of the property if sold at public sale but, in practice, this basis of assessment is not generally observed.	
Population—1930 census, 669,817; 1920 census, 588,193; present estimate of population, 685,800.	

Bonded Debt as of Sept. 30 1935

Bonded debt outstanding after sale of bonds described above	\$22,824,949.88
Offsetting assets:	
Bonds held in sinking funds, par value	\$662,000.00
Due from general fund—1935 sinking fund appropriation	667,000.00
Cash held in sinking funds	346,486.04
Uncollected taxes for year 1934 & prior years	8,265,696.00
Total offsetting assets	\$9,941,182.04

Net indebtedness	\$12,883,767.84
Percentage of net indebtedness to assessed valuation	1.0992%

Note—The present school district was organized in 1911 by the consolidation of all Ward School Districts in the city. The new district assumed all outstanding indebtedness of the old Ward Districts. A bond issued in 1911 for \$3,000,000 in 1912 matured \$500,000 every five years, of which \$1,000,000 has not matured. Since that time all issues mature 1-30th each year for 30 years.

All bonds issued by the present Board except one issue were for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting, enlarging, equipping and furnishing buildings for elementary and high schools. In 1922 an issue of \$2,000,000 was sold to refund certificates of indebtedness issued to provide for an increase in teachers' salaries in accordance with an Act of the Legislature. Principal and interest on all bonds have been paid promptly and no bond issue has been contested.

Unfunded Debt—The school district has no bank loans and no outstanding obligations except current contracts on which \$743,024.70 will be payable, largely out of bonds funds as work is completed, and current invoices amounting to \$70,417.37 which are paid the following month unless held for adjustment.

Tax Data—Taxes for the fiscal year, beginning Jan. 1 1935, are payable during January at a discount of 2%, during February and March at face, and become delinquent April 1, with a penalty of 2%, and interest thereafter at ½% per month. The taxpayer may elect to pay quarterly. Delinquent taxes are liens against the real estate on which levied and are filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas before the end of the third calendar year. There are no annual tax sales at present. After liens have been reduced to judgment, the property may be sold.

Fiscal Year		Tax Collections		Collected as of	
Year	Total Levy	Collected at End of Year of Levy	%	Sept. 30 1935	%
1931	\$14,196,602.04	\$11,989,030.10	84.45	\$13,441,504.47	94.68
1932	14,206,821.26	11,062,350.32	77.87	12,782,718.89	89.98
1933	14,240,490.88	10,378,165.06	72.88	12,113,097.41	85.06
1934	13,294,242.29	9,696,898.63	72.94	10,677,318.67	80.32
Total uncollected taxes for years prior to 1931				\$1,342,178.97	
Millage for 1935		11.25	Millage for 1931		11.75
Millage for 1934		11.25	Millage for 1932		11.75
Millage for 1933					11.75

The 1935 budget is balanced and it is based upon estimated collections of 75% of current taxes.

Condition of Sinking Fund as of Sept. 30 1935

Total cash for redemption of bonds \$346,486.04

The only bonds held in the sinking fund are bonds of the School District of Pittsburgh, par value \$667,000, which would sell at a very substantial premium. All sinking funds are above legal requirements and are immediately available. Sinking funds are secured by the deposit, with a trustee, of collateral bonds approved by the Board.

Bank Deposits as of Sept. 30 1935

Total deposits, other than sinking funds \$6,702,762.69

All bank deposits are secured by the deposit of collateral, as in the case of sinking funds. Depositories are Union Trust Co., Fidelity Trust Co., First National Bank, Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co., and Washington Trust Co., all of Pittsburgh. There are no funds in closed banks.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—William Y. Matthews, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 15, for the purchase of \$51,000 coupon school bonds, to bear int. at one of the following rates: 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4 or 4%, payable M. & N. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1936 to 1945, incl.; \$5,000, 1946 to 1950, incl. and \$6,000 in 1951; optional on any interest payment date on or after Nov. 1 1945. Bonds are registerable as to principal and will be sold subject to the favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

ROARING SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Charles S. Stephens, District Secretary, will receive bids until 6:30 p. m. Nov. 15, for the purchase of \$50,000 school building bonds, to bear interest at either 3%, 3 1/4% or 4%. Denom. 40 for \$500, and 30 for \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Interest payable semi-annually. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1937 and 1938; \$2,000, 1939 to 1956, incl.; and \$3,000, 1957 to 1960, incl. A certified check for \$500, required.

ST. MARYS, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$30,000 3% coupon paying bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2623—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Philadelphia at par plus a premium of \$463.50, equal to 101.545, a basis of about 2.85%. Dated Sept. 1 1935 and due \$2,000 on Sept. 1 from 1941 to 1955, inclusive.

SHENANDOAH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—A special election is to be held on Nov. 26 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$50,000 school building bonds.

SOMERSET, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Richard Pile, Borough Secretary, will receive bids until 5 p. m. Nov. 18, for the purchase of \$15,000 4% waterworks improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1 1935. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. Due \$1,500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1936 to 1945, incl. A certified check for 2%, required.

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Sturgeon), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—John T. Patterson, Township Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 7, for the purchase of \$35,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon bonds. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1936 to 1940, incl. and \$2,000 from 1941 to 1955, incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest is payable M. & N. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the order of the Township Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Burgwin of Pittsburgh will be furnished the successful bidder.

STROUDSBURG, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—At the November election a proposition to issue \$82,500 sewage treatment works construction bonds will be voted upon.

SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cambria County, Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—The Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 24 approved an issue of \$30,000 Wilmore High School and Beaverdale Grade School bonds.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Blair County, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—At the general election the voters of the district will pass on the question of issuing \$33,000 school bonds.

TITUSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Joe C. Alcorn, District Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Nov. 15 for an issue of \$34,000 school construction bonds, to bear interest at either 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/2, 2 3/4, 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 3 3/4% or 4%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Due \$2,000 yearly from 1938 to 1954, incl. A certified check for \$1,000, required.

TOWER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Schuylkill County, Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—An issue of \$6,000 operating expenses bonds was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 24.

TRAPPE, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$19,000 bonds for construction of a water works system will be voted upon at the Nov. 5 election.

UPPER SALFORD, Pa.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 5 the voters will pass on the question of issuing \$15,000 school bonds.

VERONA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—R. R. Bodenhorn, District Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Nov. 15 for the purchase of \$48,000 bonds bearing 4% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Dec. 1 1935. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. Due \$2,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1938 to 1961, incl. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the District Treasurer, required.

WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lafayette Hill), Pa.—BONDS APPROVED—The \$32,000 Barren Hill Consolidated School bonds awarded earlier in the month to Dougherty, Corlran & Co. of Philadelphia as 2 1/4s, at a price of 101.09, a basis of about 2.04%, as previously noted in these columns, were approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs on Oct. 22.

PUERTO RICO

PUERTO RICO (Government of)—BOND CALL—R. Sancho Bonet, Treasurer of Puerto Rico, announces that the people of Puerto Rico have exercised their option to redeem at par and accrued interest on Jan. 1 1936 all outstanding bonds of the Puerto Rican issues of:

Title of Issue	Maturity Date	Callable Date	Amount Outstanding
P. R. 4% Gold Loan of 1913 (1933-1943), irrigation	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1933	\$1,000,000
P. R. 4% Gold Loan of 1914 (1925-1939), public improvement	Jan. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1925	988,000
P. R. 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1920 (1936-1940), Series A to D, public improvement	Jan. 1 1937 to Jan. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1936	1,000,000
P. R. 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1920 (1930-1945), high school building	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1930	300,000
P. R. 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1920 (1930-1945), house construction	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1930	250,000
P. R. 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1924 (1929-1938), Series A to J, Munoz Rivera Park	Jan. 1 1929 to Jan. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1934 (Series)	40,000
P. R. 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1925 (1935-1948), Series A to D, target range and aviation field	Jan. 1 1935 to July 1 1948	July 1 1935	200,000

The above bonds issued and outstanding in the amount of \$3,778,000 will be redeemed on Jan. 1 at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., fiscal agent for these issues of bond. Interest on the loans will cease as of Jan. 1.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—LARGE DEFICIT FORECAST—In connection with the recent closing of the books for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, it was predicted that the deficit for the period might reach \$400,000, a sharp increase over the unfavorable balance for the previous fiscal year, which was \$236,000.

RHODE ISLAND, State of—PWA ALLOTMENTS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT—The following is the text of a statement on the approval of Public Works Administration grants to municipalities in this State, recently made public by the Federal agency:

The President has approved grants of \$3,895,875 to finance nine PWA projects in Rhode Island having a total construction cost of \$8,657,500. No loans were requested on these projects. The grants announced to-day will cover 45% of the cost of the projects.

These allotments, in addition to those heretofore announced, were made to projects selected to the limit of funds now available to PWA from a larger group of projects chosen by local governmental units.

Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes instructed Leslie A. Hoffman Acting PWA Director for Rhode Island, that allotments were made on the showing and pledge of the applicants that the President's stipulations as to cost, employment, and construction schedule would be met, and legal, financial, and engineering requirements fulfilled.

In each instance the project approved was selected by the community benefited, which agreed to contribute 55% of the cost to secure a Federal grant of 45% of the cost.

Descriptions of projects announced to-day follow:

East Greenwich

Grant of \$67,500 to the Town of East Greenwich for a senior and junior high school estimated to cost \$150,000, and require 12 months to complete. No loan was requested.

Howard

Grant of \$1,922,727 to the State for a hospital building for mental diseases at Howard estimated to cost \$4,272,727. Require 12 months to complete. No loan was requested.

Howard

Grant of \$490,909 to the State for the construction of a new hospital and other buildings and for the reconstruction and equipping of certain old buildings. The project is estimated to cost \$1,090,909 and require 12 months to complete. No loan was requested.

Willam Lake

Grant of \$738,000 to State of Rhode Island for hospital buildings estimated to cost \$1,640,000 and require 12 months for construction. No loan was requested.

North Smithfield

Grant of \$45,000 to the Town of North Smithfield for the construction of an elementary school. The project is estimated to cost \$100,000 and to require 12 months for completion. No loan was requested.

Cranston

Grant of \$241,364 to the State for an academic and vocational building administration center, swimming pool and gymnasium, and also for renovating primary cottage of the Sockanosset School for Boys at Cranston. A project is estimated to cost \$536,364 and to require 12 months to complete. No loan was requested.

Burrillville

Grant of \$75,373 to the Town of Burrillville for the construction of a high school. The project is estimated to cost \$167,500 and will require 12 months to complete. No loan was requested.

Providence

Grant of \$112,500 to the City of Providence for the construction of a hospital for incurables. The project is estimated to cost \$250,000 and to require six months for completion. No loan was requested.

Westerly

Grant of \$202,500 to the Town of Westerly for the construction, furnishing and equipping of a high school building. The project is estimated to cost \$450,000 and to require 12 months for completion.

Southern Municipal Bonds

McALISTER, SMITH & PATE, Inc.

67 BROAD STREET NEW YORK
Telephone Whitehall 4-6765
GREENVILLE, S. C. CHARLESTON, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA

DUNCAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. C.—BONDS VOTED—A proposition to issue \$50,000 vocational school building bonds was approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 15.

GRAMLING SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. C.—BONDS VOTED—On Oct. 17 the residents of the district gave their approval to a proposal to issue \$22,000 high school building bonds.

RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Columbia), S. C.—BOND SALE—The \$165,000 issue of court house revenue bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25—V. 141, p. 2776—was awarded to a group composed of G. H. Crawford & Co., and C. W. Haynes & Co., both of Columbia, and the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta, paying a premium of \$27,500, equal to 100.016, a net interest cost of about 3.89%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$116,000 as 4s, maturing on Nov. 1 as follows: \$3,500, 1936 to 1942; \$4,000, 1943 to 1945; \$4,500, 1946 to 1948; \$5,000, 1949 and 1950; \$5,500, 1951 and 1952; \$6,000, 1953 to 1955; \$6,500, 1956 and 1957, and \$7,000 in 1958 and 1959, the remaining \$49,000 as 3 3/4s, maturing on Nov. 1 as follows: \$7,500, 1960; \$8,000, 1961 and 1962, and \$8,500, 1963 to 1965.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), S. C.—NOTE SALE—We are informed by Larry Sulton, Clerk of the County Board, that the \$50,000 school expense tax anticipation notes originally scheduled for sale on Nov. 1—V. 141, p. 2776—were purchased on Oct. 29 by the Commercial National Bank of Spartanburg at 1.50%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due on Dec. 31 1935.

WALTERBORO, S. C.—BOND ELECTION—An election has been called for Nov. 8 for the purpose of voting on the issuance of \$38,000 bonds for water mains, sewerage and sewage disposal plant extensions.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CENTERVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—A special election is to be held on Nov. 8 at which time the voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$17,000 school building bonds.

HURON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held on Nov. 13 to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$60,000 school building bonds. W. C. Peterson is Clerk of the Board of Education.

MITCHELL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—An election is to be held on Nov. 12, to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$73,000 school building bonds. A. B. McKeel is Clerk of the Board of Education.

WHITE LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—An election is being held on Nov. 2, to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$30,000 school building bonds. G. M. Hanson is Clerk of the Board of Education.

YANKTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, S. Dak.—BOND ELECTION—An election has been called for Nov. 18, to vote upon the proposition of issuing \$76,000 school building bonds. Israel Daniels is Clerk of the Board of Education.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 funding, series Rr, bonds which were offered for sale on Sept. 10—V. 141, p. 1632—have been sold to Minnich, Wright & Co. of Bristol, at par for 4 3/8. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due \$4,000 yearly from 1940 to 1964, incl.

CELINA, Tenn.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 22 the voters are said to have defeated the proposed issuance of \$40,000 in water works bonds.

GRUNDY COUNTY (P. O. Altamont), Tenn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—The County Court on Oct. 7 voted to issue \$40,000 school building bonds.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Lewisburg), Tenn.—BOND SALE—We are informed by W. T. Edmondson, County Judge, that the four issues of 3 1/2% semi-ann. bonds, aggregating \$75,000, offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2475—were awarded jointly to Robinson, Webster & Gibson, and the Cumberland Securities Corp., both of Nashville, paying a premium of \$2,022.50, equal to 102.696, a basis of about 3.12%. The issues are divided as follows:

\$25,000 school bonds. Dated Sept. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1 1936 to 1960, incl. These bonds are issued for the purpose of constructing a high school and an elementary school building at Chapel Hill.

25,000 school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1 1936 to 1960, incl. These bonds are issued for the purpose of constructing an elementary school building at Lewisburg.

15,000 school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1 1936 to 1950, incl. These bonds are issued for the purpose of constructing a high school and elementary school building at Cornersville.

10,000 school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1 1936 to 1945, incl. These bonds are issued for the purpose of constructing a high school and elementary school building at Belfast.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—TVA POWER ADOPTED IN CITY OVER PROTEST—We quote in part as follows from a report appearing in the Memphis "Appeal" of Oct. 23:

"Signing of a 20-year contract for Tennessee Valley Authority power, to be distributed over a municipal electrical system, was authorized by the City Commission yesterday, over the protest of the Memphis Power & Light Co.

"The City Board of Light and Water Commissioners already has authorized signing of the contract offered by TVA, so that the contract now is official, except for the actual signing of city and TVA officials, which is expected to take place within a few days.

"Authorization of the contract was expected last Tuesday, but the power and light company appeared with an eight-page outline of a protest and asked for two weeks or more to complete their protest. The light company was granted a week, but it appeared yesterday with a request for 30 more days to complete the protest.

Unanimous Choice

"Both the request for further time and the protest were overruled. As has been the custom on all City Commission matters for several years, the votes on overruling the protest and on adoption of the contract were unanimous.

Carried to Mr. Ickes

"Meantime, it developed that the power and light company has made a protest, which is in substance the same as the one made to the City Commission last Tuesday to Harold Ickes, head of Public Works Administration, against the proposed \$10,000,000 PWA contract for financing building of the municipal electrical system. The PWA protest was filed directly with Secretary Ickes soon after the city made its application for PWA financing, Walter Armstrong, light company attorney said.

"The city has a \$9,000,000 bond issue authorized for building or buying an electrical system, but if the PWA contract is made, the city will not use all of the bonds.

"Mr. Armstrong presented the light company request for additional time saying that the company sees no reason for the city to hurry in signing the contract. He spoke of 'alternatives' to such a contract and of 'something to the benefit of all concerned,' but without making an alternative proposal to the city."

UNION CITY, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Nov. 16, by D. A. Box, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$55,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. public school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1935. Due \$5,000 on Aug. 1 in 1939, 1942, 1944 to 1947, 1949 and 1950, and 1953 to 1955. It is stated that the proceeds of these bonds will be used in conjunction with a \$45,000 grant from the Public Works Administration. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished. A certified check for \$1,100 must accompany the bid.

TEXAS BONDS

Bought — Sold — Quoted

H. C. BURT & COMPANY

Incorporated

Sterling Building

Houston, Texas

TEXAS

BONHAM, Texas.—BONDS VOTED—At a special election held on Oct. 22 the voters approved the issuance of \$50,000 in bonds for school building, to be supplemented by \$38,000 in Federal funds, according to report.

BRAZORIA COUNTY (P. O. Angleton), Texas.—BOND OFFERING—Floyd Enlow, County Judge, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Oct. 28 for an issue of \$30,000 5 1/2% road bonds of County Road District No. 29. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 15 1930. Interest payable Feb. 15 and Aug. 15. Due yearly on Aug. 15 as follows: \$1,000, 1939, 1940 and 1941; \$2,000, 1942; \$3,000, 1943 to 1951, and \$1,000, 1952.

CISCO, Tex.—BOND REFUNDING PLAN DECLARED OPERATIVE—Mayor J. T. Berry of the City of Cisco has notified holders of bonds and warrants of the city that the indebtedness refunding plan proposed by the city to Bondholders' Protective Committee Aug. 13 1934, and by the committee accepted Aug. 28 1934, has been declared operative by the city and the committee. The bonds and warrants held by the committee, amounting to \$3,071,000, have been exchanged for new bonds under the plan and new bonds are being distributed to the holders represented by the committee. Holders of approximately 90% of the bonds and warrants outstanding have accepted. Some bonds not deposited with the committee have already been exchanged for new bonds.

CLARKSVILLE, Texas.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 4 a proposition to issue \$18,000 water works bonds will be submitted to the voters for approval.

DALLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas), Tex.—BOND REFUNDING REPORT—In connection with the bond call for \$315,000 4% bonds, noted in these columns recently—V. 141, p. 2777, we give the following report on the refunding of that amount of bonds, as it appeared in the Dallas "News" of Oct. 22:

"Taking advantage of a strong bond market, the Commissioners' Court with a few strokes of the pen authorized the refunding of \$315,000 worth of bonds and effected a saving of \$112,000 in interest.

"The refunding was the second large transaction of the kind by the present administration which, a year ago, refunded bonds which enabled a saving of \$192,000 in interest, bringing the total interest saved by refunding to \$304,000.

"The offer of the Dallas Union Trust Co. to take the bonds for refunding provides that they shall pay all expenses of the transaction.

"B. F. Houston, Assistant Treasurer of the company, said the firm was able to make its offer to the county because of the condition of the bond market and because they have an immediate sale for most of the issue that will replace the old bonds.

"With legal and bookkeeping details completed at 4:15 p. m., the Court was advised by Civil District Attorney MacTaylor and County Auditor John L. Crosthwait that the transaction could be effected, and signed the orders at 4:30 p. m.

"The bonds involved are \$234,000 of viaduct and bridge. Series 2, 4%, due Nov. 10 1949; \$62,000 viaduct and bridge, series 1, 4%, and \$41,000 road and bridge, series 2, 4%, the last two series due Sept. 10 1949. All are to be refunded in a new issue of \$315,000, the Court having agreed to take up \$22,000 with money from the interest and sinking fund. The new bonds will be due serially on Dec. 1 each year from 1936 to 1949, in amounts of \$22,000 in the even years and \$23,000 in the odd years. Interest on the 1936 to 1939 maturities will be 3% and on the 1940 to 1949 maturities 3 1/2%. State aid on the new bonds will be the same as the old.

"The agreement between the Commissioners' Court and the company provides that the company shall pay all expenses of calling the old bonds, printing new ones, securing this approving opinion of the new bonds by the Attorney-General of Texas and Chapman & Cutler, Chicago bond Attorneys, and registration of the new bonds with the State Comptroller."

DENTON COUNTY (P. O. Denton), Tex.—WARRANTS AUTHORIZED—The issuance of \$50,000 road funding warrants has been authorized by the County Commissioners' Court.

DENTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—An election for Nov. 9 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$97,000 school building bonds.

DEWITT COUNTY (P. O. Cuero), Tex.—WARRANTS AUTHORIZED—The County Commissioners Court recently voted favorably on the issuance of \$60,000 warrants for county road projects.

EASTLAND, Tex.—NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS—All owners and holders of bonds or time-warrant obligations of the above named city, or having or claiming to have any interest in or to any part of the interest and sinking fund on hand, or in any part of the taxing resources of the city, are requested to appear in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Abilene Division, on or before Dec. 14, for filing of claims.

HENDERSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Athens), Tex.—BOND CALL—It is stated by Hohn W. Ballow, County Judge, that road bonds numbered from 37 to 57, are being called for payment at the State Treasurer's office on Dec. 1, on which date interest shall cease. Denom. \$500. Dated June 1 1916.

HOUSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—The School Board has named Nov. 16 as the date of a special election at which the residents of the district will be asked to approve the issuance of \$2,102,000 school building bonds.

MCALLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—At an election called for Nov. 2 a proposition to issue \$25,000 school building bonds will be voted upon.

MARLIN, Tex.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by C. S. Cousins, City Secretary, that he will receive sealed bids until Dec. 10, for the purchase of an issue of \$102,500 refunding water bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4 1/2%, payable semi-annually. Due serially in 20 years with the option of retiring all of said bonds in 1940. Purchaser will be required to pay all expenses of refunding operations. These bonds are being issued to refund a like amount of 5 1/2% bonds. A certified check for \$1,000 must accompany the bid.

BONDS CALLED—It is stated by the above Secretary that at a regular meeting held on Oct. 22, the City Council called for payment 5 1/2% water works improvement bonds numbered 135 to 146 and 157 to 174, aggregating \$15,000. Denom. \$500. Dated Dec. 1 1921. Due in 40 years, optional in 10 years.

MOULTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—The School Board has called a special election for Nov. 9 at which time the voters will be asked to approve a proposed bond issue of \$50,000 for construction of a new school building.

PLEASANT GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held on Nov. 2 to vote on the issuance of \$32,500 high school building bonds.

RAYMONDVILLE, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—On Nov. 14 the voters of the city will pass on the question of issuing \$125,000 municipal lighting and power system revenue bonds.

RIVER ROAD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the issuance of \$20,000 school building bonds was authorized by the voters.

STRAWN, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—The City Council has set Nov. 20 as the date of a special election at which the voters will be asked to approve the issuance of \$74,750 water works improvement revenue bonds.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Tex.—BOND ELECTION—A proposition to issue \$55,000 water works and sewer improvement bonds will be submitted to a vote at a special election to be held on Nov. 12.

TAYLOR, Texas.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Nov. 26 by O. W. Davis, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 4% school gymnasium bonds. Due as follows: \$1,000 from 1936 to 1945, and \$1,500 from 1946 to 1955, all inclusive. The city will pay for the printing of the bonds and the legal opinion of C. F. Gibson, of Austin. A certified check for \$500 must accompany the bid.

TEXAS, State of—PWA ALLOTMENTS APPROVED FOR WORK PROJECTS—The following is the text of the opening statement on a press release (No. 1621) made public recently by the Public Works Administration, dealing with projects approved for loans and grants:

"The President has approved allotments of \$13,049,334 to finance 187 PWA projects in Texas, having a total construction cost of \$18,419,270.

"Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes instructed Julian Montgomery, Acting PWA Director for Texas that allotments were made on the showing and pledge of the applicants that the President's stipulations as to cost, employment, and construction schedule would be met, and legal, financial, and engineering requirements fulfilled.

"In each instance the project approved was selected by the community benefited, which agreed to contribute fifty-five (55%) per cent of the cost to secure a Federal grant of forty-five (45%) per cent of the cost.

"Grants totaling \$8,290,409 were made from the new work-relief appropriation to cover 45% of the cost of all projects. Loans totaling \$4,758,925 for 137 projects were requested by the applicants. On compliance with requirements these loans will be available from the PWA revolving fund."

TOM GREEN COUNTY (P. O. San Angelo), Texas.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of county-wide road bonds offered for sale on Oct. 18—V. 141, p. 2625—was purchased by Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio as 3 1/2%, paying a premium of \$130, equal to 100.13, a basis of about 3.485%. Dated Oct. 10 1935. Due from April 10 1937 to 1951, inclusive.

WACO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas.—BOND ELECTION—An election has been called for Nov. 25 for the purpose of submitting to the voters a proposal to issue \$174,000 school building bonds.

WAXAHACHIE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Texas.—BOND ELECTION—A proposal to issue \$69,000 school building bonds is to be voted upon at a special election on Nov. 7.

UTAH

MORGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Morgan), Utah.—BOND SALE—A \$75,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. school bonds was purchased by the First Security Trust Co. of Salt Lake City, according to the Superintendent of the Board of Education. These bonds were approved by the voters at the election held on Oct. 18—V. 141, p. 2625.

We were informed later that the above bonds actually bear 2 3/4% interest and mature in from one to 10 years. It is stated that they were approved by a count of 297 to 104.

VIRGINIA

ASHLAND, Va.—BOND SALE—The \$48,750 coupon general obligation sewer system bonds offered on Oct. 24—V. 141, p. 2476—were awarded to Frederick E. Nolting, Inc., of Richmond, at a 3 3/4% coupon rate for a price of \$49,320, equal to 101.169, a basis of about 3.6%. Miller & Paterson of Richmond offered \$49,253 for 3 3/4%. Dated Nov. 1 1935. Due

yearly on Nov. 1 as follows: \$750, 1936; \$1,000, 1937 to 1957; and \$1,500, 1958 to 1975.

LEESBURG, Va.—BOND ELECTION—An election will be held on Nov. 4 in order to vote on the issuance of \$77,500 for the construction of a sewerage system. An outright grant of \$63,450 is expected from the Federal Government.

STAUNTON, Va.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$40,000 3% refunding bonds has been sold by the City Council to the National Valley Bank of Staunton for a premium of \$704, equal to 101.76.

VIENNA, Va.—BONDS DEFEATED—At an election held on Oct. 24 the voters defeated a proposal to issue \$34,100 in bonds for the installation of a municipal water system. The vote on the question was 108 "against," and 53 "for."

WASHINGTON COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Abington), Va.—BOND SALE CONTINUED—It is reported by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors that the sale of the \$340,000 water bonds, originally scheduled for Oct. 30—V. 141, p. 2777—has been continued indefinitely. Dated June 1 1935. Due from June 1 1938 to 1965.

WASHINGTON

CAMAS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 90 (P. O. Camas), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 9 by Fred F. Strickling, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$55,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4 1/2%, payable semi-annually or annually as hereafter to be determined by the Board of District Directors. Bonds to be dated Nov. 15 1935 and to be in such denominations as the interested parties may agree upon under the provisions of State laws, to mature in their numerical order, lowest numbers first, subject to the option of the district to retire the bonds before maturity, on the annual maturity dates. Bonds to run for a period of 20 years, optional at any time after two years from date of issue. The bonds will mature in approximately equal amounts commencing the second year after date of issuance. Bidders are required to submit bids of par or better. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid is required.

SEATTLE, Wash.—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$5,500,000, offered for sale on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2778—were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; the Central Republic Co. of Chicago; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., of New York; Ballman & Main, Inc., of Chicago; Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White of Seattle; Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., of New York; Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc., of Cleveland; Hartley Rogers & Co., of Seattle; McDonald, Coolidge & Co. of Cleveland; Bacon, Stevenson & Co. and Burr & Co., both of New York; Conrad, Bruce & Co., William P. Harper & Son Co., Richard & Blum, Inc., Bramhall & Stein, all of Seattle; the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis; Cray, McFawn & Co. of Detroit; and Jaxthelmer & Co. of Portland, as 4s, at a price of 96.25, a basis of about 4.43%, on the bonds divided as follows:

\$600,000 municipal light and power, Series LT-4, bonds. Due from Nov. 1 1943 to 1949.
4,900,000 light and power refunding bonds. Due on Nov. 15 as follows: \$34,000, 1936; \$15,000, 1938; \$161,000, 1939; \$333,000, 1940; \$306,000, 1941; \$536,000, 1942; \$172,000, 1943; \$410,000, 1944; \$371,000, 1945; \$138,000, 1946; \$191,000, 1947; \$245,000, 1948; \$230,000, 1949; \$467,000, 1950; \$456,000, 1951; \$440,000, 1952; and \$395,000 in 1953.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful syndicate offered the above bonds on the 30th for general public subscription at prices to yield from 2.50% to 4.10%, according to maturity. It is stated that these bonds are exempt from all present Federal income taxes.

(The official advertisement of this public offering appears on page VI of this issue.)

Statement Relating to Seattle Municipal Light and Power System, July 31 1935
The Seattle municipal light and power system has been operating since March, 1905. The total valuation of all property, real and personal, belonging to the system on July 31 1935 was \$62,660,552.79, less accrued depreciation, \$13,726,906.48, or \$48,933,646.31.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Revenue bonds outstanding, Warrants outstanding, Audited claims and pay rolls payable, etc.

The surplus, or excess of assets over liabilities, shown above is \$13,976,115.12. Of this surplus \$25,625 has been reserved for Light Department depreciation reserve fund.

Comparative Statement of Light Earnings and Deductions from Jan. 1 1922 to July 31 1935, Inclusive

Table with 5 columns: Year, Gross Revenue, Oper. Costs, Accrued Int. & Redemp'n Revenue Bds., Balance Remaining from Gross Revenue. Shows data from 1922 to 1935.

WASHOUGAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 92, Clark County, Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Fred F. Strickling, Treasurer, of Clark County, will receive bids at Vancouver until 10 a. m. Nov. 2 for the purchase of \$14,000 bonds of Washougal School District No. 92, which will bear no more than 4% interest. Dated Nov. 15 1935. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Deposit of 5% required.

WISCONSIN

BLACK RIVER FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Wis.—BOND ELECTION—At the election to be held on Nov. 5, the district will vote upon the proposition of issuing \$60,500 school building bonds.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Neillsville), Wis.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—In connection with the offering scheduled for Nov. 6 of the \$110,000 3 1/2% semi-annual highway improvement bonds, report on which appeared in the columns recently—V. 141, p. 2778—we are advised in part as follows by Calvin Mills, County Clerk, in a letter dated Oct. 25:

"If you contemplate bidding on these bonds, it will be necessary for you to include in your bid that you agree to pay for printing of the bonds and the attorney fees.

"I might also inform you that the principal on these bonds is payable from funds receivable from the State and the county is, in effect, only obligated for the interest payment. I might also advise you that the county will not accept a bid with a coupon rate lower than 3 1/2%, as all of the resolutions and levies have been made accordingly. So it will be necessary for you to bid with a coupon rate of 3 1/2% plus a premium. A notice of the sale of these bonds will be advertised in the Sheboygan "Press" on Oct. 25 1935."

NEILLSVILLE, Wis.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—A resolution authorizing the issuance of \$20,000 fire station building bonds was recently passed by the City Council. Wm. T. Hemp is City Clerk.

OCCONOMOWOC, Wis.—BONDS VOTED—At a recent election the proposition of issuing \$61,000 sewage disposal plant bonds carried by a vote of 472 to 77. Fred C. Bohrend is City Clerk.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 13, by Erwin Mohr, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$750,000 issue of 2 1/2% sewage disposal system bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 15 1935. Due on Oct. 15 as follows: \$10,000, 1941; \$25,000, 1942; and \$55,000, 1943 to 1955. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the City Treasurer's office! A certified check for \$37,500, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

SPOONER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wis.—BONDS VOTED—At an election held on Oct. 14, the proposition of issuing \$17,600 school building bonds carried. Total cost of project, \$38,600. Federal grant has been applied for.

CANADA

CANADA, Dominion of (P. O. Ottawa)—SELLS \$30,000,000 TREASURY BILLS—The Bank of Canada announced Oct. 31 on behalf of the Finance Department that tenders had been accepted for the full amount of a \$30,000,000 issue of Treasury bills due Feb. 1 1936. The average discount price of the accepted bids was \$99.6728 and the average yield 1.302%. The names of the tenderers were not disclosed.

DORVAL, Que.—BOND SALE—The \$35,000 4% bonds offered on Oct. 28—V. 141, p. 2626—were awarded to L. G. Beaubien & Co. of Montreal at a price of 98.09. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due serially from 1936 to 1955, inclusive. Other bids were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Rate Bid. Includes La Banque Canadienne, Ernest Savard, Ltd., Credit Anglo-Francais.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Que.—BOND SALE—The \$29,000 4% bonds offered on Oct. 29—V. 141, p. 2626—were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corp. of Montreal at a price of 98.08. Dated Nov. 1 1935 and due serially from 1936 to 1965, incl. The Banque Canadienne Nationale of Montreal bid 98.07.

EAST YORK TOWNSHIP, Ont.—PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE FORMED—Holders of a substantial amount of debentures of the Township have requested the undersigned to act as a committee for the protection of the interest of all bondholders. The committee has prepared a circular to debenture holders, briefly reviewing the developments affecting the township's finances since the first date of default, and outlining the terms of the deposit agreement. As it is essential that debenture holders be organized to take joint action on their own behalf, they are urged to deposit their debentures with the depository as soon as possible. A copy of the committee circular and form for depositing debentures may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee or from the depository. The Toronto General Trusts Corp., at any of its offices, particularly 253 Bay St., Toronto; 210 St. James St., Montreal; corner Sparks St. and Elgin St., Ottawa, and 347 Ouelette Ave., Windsor. Members of the committee are: C. P. Fell, Empire Life Insurance Co., Toronto; R. W. Gouinlock, Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Ltd., Toronto; H. Sider, National Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto; J. D. Todd, 137 Indian Road, Toronto; R. B. Whitehead, the United Church of Canada, Toronto. Secretary to the committee: Graham Lawson, Room 1010, 25 King St. West, Toronto.

HULL, Que.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Nov. 18, for the purchase of \$130,500 unemployment relief bonds, to bear interest at either 3 1/2% or 4% at the discretion of the city. Due serially on Nov. 1 from 1936 to 1955, incl. The issue has been approved by the Quebec Municipal Commission.

KITCHENER, Ont.—TAX COLLECTION REPORT—Total tax collections to Oct. 9 this year were up \$24,220 over last year, although current collections were down \$23,131 for the period. The collections were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1935, 1934. Includes Current levy, Arrears, Totals.

LOW SOUTH SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY, Gatineau, Que.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received up to Nov. 12 for the purchase of \$12,000 4% school building bonds, due serially on Sept. 1 from 1936 to 1955, inclusive.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—GENERAL REVENUES HIGHER—Collection of taxes in the first nine months of 1935 reached \$241,769, an increase of \$672 over the same period last year. Collections of arrears is up about \$8,000 over a year ago. Current taxes paid dropped about \$7,500 in comparison, however. Following are the collections for the nine months:

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1935, 1934. Includes Current levy, Arrears, General Revenue Statement, Nine Months, Utilities, rentals, &c., General revenues, &c., Totals.

SARNIA, Ont.—CURRENT AND DELINQUENT TAX PAYMENTS HIGHER—Tax collections for nine months ended Sept. 30 were 51.16% of the total 1935 levy. Current tax collections were up \$9,939 over the same period last year. Arrears paid showed an increase of \$8,957. The collections were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1935, 1934. Includes Current levy, Arrears, Totals.

MIMICO, Ont.—BOND COMMITTEE FORMED—Holders of a substantial amount of debentures of the town have requested the undersigned to act as a committee to protect the interests of all bond creditors. The committee has prepared a circular to debenture holders, briefly reviewing the developments affecting the town's finances since the first date of default, and outlining the terms of the Deposit Agreement. As it is essential that debenture holders be organized to take joint action on their own behalf, they are urged to deposit their debentures with the depository as soon as possible. A copy of the committee circular and form for depositing debentures may be obtained from the Secretary of the committee or from any office of the Depository, The Sterling Trusts Corporation, 372 Bay St., Toronto; Sterling Building, Regina, Sask. Members of the committee are: A. F. D. Lace, Toronto; C. H. Burgess, Toronto; Dr. S. S. Dickinson, Port Hope; C. H. Fitch, Hamilton; W. W. Foote, Kitchener. Secretary to the committee: H. Vandervoort, 255 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO, Province of (P. O. Toronto)—SELLS \$10,000,000 NOTES—It was disclosed on Oct. 29 that an issue of \$10,000,000 one-year Treasury notes had been sold to the Bank of Montreal. The issue was used to refund a maturity of similar amount bearing 3% interest. Premier Hapburn declined to divulge the rate of interest or other details on the current loan.

SILERY, Que.—BONDS APPROVED—The ratepayers have authorized the issuance of \$41,500 local improvement bonds, but rejected a \$26,000 fire hall issue.

TORONTO, Ont.—BORROWING POWER LOWEST SINCE 1924—The city's borrowing power was fixed on Oct. 26 by Finance Commissioner George Wilson at \$2,700,000, when the Board of Control discussed with the Finance Commission prospects of financing the proposed sewage disposal plant.

The estimated borrowing power of the city is at its lowest point since 1924, according to the annual statement of the Commissioner. It reached \$4,186,851 in 1927, and then rose until it was \$15,923,874 in 1930.

Upon the city's borrowing power depends its ability to proceed with its proposed sewage disposal plant which, it is estimated, will cost \$15,000,000 if located in Ashbridge's Bay and a much larger sum if located at Highland Creek.

"It is quite evident we must proceed with caution," said the Mayor. "On the other hand, we have a serious situation to face with the disposal of our sewage. At present there are 30,000,000 gallons a day going untreated into the lake. The result is that we may have the Provincial Health Department step in."

Finance Commissioner Wilson was instructed to confer with Assessment Commissioner Farley and Works Commissioner Harris on construction of the plant.